ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, July 23, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam," announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any line or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALDERSON.—On July 20, 1930, at Binoor, Bulkeley, Ismaïlia, Egypt, to BETTIE, wife of NEVILLE G. ALDERSON—a daughter.

ANDREWS.—On July 22, 1930, at Ravenswood, Highgate-road, to EILEEN (*née* Moir), wife of DR. MAYNARD CAMPBELL ANDREWS—a daughter.

BARFORD.—On July 21, 1930, to CHRISTINA, wife of WILLIAM GEOFFREY BARFORD, Homewood, Westwood Park, Peterborough—a daughter.

BROWNING.—On July 19, 1930, at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, to HILDA (*née* Mein), wife of RODNEY GRANT BROWNING—a son.

BUCKNALL.—On July 21, 1930, at 7, Ypres-road, Colchester, to CRESSIDA, wife of CAPT. W. R. BUCKNALL—a daughter.

BURNETT.—On July 20, 1930, at Ashwater Rectory, Devon, to ELIZABETH MARY (*née* Melhuish), wife of FRED BURNETT, of Georgetown, British Guiana—a daughter.

CHAPMAN.—On July 20, 1930, at Bishopstone Stud Farm, Seaford, Sussex, to AILEEN, wife of JOHN PALMER CHAPMAN—a daughter.

DAVIS.—On July 22, 1930, at Brackenrigg, Ringwood, to EILEEN, wife of CHARLES STANLEY DAWSON—a daughter.

EDGAR.—On July 17, 1930, at "Sunnyways," Copse-hill, Wimbledon, to COLIGNY (*née* Screeton), wife of WILLIAM RONALD EDGAR—the gift of a son (WILLIAM JOHN).

EDMUNDS.—On July 21, 1930, at "The Uplands," Middle Handley, to Isabel (*née* Rose), wife of MORTON H. EDMUNDS—a daughter.

EDWARDS.—On July 18, 1930, at Shalford, Watford, the wife of ERIC EDWARDS—a daughter.

FILMER.—On July 18, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W.3, to "JEAN," wife of HAROLD E. FILMER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—a daughter.

FLETCHER.—On July 20, 1930, at Danescourt, St. James'-avenue, Thorpe Bay, Essex, to MARJORIE, wife of BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. W. FLETCHER, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F.—a son.

HOLMES.—On July 16, 1930, at a nursing home, Woodford Wells, Essex, to Mr. and Mrs. HORACE L. HOLMES, of Loughton (RENE, *née* Routledge, of Workington)—a daughter.

HOWES.—On July 20, 1930, at 46, Grove End-road, N.W.8, to PATRICIA, wife of BOBBY HOWES—a daughter.

MORFEY.—On July 20, 1930, at Lorna Lodge, West Didsbury, to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. MORFEY—a daughter.

NALDER.—On July 19, 1930, at a nursing home, to SYLVIA (*née* Woolmer), wife of KENNETH HOWARD NALDER—twin sons (prematurely; the younger survived his birth only a few hours).

NASH.—On July 19, 1930, to DOROTHY MARY, wife of ALFRED W. NASH, of Pentewan, Cornwall—a daughter.

NOURSE.—On July 21, 1930, at 174, Sutherland-avenue, W.9, to GLADYS (*née* Bendixen), wife of REGINALD H. NOURSE—a daughter.

OVENS.—On July 18, 1930, at a nursing home, to NINA, wife of LT.-COLONEL T. L. OVENS, St. Wulstans, Callow End, Worcester—a daughter.

PAYNTER.—On July 17, 1930, at Colombo, to CICELY (*née* Hadow), the wife of E. PENDARVES PAYNTER—a son.

PERLZWEIG.—On July 19, 1930, at 3, Hurst Close, N.W.11, to GISELE, wife of the REV. MAURICE L. PERLZWEIG—a son.

PLATT.—On July 18, 1930, at Springfield, Skipton, Yorks, to KATHLEEN LEE (*née* Gurney), wife of E. PERCEVAL PLATT, Legal Dept., Sudan Government—a son.

SKOTTOWE.—On July 21, 1930, at Johannesburg, to ROSE MARY (*née* Trumper), wife of ARTHUR B. SKOTTOWE—a daughter.

SOMERVILLE.—On July 19, 1930, at Deal, to IRENE (*née* Blake), wife of THOMAS SOMERVILLE, of St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe—a son.

VALENTINE.—On July 17, 1930, at Hong-kong, the wife of DR. DOUGLAS J. VALENTINE, of a son (JOHN).

WILLIAMS.—On July 21, 1930, at School House, Shotley, to DOROTHY (*née* Bird), wife of SURGEON LIEUT.-COMDR. (D.) F. R. P. WILLIAMS, R.N.—a daughter.

WRATHALL.—On July 22, 1930, at 53, Avenue de l'Observatoire, Brussels, to the wife of WILLIAM PARKER WRATHALL—a son.

MARRIAGES

BLADES : MACDONALD.—On June 9, 1930, at Durban, DONALD SYDNEY, eldest son of the late EDMUND BLADES, Sutton, Surrey, to DIANA MARSHALL, second daughter of the late WALTER MACDONALD, of Salisbury, Rhodesia.

CHEETHAM : MacINTOSH.—On July 19, 1930, at Dalgford Parish Church, by the Rev. Robert Bishop, A. W. Smith, of Nigeria, assisted by the Rev. C. B. H. Knight, Rector of the Parish, the REV. FREDERIC PHILIP CHEETHAM, Principal of Egerton Hall, Manchester, to HELEN ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MACINTOSH, of Woodford-green.

DEVAS : SANDERSON.—On July 19, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Denham, Bucks, by the Rev. G. T. Battiscombe, ROBIN ERNEST GRONOW, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. DEVAS, Burvale House, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames, to KATHLEEN BERYL, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD W. SANDERSON, Colbeck, Denham, Bucks.

DOWLING : HARROP.—On July 17, 1930, at the Wesleyan Church, Bognor Regis, by the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse, M.A., B.D., of Regent's-square Presbyterian Church, London, assisted by the Rev. M. Herbert Lee, HENRY, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. DOWLING, to KATHLEEN EDITH, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD HARROP, both of Christchurch, New Zealand. (New Zealand papers, please copy.)

GILLIAT : ROWCLIFFE.—On July 19, 1930, at All Saints', Langton Green, by the Rev. Walter E. Gilliat, former Rector of Sevenoaks, assisted by the Rev. R. H. Douglas, Vicar, MAURICE CHARLES WORTHINGTON GILLIAT, second son of the REV. WALTER and Mrs. WORTHINGTON GILLIAT, of Thornden, Woking, to LEILA MARY LAURA, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY S. ROWCLIFFE, of Know's Lodge, Langton Green.

HOLLAND : SCHWANN.—On July 14, 1930, at Kensington, THEODORE S. HOLLAND, O.B.E., F.R.A.M., youngest son of the late Sir Arthur Holland, D.L., J.P., and Lady Holland, of Winkbolland, to IRMENA, only daughter of the late THEODORE SCHWANN.

LEEMING : FOLINGSBY.—On July 16, 1930, quietly, in London, ALFRED LEEMING, of the Nigerian Administrative Service, to MAUDE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FOLINGSBY, Grove Park, Chiswick.

NOWAK : TWEEDY.—On July 17, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. H. H. Tweedy, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Fisher, GEORGE STANISLAUS NOWAK to FELIZA MARGUERITE TWEEDY, only daughter of the late C. W. Tweedy, of Valparaiso, and Mrs. Dennis, of Sanderstead.

ROOM : WEST.—On July 22, 1930, by Canon O. Hardman, D.D., Richard Geoffrey Room to Cynthia Eva West, of Dulwich.

SALMON : LEVER.—On July 22, 1930, at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood-road, FELIX ADDISON SALMON, second son of the late Mr. Alfred Salmon and Mrs. Salmon, of Albert Court, Kensington, to ROSEMARY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK LEVER, of Holland Villas-road, W.14.

THOMAS : BOURNE.—On July 19, 1930, at St. Jude-on-the-Hill, Hampstead, by the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, M.A., ANTHONY HUGH THOMAS, son of H. Kerr Thomas, of Northiam, Sussex, to MOLLY, daughter of T. A. BOURNE, of 29, Northway, N.W.11.

TIDY : STABLNACKE.—On July 17, 1930, at St. Marylebone Parish Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morrison, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Adam Fox, DOUGLAS RAMSAY TIDY, Indian Police Service, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Tidy, to ANNA CHRISTINA, youngest daughter of Mrs. STABLNACKE, of Stockholm.

DEATHS

ATWOOD.—On July 21, 1930, at 9, Brownings-avenue, Boscombe, ALICE EMMA, widow of ALBAN LEVENE ATWOOD, aged 72 years. Funeral service St. John's Church, 1.45 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Interment at Boscombe Cemetery 2.30 p.m.

BURRELL.—On July 20, 1930, at Westley Hall, very peacefully, KATHERINE MATILDA BURRELL, widow of Robert Burrell, aged 83.

COLEBY.—On July 17, 1930, at 4, Limes-road, Folkestone, ANITA CONSTANCE, youngest daughter of the late Brian George Coleby, of Putney.

CREED.—On July 22, 1930, at The Deans, Crondall, Hants, CLARE ELIZABETHA CREED, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Keyworth Creed, of Chedburgh, Suffolk, and Mrs. Creed, Woodstock-road, Oxford. Funeral, Crondall, 2.30 p.m., Friday.

CUFF.—On July 20, 1930, at St. James's-road, Wanstead Common, CAROLINE MARY, daughter of the late WILLIAM TYRRE CUFF, of Hampstead. Cremation, West Norwood Crematorium, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.15 p.m.

DAVIES.—On July 21, 1930, at Guy's Hospital, DOROTHEA DAVIES (*née* Kebbel, wife of H. D. K. Davies, 286, Devon-buildings, Tooley-street, S.E.1, aged 35. Memorial service Bermondsey Parish Church, Bermondsey-street, S.E.1, to-morrow (Thursday), at 7.45 p.m.

DAVIES.—On July 21, 1930, at 20, Clifton-gardens, Folkestone, SARAH HANNAH, wife of the late J. LACEY DAVIES, in her 91st year. No flowers, by request.

DISRAELI.—On Sunday, July 20, 1930, at 89, Onslow-square, quite suddenly, KATHARINE, widow of RALPH DISRAELI, and mother of Coningsby Disraeli, in her 93rd year. Funeral at Hughenden Church, 2.30, to-morrow (Thursday).

DODS.—On July 22, 1930, at 16, Homefield-road, Bromley, Kent, ELIZABETH ANN DODS, elder daughter of the late Henry Dods, of Gosberton, Lincolnshire, aged 87 years. Funeral announcements later.

EAREE.—On July 21, 1930, EDWIN THOMAS EAREE, of 26, St. Margaret's-road, Twickenham, aged 81. Funeral service St. Mary's, Staines, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30.

DEATHS (continued)

EDNAM.—On July 21, 1930, as the result of an aeroplane accident, ROSEMARY MILLICENT, wife of VISCOUNT EDNAM, only daughter of the fourth Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The funeral will take place at Himley, near Dudley, at 2.15, Friday, July 25. All wreaths should be sent to care of the Stationmasters, G.W.R. or L.M.S.R., Wolverhampton, to arrive there not later than to-morrow (Thursday) evening. The train leaving Paddington 11.10 a.m. Friday will be met at Wolverhampton.

ELRINGTON BISSET.—On July 20, 1930, at Rundle, ANNA ISABELLA, widow of MAJOR ELRINGTON BISSET, R.E. (retired), of Lessendrum. Funeral service at Drumblade to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

FAWKNER.—On July 21, 1930, at 5, Ladbroke-gardens, W.11, JEFFERSON FRANCIS FAWKNER, aged 24. Memorial service at St. John's Church, Ladbroke-grove, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30 p.m.

FLOATE.—On July 19, 1930, at Conways, Clarence-road, Windsor, ETHEL ALICE, beloved wife of FREDERICK GROVE FLOATE, age 52 years.

FORMAN.—On July 22, 1930, at 42, Arundel-gardens, Notting Hill, W., after a short illness, JOAN JULIA FORMAN, aged 77 years. Interment at Norwood Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), preceded by a short service at the Crematorium Chapel, Norwood Cemetery, at 11.15 a.m. Friends will be welcome at the service.

FOWLER.—On July 20, 1930, suddenly, at Sunridge, Dittons-road, Eastbourne, DAME ELLEN MARTHA FOWLER, beloved wife of Sir George Fowler, J.P., aged 66. Funeral at Ocklynge Cemetery, Eastbourne, to-morrow (Thursday). Service at St. Mary's Parish Church, at 2.15 p.m. No mourning, by request.

GARDNER.—On July 21, 1930, suddenly, after an operation, CHARLES GARDNER, of 23, St. John's Park, Blackheath, and 1 and 2, Bucklersbury, E.C., aged 73. Funeral, Friday, July 25, at St. John's Church, Blackheath, 11.30, arriving Charlton Cemetery at 12. Motors will be at Blackheath Station to meet train leaving Cannon-street 10.48.

GARRATT.—On July 18, 1930, at Iquique, Chile, LEWIS J. GARRATT.

GRACE.—On July 20, 1930, when flying, MARY GLADYS, dearly loved daughter of VICE-ADMIRAL and Mrs. EDGAR GRACE. Funeral at Alverstoke Church, at 2.30 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

GUINNESS.—On July 22, 1930, at The Willows, Tilford, Surrey, EVA FRANCES, fourth daughter of the late HENRY GUINNESS, of Burton Hall, County Dublin, aged 62 years.

HACKSHAW.—On July 20, 1930, very suddenly, at Bankside, Oxted, ROBERT JAMES, third son of the late R. J. HACKSHAW, of the West Indies and Dulwich. Beloved by all who knew him. Funeral arrangements later.

HEFFERNAN.—On July 21, 1930, at Granville Cottage, Byfleet, Surrey, COLONEL NESBITT BREILLAT HEFFERNAN, late R.A., aged 69.

HENRY.—On Sunday, July 20, 1930, at Lymington Hampshire, MARY FAIRES PANCOAST HENRY, the beloved wife of W. Barklie Henry, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

INGLEFIELD.—On July 22, 1930, at 65, Prince's-gate, S.W., MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS SEYMOUR INGLEFIELD, C.B., D.S.O., aged 74. Funeral arrangements later.

JOHNSON.—On July 19, 1930, at 64, Heene-road, Worthing, after a long illness, ALICE, last surviving daughter of the late MAJOR-GENERAL NICHOLAS FENWICK JOHNSON, Indian Army, in her 85th year.

KLEIN.—On July 19, 1930, at Chelsfield, SARAH ELIZABETH, beloved wife of SYDNEY T. KLEIN, in her 69th year.

LAURDA.—On July 20, 1930, at 25, Albany-road, Stroud Green, ELIZA ELLEN, wife of the late DON SANTIAGO LABORDA Y LOPEZ.

LAWFORD.—On July 19, 1930, at 9, Mapesbury-road, London, N.W., JOHN E. LAWFORD, aged 82. No flowers.

LOCK.—On July 4, 1930, at Dade City, Florida, U.S.A., resulting from a disastrous road accident, THEODORE ALBERT LOCK, youngest son of the late Colonel E. S. Lock, formerly of Halcon Lodge, Taunton, and Headington, Oxford, beloved husband of Lucy Lock (*née* Spencer), aged 55.

McENTIRE.—On July 21, 1930, at 14, Westgate-terrace, S.W.10, JAMES VIRTUE MCENTIRE, late of Grange, Edinburgh, in his 82nd year. Funeral service at Brompton Cemetery on Friday, July 25, at 2.30 p.m.

MACGREGOR.—On July 20, 1930, at his residence, 2, Kidbrooke Park-road, Blackheath, JOHN MACGREGOR, age 68 years. Funeral at Charlton Cemetery, S.E., to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

MACKINNON.—On July 17, 1930, as the result of an aeroplane accident at Bourke, New South Wales, HENRY LAUCHLAN MACKINNON, dearly-loved second son of Captain and Mrs. W. Mackinnon, late of Totnes, Devon, aged 24.

MELVILLE.—On July 22, 1930, at Redhouse, Rochampton, LADY FLORENCE LUCY LESLIE MELVILLE, youngest daughter of the ninth Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 81. Funeral, Putney Vale, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 a.m.

MONTEITH.—On July 20, 1930, at a nursing home, in Aberdeen, HENRY M. MONTEITH, son of the late John Monteith, of St. Servan, France.

NICHOLL.—On July 20, 1930, at Llanmaes House, Llantwit-Major, Glamorgan, EDITH ELEANOR, daughter of the late GEORGE WHITLOCK NICHOLL, of Ham, aged 72. Funeral at Llantwit-Major to-morrow (Thursday), at 3.30 p.m.

OWEN.—On Sunday, July 20, 1930, at "Ryelands," Caterham, Surrey, RICHARD OWEN, formerly of 25, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, and 4, White Rock-gardens, Hastings, passed peacefully away in his 91st year. Interment at Hastings Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

PROVIS.—On July 20, 1930, at Leysin, Switzerland, WILTON FREDERICK MONTAGUE, beloved husband of AGNES EDITH PROVIS.

PURDOM.—On July 20, 1930, at 25, Park Hill-road, Croydon, LILIAN FRANCES, second daughter of DR. and MRS. PURDOM, aged 50.

"Absent from the body . . . present with the Lord."—2 Cor., v., 8.

PYNE.—On July 21, 1930, at 8, Chelsea-embankment, S.W.3, ANNIE PYNE, ever-beloved wife of J. Arthur Pyne. Funeral service at Norwood Cemetery, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30 a.m.

ST. CLAIR.—On July 22, 1930, at Folkestone, the HON. LOCKHART MATTHEW ST. CLAIR, C.I.E., C.B.E., of St. Ermins, Westminster, late a superintending engineer in the public works department, India, aged 74 years. Funeral service Golders Green Crematorium, on Friday, July 25, at 12 noon. No flowers.

SALMON.—On July 20, 1930, at her residence, Hampden House, 84, Shinfield-road, Reading, ADA MARIA, younger daughter of the late JOSEPH SMITH SALMON, of Reading.

SHEARING.—On July 21, 1930, as the result of an aeroplane accident, CHARLES D'URBAN, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. D'URBAN SHEARING, Steele Cross House, near Crowborough. Service at St. Mark's, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, 11.30, Friday. Funeral 12 noon, Borough Cemetery.

SMITH.—On July 20, 1930, SYDNEY EDWARD SMITH, Chaplain at Territtet, second son of the late Lewis Smith, Roseway, Deal, in his 68th year.

SPENCER.—On July 20, 1930, as the result of a flying accident, LIEUTENANT S. E. H. SPENCER, Royal Navy, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. Spencer, Staplegrove Elm, Taunton, aged 27 years. Funeral at Staplegrove to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30.

SYKES.—On Monday, July 21, 1930, at Farndale, EDITH VIOLET LADY SYKES, widow of Sir Mark Sykes Baronet. Funeral service to-morrow (Thursday), at the Church, Sledmere House, private, for family and relatives, at 10.30, and interment at 11.15 at the church: also to-morrow (Thursday) at 11.30, memorial service in Westminster Cathedral, London.

WALKER.—On July 15, 1930, at Boscombe, JOHN WILLIAM WALKER, formerly of Milborne St. Andrew.

WHITMORE.—On July 21, 1930, at a nursing home, Oxford, ETHEL WHITMORE, widow of John Ludlow Whitmore, only child of the late William James and Jane Roberts. Funeral Brookwood Cemetery, 2.30 p.m., Friday, July 25.

WIMBERLEY.—On Sunday, July 20, 1930, at St. Andrew's Parsonage, Fettercairne, N.B., the REV. FREDERICK CHARLES ARABIN, eldest son of the late REV. C. IRVING WIMBERLEY.

WRIGHT.—On July 18, 1930, at Bootle, Liverpool, ANNIE WRIGHT, valued lifelong friend and nurse in the family of the late S. J. Tennant, of Sale, Cheshire, aged 77 years.

YOUNGER.—On July 22, 1930, at Edinburgh, HENRIETTA LOUISA, only surviving daughter of the late DAVID YOUNGER and MRS. YOUNGER, 44, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, and grand-daughter of the late Kenneth Macleo, R.S.A. Funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, Princes-street, at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, July 25.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CARVER.—In ever-loving memory of CHRISTIAN CRESWELL CARVER, Lieutenant, R.F.A., who died in West Flanders on July 23, 1917, of wounds received in action upon the same day, aged 20 years.

CLARK.—In proud and ever-loving memory of OSCAR WILLIAM CLARK, 2nd Lieut., 1st East Surrey Regiment, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Clark, killed in action at Longueval, July 23, 1916.—FATHER, MOTHER and BROTHER.

COOKING.—In loving memory of our dear and only son, FRANK S. COOKING, Lieut., 3rd D.C.L.I., attd. 1st, killed in action near Longueval, Delville Wood, July 23, 1916, aged 21.

GORDON.—In proud and happy memory of my son, BRIG.-GEN. C. W. G. GORDON, The Black Watch, Comdg. 123rd Inf. Brigade, killed near Ypres, July 23, 1917, aged 39. Also of his father, COL. WM. GORDON, late The Black Watch, died at Alassio, Dec. 23, 1923, aged 79.

HANNAN.—In ever-living memory of our beloved son, 2ND LIEUT. JAMES MAXWELL ADAIR (MAC HANNAN, 9th Battn. Tank Corps, killed in action at Sauvillers Wood, July 23, 1918.

HANNAN.—In memory of JAMES MAXWELL ADAIR HANNAN, killed in action at Sauvillers, France, July 23, 1918.—THE 1917 SOCIETY.

RITSON.—In memory of JOHN ANDREW RITSON (PETER), B.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., killed in action July 23, 1916.

SHERLOCK.—In loving memory of RONALD, wounded and believed killed while commanding C Company, 2nd K.R.R.C., in a night attack on the Somme, July 22-23, 1916, aged 20.

O God, make us worthy of these sacrifices.

19th BATT. MANCHESTER REGT.—In proud and loving memory of those who gave their lives at Guillemont, July 23, 1916.

HAWKINS.—In most loving memory of my wonderful mother, ADA HAWKINS.—PHIL.

HINDS.—In precious and ever-present remembrance of JOHN HINDS, His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Carmarthen, who passed over July 23, 1928. The dearly beloved husband, father, and friend. Sadly missed and so much loved by his wife, daughter, son-in-law, and grandson.

HOWES.—In ever-loving memory of LIEUT.-GENERAL ALBERT JOSEPH HOWES, R.M. Indian Army, July 23, 1914.

PITMAN.—To the dear memory of ARCHIBALD ROBERT CRAUFURD PITMAN, who died July 23, 1924.

"The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God; there shall no evil happen to them; they are in peace."

WIRE.—In grateful memory of DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, Lord Mayor of London, 1859, who died in 1866, and who was a Founder of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

PERSONAL

R. Redmayne, Westminster. Anxiously waiting letter. Write old address. Living Cornwall.—Dorothy.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£15 REWARD.—LOST, between Kensington and Ripley (via Richmond Park, Kingston, and back via Weybridge), on July 6/7, PEARL NECKLACE (135 pearls and diamond clasp).—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, 10th July, in Central London or suburbs, GOLD WRISTLET WATCH.—Write Box A.1731, The Times, E.C.4.

LOST.—On July 8, a long SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND BROOCH, probably Terrace of House of Commons, or between Bond-street, Grosvenor-street, and Maddox-street. Reward. Finder please call Mrs. Adam, 1, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, will be rewarded.

WHAT ABOUT SATURDAY? SEE the GOLF and LAWN TENNIS STARS at LEEDS CASTLE, near MAIDSTONE, on 26th July. An easy run to a perfect place.—Tickets and full particulars from Kent County Playing Fields Association, Church Institute, Union-street, Maidstone. Telephone 3960.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

TO be LET FURNISHED, Aug. 9th to Sept. 4th, delightful old HOUSE; seven bed rooms; everything modern; charming gardens and beautiful rural situation; cook-general and gardener left; 7gns. per week.—Major Ewald, "Sheepbell," Stoke D'Abernon, Cobham, Surrey. (Oxshott 122.)

SURREY.—For SALE, perfectly equipped COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER with 5 acres, eight main bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four charming sitting rooms; electric light, &c.; lovely old panelled hall; cottage; garage; coach-house; conveniently for London, golf, and hunting.—Write "L.X.," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

LADY going abroad wishes to RECOMMEND most strongly good plain COOK (expert cook not necessary) with help in kitchen; free now; private inquiries only.—Write N.Z., care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE.—A private MEETING will be held in London towards the end of July to discuss the British overseas trade and remedial measures (not tariffs). A prominent public man will take the Chair. A limited number of invitations are available to Company Directors and others closely concerned.—Application for these should be made to Box K.1879, The Times, E.C.4.

THEATRICAL PRODUCTION.—ESTABLISHED Organisation.—See DIRECTORS and PARTNERS Column on this page.

PLEASE HELP.—WINCHESTER, OXFORD and ARMY (1914-1919) MAN DESPERATELY in NEED of EMPLOYMENT; business experience, drives car, speaks fair French; has genuine expert in kennel management, wide general knowledge; excellent testimonials and references; accept any work, anywhere.—Write Box S.89, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS. Meals optional.—Write Box B.284, The Times, E.C.4.

TO ARTISTS and to those who want sailing.—LYME REGIS, overlooking Bay on the Old Bell Cliff.—To be let, partly furnished, picturesque COTTAGE; large living room with balcony, three doubles, two single bed rooms, bath, two w.c.'s; every room has sea views; available August and September 10 guineas per week, or for longer period terms could be arranged.—Write Box B.257, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUR SAVINGS CAN EARN 5½ per cent. compound interest. FREE OF TAX. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Write Box K.1670, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-KNOWN 30-ton AUXILIARY KETCH, for SALE next week, with full commission; powerful up-to-date motor; sleeps four ex saloon.—Write Box K.1913, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, good house, South Kensington.—Write Box J.779, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. LEONARDS-on-SEA.—Nice, well-situated HOUSE, 5 bed and dressing rooms, bath, garden; garage and stabling. Freehold to be SOLD; vacant possession; £3,500 or offer.—Rev. Vernon, 12, Granville-road, Eastbourne.

AUSTIN 1930 16 h.p. Saloon, sliding roof, country 6d. a mile.—Bayliss, 33, Leinster-square, W.2. Park 8209.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, either suites or single, in well-furnished house, South Kensington. Phone 1450 Western, or write Box J.1301, The Times, E.C.4.

YOU CAN HELP the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) in trying to help forward discovery of the causes of Cancer and its cure. Your donation will be gratefully received. Cheques, &c., to be made payable to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1.

TAXATION IS LOW IN SOUTH AFRICA and the climate unsurpassed.—Persons contemplating retirement on fixed incomes should consult the 1820 MEMORIAL SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION (London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1), a purely patriotic non-profit-making organisation.

A HOLIDAY SUGGESTION.—British Columbia.—Glorious sunshine, temperate climate, reasonable living costs, abundance of sport.—Write Information Dept., Agents-General for British Columbia, 1-3, Regent-street, S.W.1.

PIANO WANTED, small grand, not over 5 feet long, or upright, of good make.—H. M., Bolton's Library, Sloane-street, S.W.

MINEHEAD.—To be LET till end of August, comfortably furnished HOUSE, standing in own grounds; quiet, central position off main road, close to churches, shops, sea; central heating, electric light; seven bed, three reception rooms; large garage.—Write Box J.759, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLE, living distance Town, require large BED-SITTING ROOM and bath, with service, for occasional use only; must be North of Park.—Write Box K.1463, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG MAN, Public School, desires SHARE HOUSE or FLAT with interesting gentleman of similar taste.—Write Box K.1901, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, wintering Egypt, Malta, &c., will CHAPERON GIRL; highest references given and required; terms de luxe but inclusive.—Write Box 0719, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—Englishwoman's small FURNISHED VILLA, beautifully situated; all conveniences; garden; three beds; 4 guineas with linen, &c., four months from Oct. or Nov.—Write Box K.1835, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER large sea-going MOTOR YACHT requires others JOIN week's cruise to Ostend August, September, £8 8s. inclusive.—Write Box K.1834, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only address, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, 49, QUEEN'S-ROAD, for SALE; four bed, three reception; inspection daily.

TUTORSHIPS DESIRED, August and September, by two brothers, Winchester and Magdalene College, Cambridge; Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; trained in cricket, tennis, swimming.—Write Box J.743, The Times, E.C.4.

IN REGENTS PARK, facing lake, modernized HOUSE, 13 years' lease, for SALE; three sitting, five bed, two bath rooms; £1,650.—Write Box 9313, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SUNNY MANSION FLAT, second floor, HAMPSTEAD; £150; four rooms, bath, and kitchen; five gns.—Write Box 6507, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HYTHE, KENT.—FURNISHED HOUSE; five bed, three sitting; garage; close to sea and golf; August, September or longer; 8 guineas.—Write F., care of Mays, 24, Bury-street, S.W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—Charming HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, August; one minute sea; three reception, five bed rooms; garage.—Write Box K.1867, The Times, E.C.4.

BARGAIN.—Officer going abroad offers charmingly FURNISHED HOUSE near golf links; rent only 4gns. a week; 18 miles Hyde Park, high ground, Surrey; ¼ mile station, 35 minutes Waterloo; seven bed, three reception, bath, lavatory basin, hot water, electric light, gas, telephone, wireless; garage; no small children; two maids would remain if required.—Write Box K.1613, The Times, E.C.4. No agents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS to the COAST in privately owned 6-cylinder car from 12s. 6d. per head.—Phone Park 9240.

UNIQUE OFFER.—Comfortably furnished FLAT with own GARAGE alongside hall-door; entrance floor and self-contained; 2 minutes from Olympia.—Apply Colonel E. Percy-Smith, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall.

DRIVING and MECHANICAL TUITION given by experienced Driver; owner, driving 45 h.p. car, recommends.—Write Box Z.460, The Times, E.C.4.

LUXURIOUS PRIVATE 45 h.p. SALOON CAR for HIRE, with or without chauffeur (fawn) Chauffeur; suitable functions or longer; owner much away finds upkeep heavy.—Write Box Z.456, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL ANYONE kindly ADVISE a YOUNG MAN (unable to afford training in accountant's office) as to the best way of learning BOOKKEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY?—Write Box Z.453, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY desires GUESTS; historic country house, beautiful park; golf, tennis; miles motor; 7 gns.; references essential.—Write Box Z.455, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED COUPLE in country (Middlesex) would like to TAKE CHILD 2 to 3; terms by arrangement; non-objectionable.—Write Box Z.450, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY WANTS to RENT from September an unfurnished roomy OLD COTTAGE (ancient if possible) near TETBURY, Glos.—Write Box K.1849, The Times, E.C.4.

BLUTHNER PIANO or similar REQUIRED for cash.—Write Box 9305, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for free illustrated Booklet and price lists to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

TOSCATINE—delicious layers of nougatine and praline cream. It is the queen of sweetmeats. Try some today. 5s. 6d. a pound post free.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to offer exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 8520.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, 2 & 3, Hanover-sq., Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	—	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
Viceroy of India ..	20,000	Holland	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	13,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Sathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—
†Novara ..	7,000	Smith	Aug. 15	—
†Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell	Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
¶Nagpore (cargo)	5,283	—	Aug. 9	—
Khyber ..	9,000	Redwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
¶Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 18	—

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp	LONDON
‡*TREWYN ..	5,241	July 26	July 28	Aug. 2
*MUNDRA ..	6,060	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 20
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA ..	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
§MANELA ..	8,303	—	—	July 26
§MERKARA ..	8,284	—	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
§MARGHA ..	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6

§ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
‡MODASA	9,070	—	—	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MALWA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

§ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons. —	Mid'sbro. —	Immingham. —	London —	Calais —

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Cass, Manager): Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.; Mildenhall & Co. (Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Sutth, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 29
†ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
Apply the R.S.N. Co., Ltd., 3, Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tele., Regent 6724.)

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From ‡San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Aug. 6
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—
TAHITI	—	Sept. 3
AORANGI	Sept. 17	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
†BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARABOOL ..	13,000			Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO ..	20,000	—	—	July 22
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONTES ..	20,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 11
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Benares ..	9,064	July 23	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore ..	6,893	Aug. 2	Bombay and Karachi
City of Sparta ..	5,415	Aug. 23	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Valencia ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Aug. 16	C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Manchester ..	9,546	Sept. 13	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE.

HULL to OSLO
(Via Christiansand)
SUMMER SERVICE.
R.M.S. CALYPSO (7,500 tons displacement).
LARGEST REGULAR PASSENGER STEAMER IN ANGLO-NORWEGIAN TRADE.
EVERY SATURDAY FROM 21st JUNE, at 3 p.m.
10.15 a.m. train from King's Cross connects.
RETURNING FROM OSLO TUESDAY NIGHT.
For further particulars apply ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, Limited, Hull, or any Booking Agents.

BEN LINE TO FAR EAST	10-day Service from London. Regular sailings from Leith, Middlesbro', and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.	

For all particulars apply to Wm. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 24, Bernard-street, Leith, or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

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Frequent departures of special cruising steamers.
SEA AND LAND HOLIDAYS.
Special reduced summer fares from £11.
Apply for full programme free on request.
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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - JULY 26

*TUSCANIA July 26 MAURETANIA .. Aug. 2
* Via Havre (not Cherbourg).

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA - - JULY 26

*SAMARIA Aug. 2 † LACONIA .. Aug. 9
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

***AUSONIA - - JULY 26**

AURANIA .. Aug. 2 ASCANIA .. .. Aug. 9
Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†LETITIA - - JULY 26

ANDANIA .. Aug. 1 †ATHENIA .. Aug. 9
† From Glasgow previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 29-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR

AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons)

(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain).
*AUGUST 1st ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES.
* Eighteen days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
†AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS.
† Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg
Olympic .. Wed., July 23 | Majestic .. Wed., July 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.
(1) (2) Arabic .. Sat., July 26 | Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 2
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

(3) Arabic .. Sat., July 26 | Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1
(3) Calling Halifax, N.S., omitting Quebec and Montreal.

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. .. Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland .. .. July 26
(4) Westernland .. .. Aug. 2

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 2
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 16
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	Aug. 2	Aug. 30
*Minnekahda, 21,716 tons ..	Sept. 13	—

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	Aug. 9	Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	July 23	July 29
"ROCHAMBEAU" (c) ..	July 25	Aug. 5
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	July 30	Aug. 7
"PARIS" (c) ..	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Aug. 9	Aug. 17
"FRANCE" (c) ..	Aug. 13	Aug. 19

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "MACORIS" .. .. .. Aug. 11
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Sept. 8
Also SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.	
HAVANA / VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO	Aug. 28th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO	Sept. 18th
GALVESTON / HOUSTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS, LONDON TO JAMAICA.

32 Days' Round Trip from £35, inclusive of Hotel accommodation. Numerous and attractive.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to:—
Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 115, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094), or Local Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) July 26
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £47) .. Aug. 9

S.S. STATENDAM from £51 10 0 .. Aug. 2
First Class Fare

CUBA AND MEXICO.

*LEERDAM .. Aug. 9 *EDAM .. .. Aug. 30
* From Boulogne.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
†ALMANZORA ..	13,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
‡ORITA	9,298	—	Sept. 18

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
to
NORTHERN CAPITALS.
LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &c.
From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (via Cherbourg).

MONTCALM ..	July 25
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	July 26
MONTROSE (Via Cobh) ..	July 31
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only) ..	Aug. 2

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	July 25
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.)	Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Aug. 8
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	Aug. 15

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF YORK July 26 MINNEDOSA Aug. 1

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	Aug. 7
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool ..	July 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton ..	Aug. 9

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Aug. AORANGI .. Sept. 17
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons.
From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16.
From £449, including Shore Trips.
4½ or 6½ months' Ideal Weather.
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ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3

Fares from £38 to £52.

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NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA."

(oil burners).

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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ALMEDA STAR"	From	24 JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	London	15 AUG.
"AVELONA STAR"	and	29 AUG.
"AVILA STAR"	Boulogne	12 SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
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Holidays at Sea. Cruise to Greece and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

ANTENOR ..	13 Sept.	11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	27 Sept.	8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.	—

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

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SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC	From Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	" Liverpool	13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	" Liverpool	11th OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
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Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Staffordshire ..	15,000	July 25	Aug. 2
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Cheshire ..	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Yorkshire ..	15,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 13

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8038, 8087.

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Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ..	Aug. 9
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" ..	Aug. 23
S.S. "STUYVESANT" ..	Aug. 30

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "NICKERIE" ..	Aug. 2
S.S. "CORTEREAL" ..	Aug. 23
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" ..	Aug. 13

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to:—
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Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone: Monument 0021.)

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To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"SAGAING" ..	—	20th July
"PEGU" ..	1st Aug.	9th Aug.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lampert and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Pasederon and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

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"ARANDORA STAR,"

Britain's Dream Ship.

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NORWEGIAN FJORDS AND NORTHERN CAPITALS

9 Aug., 13 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
23 Aug., 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS (LENINGRAD for MOSCOW).

MEDITERRANEAN.

19 Sept., 24 days | To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, 14 Oct., 24 days | ITALY, SICILY, &c.
8 Nov., 18 days MOROCCO, FRANCE, ITALY, ALGERIA.
19 Dec., 19 days Second Annual Christmas Cruise to MOROCCO, SICILY, ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, and PORTUGAL.

WEST INDIES, 1931.

Special Winter Cruise de Luxe of 46 days to the West Indies from Southampton, Jan. 24, 1931, calling at Las Palmas, Porto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Panama Canal, Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda, and Madeira.
For "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise Programme and January Cruise to West Indies apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5071); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.; and principal Tourist Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CIRCASSIA ..	Aug. 29	‡BRITANNIA ..	Sept. 24
*ELYSIA ..	Sept. 12	*CASTALIA ..	Oct. 10

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

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CAMERONIA .. July 26 | TRANSYLVANIA .. Aug. 8
CALEDONIA .. Aug. 2 | CALIFORNIA .. Aug. 20
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N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU ..	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

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NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE

M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS .. 31st July
M.S. J. OLDENBARNEVELT .. 14th Aug.
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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

| | London. | Southampton

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4 lines 8s. (minimum)

CECIL GORDON SMITH Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of CECIL GORDON SMITH late of The East India Club, 16 St. James' Square in the City of Westminster, formerly of Goslundo Bengal in India who died on the 13th day of May 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 16th day of August 1929 by Frederick Alexander Smith of Northlands, Streatley in the County of Berks, a Brigadier General (Retired) in His Majesty's Indian Army, the surviving Executor named in the said Will, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor, on or before the 30th day of September 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 21st day of July 1930.

LEWIS-BARNES, BAKER & Co, 260, Walworth Road, London, S.E.17. Solicitors to the said administrator.

RE WILLIAM JOHN HARE Deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of WILLIAM JOHN HARE late of 2 Brunel Villas Brunel Road Woodford Bridge Essex retired General Contractor deceased who died on the 14th day of March 1930 Intestate) and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 12th day of July 1930 to Elizabeth Hare (commonly known as Elsie Wells Hare), the lawful widow and relict of the said Deceased are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Administratrix, on or before the 26th day of September 1930 after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which she shall then have notice and she will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 21st day of July 1930.

DRUCE & ARTAGEE, 10 Billiter Square, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the abovenamed Administratrix.

RE HARRIET PARKER BENSAUDE deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925 that HARRIET PARKER BENSAUDE late of 64 Avenida Antonio Augusto de Aguiar Lisbon Portugal Widow deceased died on the 17th January 1928 and Letters of Administration (with the Will and Codicil annexed) to the Deceased's Estate were granted to Sir Laurence Halsey K.B.E. of 3 Frederick's Place Old Jewry E.C.2 and Alfred Ernest Jones of 3 Fredericks Place Old Jewry E.C.2. the lawful Attorney of Henry George Schultz the Executor named in the said Will on the 22nd June 1928 by the Principal Probate Registry And all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 29th day of September 1930 after which date the assets of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which the said Administrators shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 21st day of July 1930.

COWARD, CHANCE & Co. 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Administrators.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. AUTOMATIC SERVICES, Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation) Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 21st day of August 1930 to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the undersigned Walter Ernest Ballard of 14, Appold Street, London, E.C.2, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing by the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this Twenty-first day of July 1930.

W. A. BALLARD, Liquidator.

EDUCATIONAL
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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CLAPHAM COMMON.—3, Cedars-road, S.W.4.

CROYDON.—Broad Green House, 181, London-road.

EALING.—36, Uxbridge-road, W.3.

FINSBURY PARK.—4, Beaulieu-villas, Seven Sisters-road, N.4.

ILFORD.—62, Cranbrook-road.

NORBURY.—1266, London-road, S.W.16.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS.

All students placed in good posts as soon as proficient. Special Short Courses for University Graduates and Senior Students.

THE JOURNAL of CAREERS.—Indispensable to all those searching for wider opportunities for educated young people. 1s. monthly, from 61, Conduit-street, W.1.

TUTOR-COMPANION (23) for Holidays: now to next term; good references.—Write Box Z.500, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY for GIRL (15-16) in good SCHOOL, S.E. Coast.—Special fees if 3, or widow or orphan. Exams. Highest references.—Write Box Z.391, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for September, GRADUATE as CLASSICAL MASTER in Preparatory School; £200-£250 resident.—Write Box K.1901, The Times, E.C.4.

60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM.—A few vacancies in good PREPARATORY SCHOOL of 40 boys.—Write Box B.766, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

GERMAN LADY wishes take PAYING GUEST, young gentleman or lady; term's £12 10s. monthly, including board, lodgings, and tuition.—Apply Frau von Unruh, 11, Moltkestrasse, Potsdam.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of HEADMISTRESS of the County Secondary School, Clapton, Laura-place, Lower Clapton-road, E.5. This is a day school for girls between the ages of 10 and 19 years, with permanent accommodation for 350 pupils. There is also certain temporary accommodation for 78 pupils. The number of girls at present is about 430. Salary, London scale for headmistresses of schools of over 400 pupils (viz., £760 a year, rising by annual increments of £40 to £960 a year).

Married women are ineligible except in special circumstances.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Education Officer (H2/1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), to whom they must be returned by 9th August.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

MARGATE and DISTRICT NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL. (80 Beds.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER (Male) to commence duties as soon as possible.

Salary £125 per annum, with board and laundry. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be sent to the Secretary, Margate General Hospital, as early as possible.

MASSON HALL (University of Edinburgh).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SUB-WARDEN. Commencing salary £300. Candidates must have a University Degree and residential experience. —Applications, with copies of three testimonials and two references, must be sent before 9th August to The Warden, Masson Hall, George-square, Edinburgh.

ROYAL BURGH OF KIRKCALDY.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of CHIEF CONSTABLE. Salary £450 per annum, rising by biennial increments of £20 to £550 per annum, and the usual rent and uniform allowances. State age and qualifications. Canvassing will be a disqualification.

Applications to be lodged with the Town Clerk not later than 6th August, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of READING.

The Council of the University will shortly APPOINT a LECTURER in CLASSICS. Applications must be received not later than Thursday, August 7.—Particulars may be obtained from the Registrar.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

FACULTY of LAW.

READERSHIP in LAW.

The Council of the University invites APPLICATIONS for the whole-time POST of READER in LAW. The stipend is £600 a year.

The appointment in the first instance will be for five years, and it may be renewed for a further period.

It is desired that the selected candidate should take up his duties as soon as possible after October 1st, 1930.

Notice of intention to apply must be given to the undersigned not later than the first post on Monday, August 18th. Ten copies of formal applications, accompanied by ten copies of testimonials, references, and other credentials, should be in the hands of the undersigned not later than the first post on Friday, September 5th.

Further particulars may be obtained from

G. BURTON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

CHAIR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE CHAIR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY in the Patronage of the University Court becomes vacant by the resignation of Professor C. P. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S., on the 30th September, 1930.

The University Court will proceed to consider an APPOINTMENT to the Chair on the 31st July, 1930.

The salary proposed is £1,175.

The conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned.

G. H. G. STUTCHART, Secretary to the University.

The University, Aberdeen.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send originals of testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ACCOUNTANT (Chartered or Incorporated) required for merchant firm in India; five years' agreement, commencing salary £600; bonus thereon; age not over 25.—Write, giving full particulars of career, to Box Z.B.308, care Deacon's Advertising Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

ACCOUNTANT for Malaya.—Wanted, fully qualified Accountant, under three years' initial agreement, for service with Shipping Agency; excellent prospects; salary Straits dollars 400, 425, 450 per month.—Full particulars to Box W655, Lonsdale and Thompson, 4, Lovat-lane, E.C.3.

LADIES of refinement and superior education wanted for congenial Outdoor Occupation; must reside in Ilford and East Ham districts; salary, commission, and expenses.—Apply Vellus, Ltd., Second Floor, 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 Wednesday.

LAW.—Wanted in London office, experienced Solicitor (Managing Clerk); thoroughly versed in Chancery and Probate practice; must have sound knowledge of Law and able to work without supervision; a good salary paid to a capable man; possible partnership eventually. —Write full particulars to Box 774, Reynells', 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

SALESMEN wanted with an established, reliable international Company, whose product is nationally advertised and recognized as the leader in its field. It's hard work, but there is a responsible position waiting for every man who qualifies for it, and the average man with the average grit and determination can make good. This is a selling position that will not require you to travel or be away from home. No previous experience not essential if you have ambition. Necessary qualifications: Unquestionable character, good personality and willingness to work. Thorough sales training given. Retainer paid while training; commission paid later only. Five age, over past five years (only residents in Greater London will be considered). Personnel Manazer, Hoover, Ltd., Hanger-street, W.

SAWYER required for the Tropics experienced in all classes machine sawing; must be able to run plant and carry out all running repairs and overhauls. Applicants should state age and give full particulars of previous experience, &c.—Write Box N.1702, The Times, E.C.4.

SEVERAL smart Young Men required by leading firm of British Corset Manufacturers, view training outside representation; previous experience immaterial.—Write Box N.1699, The Times, E.C.4.

SPECIAL Salesmen and Agents required by old-established water treatment engineers.—Write Box J.764, The Times, E.C.4.

TEACHER of Bookkeeping.—Young man required for private school in Ilford; good qualifications, experience, salary, when free.—Write Box A.1707, The Times, E.C.4.

THREE reliable Speciality Salesmen wanted for Croydon, Thornton Green, and Wimbledon; salary and commission.—Apply to Tellus, Ltd., 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 Wednesday.

WANTED, Production Engineer experienced in control and general direction of labour and plant in modern type for factory near London, employing 200 men and women. —Write, giving full details previous experience and salary, to Box B.288, The Times, E.C.4.

A GENTS.—This opportunity is offered to Improved Position and a Higher Salary in business or professional life. You are offered free a copy of the 124-page Guide to Careers issued by the Metropolitan College, Dept. G.7/6, St. Albans. Write for it to-day and learn the way to speedy success and increased income. Write now—not any time—but now.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c. in Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining or railway men, and other capacities? Particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, W.C.1. Bankers, Lloyd's, 1908.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

TO Public School and 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career; also those now in the services, abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WARRINGS Services.—The Premier College in the British Isles (Established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired. —Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A." The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITOR wanted by London publishers for important weekly publication mainly devoted to humorous pictures and amusing stories. Applicants must have a sound and extensive knowledge of humorous work.—Write fully, in confidence, stating experience and salary required, to Box 911, 8, Serle-street, W.C.1.

PRINTING.—Midland firm require representative with live connection; letterpress, catalogues, and general commercial.—Write Box Z.510, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARTICLED Pupil.—Opening occurs in office of Chartered Surveyor for educated youth; premium required, part returnable salary.—Write "E. C." care of 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical training in works experience with a training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

NORMAN'S Land Agent, managing large agricultural estate in the South-Western counties, having secured agency for his pupil, has vacancy for another pupil; premium.—Write Box K.1873, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY for Articled Pupil, aged 18 to 25, on large Ceylon tea estates; Public School man and athlete preferred; first-class opening and opportunity for keen, man; moderate premium.—Ceylon, care of John B. de Fonblanque, 3-4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

COMMERCIAL firm requires Typist for French translation work.—Write in French, stating qualifications and salary expected. Box A.1706, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Shorthand-Typist, 23-25, wanted for South-East London; must be well educated and able to undertake technical filing.—Write Box N.1694, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Clerk required by Westminster engineering firm; shorthand-typist essential.—Write, stating age and full particulars experience, Box K.1591, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGHLY remunerative and interesting work for lady, over 25, well educated, intelligent and methodical. —Write Box K.1912, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required for Insurance Broker's Office, age 20-30.—State age, experience, and salary required to Box 898, care of Judds, 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DAILY Dressmaker required immediately; only applicants with first-class experience and up-to-date references considered.—Write full particulars Box 4, Railway Bookstall, Weybridge.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT, age 41, with 25 years' varied experience, desires position as Accountant in commercial or financial house; capable of taking complete control of accounts and assist in management.—Write Box J.744, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, 43, versatile, capable, 20 years' experience newspaper and Government service in Far East, seeks appointment home or abroad.—Write Box 04740, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

ADVERTISER, Englishman, seeks appointment home or abroad; expert organizer; accustomed wide responsibility; 20 years' experience management, including eight South America; Spanish, French, some German; highest credentials.—Write Box N.1659, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentlemanly Youth, good knowledge of French, learning Spanish, would like situation with good firm.—Write Box N.1051, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, Englishman, 39, married, experienced in management, travelling, correspondence, practical knowledge French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, seeks re-engagement Foreign Travelling or other suitable employment; first-class references.—Write Box Z.487, The Times, E.C.4.

A Managing Director possessing vision and outstanding ability in organizing and co-ordinating manufacturing, selling, advertising, &c., increasing sales and profits, desires change; providing wider scope; would market new product or reorganize and develop existing business.—Write Box N.1704, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENT of responsibility required by keen business man (40) with successful record and wide commercial, accountancy, and company secretarial experience; lately occupying important position with very large manufacturing concern; will accept immediate employment in own profession or any other occupation, indoor or out, at home or abroad; widower with two children; would undergo short probationary period at own expense; active and fit and ready to work with his hands as well as his head; can drive and maintain car; substantial fidelity bond.—Write offers Box N.1669, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENT as Sales Executive required by gentleman; Public School education, 11 years' successful sales activities, wide experience in sales organization, propaganda, policies, and marketing of proprietary articles; at present London sales manager to large Midland manufacturing concern; desires change offering greater scope for proved ability.—Write Box N.1698, The Times, E.C.4.

A Typewriter Manager-Salesman, experienced throughout, desires appointment Provincial Sales Manager, Area Control, or a good Provincial Branch; knowledge of accountancy; sound organizer who values economy; only bona-fide position acceptable.—Write Box K.1915, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Nobleman with successful business record is available for immediate appointment England or abroad; previously managing director international firm under control; long Continental experience; speaks U.S.A.; fluent French, German, Spanish; world travelled; age 33; 6ft. 1in. tall.—Write Box N.1691, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Man, keen, exquisite taste, ability, desires a situation to train with exclusive Decorators and Furnishers.—Write Box K.1898, The Times, E.C.4.

CHINA.—Englishman, 25 years' experience imports in Shanghai, desires appointment or will undertake representation; first-class qualifications management, piece-goods, finance, accounts, and general.—Write Box B.277, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION-SECRETARY, Scotsman, bachelor, highest references, requires position with gentleman. —Write Box 05663, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGINEER, Mechanical, Electrical, Commercial, experienced, energetic, 12 years overseas, 15 managemen: export merchants, London, desires position with scope, any country.—Write Box N.1677, The Times, E.C.4.

FOREIGN Sales Organizer, with ten years' Continental experience; perfect knowledge five European languages, connexions various industries, seeks suitable engagement home or abroad.—Write Box J.752, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (29), who has passed Bar Final and has had 12 years' all-round banking experience, desires position of trust in legal, financial, or business or political world, where there is scope for individuality and chances of advancement; undeniable references supplied.—Write Box K.1895, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 50, desires post, Secretary-Companion to elderly gentleman, or similar place of trust; highest credentials.—Write Box Z.472, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN is open to consider proposition as Representative in North-East Midlands and Wales of expert salesman; highest credentials; experienced negotiator; own saloon car.—Write Box Z.477, The Times, E.C.4.

GRADUATE, honours legal and political science, LL.B., desires appointment; familiar with reports; excellent references.—Wilson, Coagh, Co. Tyrone.

MANAGEMENT or responsible executive position sought by man experienced sales, organization and administration; age 37; highest references personal integrity and ability.—Write Box J.775, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN accustomed to estate management, building, accountancy, selling, &c., drive car, life abstainer; wants berth; could make a new business for anyone with capital.—Strathmore, St. Osyth, Essex.

OWNER closing car desires post chauffeur-Secretary professional or business man; London area; typing, shorthand, French, German; use of car on inclusive terms; non-resident.—Write Box 05632, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUBLIC Schoolboy, 24, excellent business experience at home and abroad, seeks new position with prospects; or would undertake confidential commercial research, analysis, compilation market reports, &c.—Write Box A.1735, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man, with seven years' successful experience negotiating contracts with foreign Governments and firms, seeks responsible position with greater scope; fluent French, German, and Spanish; available one month's notice.—Write Box J.766, The Times, E.C.4.

RAILWAY Engineer and Manager desires post anywhere; 20 years' experience construction, maintenance, management India, South America; good Spanish; excellent references.—Write Box 05651, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

REPRESENTATIVE desires opportunity good chemist and general stores house; splendid connexions; excellent salesman; tackle any ground; motor driver; highest references; disengaged.—Box A.R.238, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

YOUTH, aged 17½, accustomed to garage work and motor engineering since leaving school, seeks similar post; son of Service man killed in War; essential recommended.—Apply J. E. D. 9, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6185.

YOUTH, age 19, seeks situation in Paris, 3½ years' experience in London.—Write George C. Dransart, 210, Uphall-road, Ilford, Essex.

YOUNG Man, experienced in controlling retail Provision and Butcher's business, requires berth as Buyer and Manager of group of shops.—Write Box K.1893, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady requires situation small dress concern or studio; expert pewter worker.—Write Box J.713, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

POST required by advertiser having several years' experience as manager to trade journals; has organized advertisement and subscription campaigns; experienced in advertisement and editorial make-up, printing, paper, and block ordering and general office control; age under 40.—Write Box N.1701, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Competent Lady Clerk seeks re-engagement, Shorthand-Typist and Bookkeeper; secondary school education, varied experience, including nursing; conscientious worker; Secretary-Receptionist to medical gentleman preferred.—Write Box 04746, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EDUCATED Lady (26), capable, intelligent, accustomed responsibility, requires position of trust giving scope for personality, initiative; first-class experience; highest references.—Write Box 03996, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY, young, refined, desires position as Receptionist to doctor, dentist, or other professional gentleman. —Write Box B.228, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY requires post as Secretary to professional man, preferably with doctor; well educated, experienced, shorthand-typing, bookkeeping.—Write Box 05656, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER, 32; knowledge stenography, many years' experience South and East Africa, seeks appointment abroad; excellent testimonials. —Write Box 04752, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Gentlewoman (German), excellent French, Spanish, English, German, typewriting, shorthand (Pitman's and German), commercial training, seeks position as Private Secretary, Foreign Correspondent, or with business house in London; reasonable salary. Write in first instance to Roberti, XI, Heathville-road, N.19.

YOUNG Gentlewoman (21) requires post as Shorthand-Typist; good speed; bookkeeping speciality; salary 40s.—Miss G., 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.

AVAILABLE now, for commercial and private posts, educated Shorthand-Typists, competent Secretary-Chauffeuse, also Bookkeepers and Foreign Correspondent; no fees to employers.—'Phone, Mayfair 0947. The Postfinder (Bureau).

LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

LADY recommends thoroughly experienced all-round needlewoman; 7s. 6d. daily.—Write Box 6528, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

ANGLO-FRENCH family require very capable, refined, healthy young lady as Nursery Governess, willing help with baby of 6 months, for Surrey, twenty miles from London.—Write Box A.1730, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN Nurse-Governess required in Hampstead family; permanent post; must have had experience with children and speak English well.—G.N.485, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue.

PARIS.—Required for beginning October, Governess, about 25, experienced, to take charge of boy, 5 years; references exchanged; salary £36 a year.—Write, enclosing photo, to Box 4941, The Times, 2, Chaussee d'Antin, Paris.

MRS. Halyson, Bulford Manor, near Salisbury, requires French or Swiss Nursery Governess; two girls 10 attending school; teach French well, good needlewoman; some dusting.—Write fully Mrs. Finlayson, 3, The Terrace, Harlech, Wales.

NURSERY Governess, English, not over 28, for girls 5½ and 7, at morning school; no teaching; good needlewoman and willing do children's washing; excellent reference from similar post essential; £60.—Mrs. Balfour, 35, Jevington-gardens, Eastbourne.

NURSERY Governess or Lady Nurse required, August or September, for girl just 2 and two boys 8 and 6 at day school; no teaching; needlewoman.—Apply Mrs. Foster, Howsons, Holt, Norfolk.

NURSERY Governess, P.N.E.U. preferred, for boy 6 years and three older children during holidays.—Write Sword, Brown's Hotel, Dover-street, W.1.

WANTED for October 1st, trustworthy young English lady, loving children.—Write Palndavoine, 2, Bd. Lundy, Reims, France.

CHEERFUL Lady Companion required by lady living in country house, Essex, where maids kept; one capable of assisting in household management.—Write, giving full particulars, to W. G., 1, Cranbrook-rise, Ilford.

COMPANION Useful Maid for one lady; not over 35; must speak French fluently and be willing to travel; highest references required.—Write Box J.702, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Companion-Help; gentlewoman; age 25-35; Protestant; easy post; small salary; good references essential; near London.—Write Box K.1886, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLIDAY Sister, fully qualified, required from August 1st.—Apply to the Matron, Hostel of St. Luke, 14, Fitzroy-square, W.1.

REQUIRED for Nursing Home, country, fully trained Nurse, young gentlewoman.—Write Box Z.428, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLIDAY Companion-Governess, 25/35, fluent French, games; or French-Swiss. English-speaking; salary according. Nursery-Governesses, French, Swiss, £24/£96. —Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

MOTHER'S Help required, 36-40; must be devoted to children, experienced health, trustworthy, capable of entire charge boy 9, girl 7 (morning school); domesticated, good needlewoman; able or willing drive small car; country, Leicestershire; highest references.—Write Box K.1875, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER'S Help or Nurse, strong, cheerful, assist with cripple child, 6; light du

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

HOTEL BELGRAVIA,
GROSVENOR-GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.
250 rooms with hot and cold running water, telephone, &c. Restaurant open to the public, renowned for its high-class cuisine combined with a moderate tariff. Private suites for wedding breakfasts, dinners, dances, and meetings.
Telephone, Victoria 0640.

BERKELEY HOTEL,
63-67, QUEEN'S BOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 2gns. per week, including four meals, bath, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. No EXTRAS.

BROADWALK HOTEL,
DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
Between Kensington Palace and Albert Hall.
Telephone: Kensington 0858.
The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park, with rooms, cuisine and service of supreme excellence. Famous among discriminating people for more than 40 years.
The management beg to inform patrons that the redecorations are now completed. Each bed room is fitted with hot and cold running water and electric radiator. The hotel is equipped with a large number of bath rooms, central heating, telephones, and lift.
Inclusive terms arranged from 4gns.
Weekly or daily terms.
Tariff on application.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
In a fine situation facing due South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
Not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement. Hot and cold running water in 140 bed rooms; numerous private bath rooms. Lock-up garages. Telephone, 16 Ranskill. Open day and night.

BEMBRIDGE (I.O.W.),
Royal Spithead Hotel (Fully Licensed). Excellent situation. Unsurpassed sea views. Golf, yachting, fishing.

BOURNEMOUTH, LINKFIELD COURT, Knyveton-road.
—Hot and cold water in rooms; amid pines; lounge, smoking room; separate tables; terms from 3gns.

BRIGHTON. SILLWOOD HALL HOTEL.
Sunny, sheltered. In own grounds, facing sea; central; gas fires bed rooms, radiators; winter garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tele. 218011.

DARTMOOR. TWO BRIDGES HOTEL.—1,100ft. above sea level.
Fishing, hunting. Redecoration throughout. R.A.C., A.A. Garage. Tele., Princetown 6.

DEVON.—" Marston " Hotel, Muddiford, near Barnstaple, stpp. A.A.; good centre; own garden produce; garage; hot and cold bed rooms; breakfast, late dinner; 3gns.

DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL.
175 rooms all with Hot and Cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and inclusive tariff from F. G. Calley, Manager.
"DROITWICH BRINE BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM."

DROITWICH SPA. ROYAL HOTEL for Rheumatism.
Covered entrance into Brine Baths. R.A.C., A.A. Proprietress.

EXMOUTH. SOUTH DEVON.
MAER BAY HOTEL, Facing Sea. Situated in secluded old-world garden, adjoining golf and tennis. First class, with moderate terms. Private suites and bed rooms with private bath rooms.

FERINTON two miles.—EASTCLIFFE HOTEL, Walton-on-Sea.
Finest position East Coast. Bathing from Hotel. Golf, Tennis. R.A.C., A.A. appointed.

GOODWOOD,
July 29th-August 1st.
Angmering Lawn Tennis TOURNAMENT,
August 4th-9th. Opening July 21st.

FAIRVIEW HOTEL,
ANGMERING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX (Le Touquet of England).
Hot and cold running water and electric fires in all rooms. Pension from 7gns. Special terms for long stays. Tennis, golf, riding. Perfect bathing. Garage. 'Phone: Rustington 368.
Apply Resident Director.

HARROGATE.—STUDLEY PRIVATE HOTEL, opposite Pump Room. Well furnished; English cuisine; bed and breakfast 10s. 6d.; weekly inclusive terms from 3½gns.; coffee room open to non-residents for lunch, tea, or light refreshments.

HINDHEAD, THE MANOR HOTEL.
Small first-class Hotel. Comfortable and well appointed. Central heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele. 31.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL, HUNSTANTON.
Two ideals: excellent golf, excellent food.

NEWTON HOUSE HOTEL, LEEMING LANE,
Halfway between London and Edinburgh.
Leading North Road Hotel in Yorkshire.

LEE, N. DEVON. SOUTHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL.
—Overlooking sea, adjoining golf links; fishing, tennis, bathing; electric light; hot and cold water bed rooms. Tele., Ilfracombe 279.

MILL END, CHAGFORD, DEVON.
—A delightful COUNTRY HOTEL, situated near Dartmoor, has a few vacancies only for July; special offer 4gns. inclusive; every modern convenience; own farm produce.

HOTEL CHATEAU DE MADRID, NORTHWOOD.
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Law Report, July 22

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Wright—dismissed an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Charles, in Chambers, refusing a *habeas corpus* to the applicant, Ellen Carroll, the mother of Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant, who had been placed by the respondents, the Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society and F. R. Meyer Children's Home, with adopters with the consent of the mother. The mother did not state when the adopters (who refused to give up the child) took the child that it had been baptized into the Roman Catholic faith. The respondents and the adopters are of the Protestant faith. (IN RE CARROLL.)

Mr. Justice Roche gave judgment in favour of the Crown on the demurrer filed by the Attorney-General to a petition of right of the Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited, a company formed to obtain compensation for civilians who suffered during the War. The suppliant company alleged that Ministers of the Crown had from time to time led claimants to believe that money would be obtained from Germany or elsewhere and used to compensate them. The Attorney-General pleaded, by demurrer, that the petition was bad in substance and in law, and that it disclosed no cause of action. (CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED v. THE KING.)

Mr. Justice Luxmoore dismissed the action in which Dean's Rag Book Company, Limited, sought an injunction to restrain Messrs. Pomarantz and Sons from manufacturing and selling toy animals known as Squeaky which were copies or imitations of the plaintiffs' registered design of toy animal Mickey Mouse, and damages for allged infringement. The defendants denied the infringements, and they also pleaded that the plaintiffs' design was invalid, as not being original. Mickey Mouse having previously apeared in cinematograph films. His Lordship held that the plaintiffs' registered design was valid, but that it had not been infringed by the defendants. (DEAN'S RAG BOOK COMPANY, LIMITED v. POMARANTZ AND SONS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CATHOLIC CHILD ADOPTED BY PROTESTANTS
IN RE CARROLL

(*Before the* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE AVORY, *and* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The COURT dismissed this appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Charles, in Chambers, refusing a *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant.

The applicant for the writ was Ellen Carroll, an unmarried woman, the mother of Joan Carroll, and the respondents were the Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society and F. R. Meyer Children's Home (Incorporated), a Protestant rescue society ("the society").

Joan Carroll was born on April 14, 1929, at Warkworth House Isleworth, an infirmary under the Middlesex County Council. Before the close of that year Ellen Carroll took steps to transfer the custody of the infant to the society, and also signed a consent to the adoption of the infant by certain adopters of the Protestant faith. The mother, who was a Roman Catholic, had, in answer to a question by the society, stated that the child had been baptized, but omitted to add whether as a Protestant or Roman Catholic.

The adopters intended to proceed to complete the process of the adoption of the child as required by the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, but on December 7, 1929, a letter was received by the society from the Rev. Francis Rusher, Roman Catholic chaplain to Warkworth House, stating that the applicant was a Roman Catholic, and that the child was baptized by a Roman Catholic priest, and that they were trying to find a Catholic home for it. The letter stated that the applicant was anxious that the child should be brought up in the faith of its baptism, but forgot that important point in her anxiety when she applied to the society. Subsequently the society received inquiries about the child from Father Craven, Administrator of the Crusade of Rescue and Home for Destitute Catholic Children. The applicant also wrote saying that she wanted the child back so that she could arrange for it to be brought up in its own religion. She wrote again on February 19, 1930, saying that Father Craven had a Catholic home waiting for the child, and asking when she could fetch it. The society advised the adopter to wait till the position was cleared up before proceeding to obtain an adoption order.

Later, the applicant's solicitors wrote to the society threatening the present proceedings. The society felt themselves in a position of grave responsibility, and considered it their duty to place the circumstances before the Court for its directions.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. S. Seuffert appeared for the applicant; Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Palmer for the respondents.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, continuing his argument, said that the sole question which the Court had now to consider was the welfare of the child—which was the paramount consideration. One no longer began with the presumption that the parents' wishes were to decide the Court's view unless there were some other facts to displace that. (The Guardianship of Infants Act, 1925.) The contest, therefore, became one between what the law recognized as an equivalent for the natural home life of the child and life in an institution; and, in his submission, the value of home life must be greater.

Mr. SEUFFERT, in reply, submitted that the mother's wishes with regard to the upbringing of the child as a Roman Catholic were perfectly genuine and ought not to be ignored. It was true that the welfare of the child was of paramount importance, but it was not, as had been urged on behalf of the respondents, the sole factor to be considered.

JUDGMENT

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE (Lord Hewart), in giving judgment, said that it was hardly necessary to observe, as had been observed before in cases of a similar kind, that the Court was in no way concerned with the competing merits of different religious faiths. The only question which the Court had to decide was whether, having regard to the only relevant considerations, the judgment at which Mr. Justice Charles arrived after careful deliberation ought to be reversed.

At the opening of the argument it appeared as if considerable ground might be covered, and as if no little controversy might emerge. The effect of the discussion had been to narrow down the points at issue. It was conceded on both sides that the discussion in the correspondence had been carried on in excellent tone and temper, and that, in any event, those who would have control of the child would be respectable and responsible persons. No question was raised with regard to the personal fitness and competence of the adopters any more than with regard to the excellence of the care which the child would receive if handed over to those to whom the mother might hand her over.

It had been argued on behalf of the applicant that her wishes for the custody of the child ought to have first claim. It was possible to discern in the course of the last 40 or 50 years some change of attitude towards what might be called the mere wishes of the parent of an illegitimate child. In Barnardo v. McHugh ([1891] A.C., 388) Lord Herschell expressed the view that the mother's wishes were primarily to be considered, but that, if the benefit of the child required it, those wishes were not to be acceded to by the Court. With that view might be contrasted not merely the provisions of the Custody of Children Act, 1891, but section 1 of the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1925, where it was expressly laid down that:—

> Where in any proceeding before any Court . . . the custody or upbringing of an infant . . . is in question, the Court, in deciding that question, shall regard the welfare of the infant as the first and paramount consideration.

There seemed to have been between 1891 and 1926 a certain development of thought in the matter, though perhaps the contrast was more apparent than real; for there was probably never a time when the mere wish of the parent would have been allowed to supercede the real interest of the child.

The effect of reversing the order made by Mr. Justice Charles would be to hand over the child not to the mother herself but to an institution. It had been argued on behalf of the respondents that, other things being equal, it was a better thing that an infant should have the intimate care and affection of adopting parents in their own private home—continued, it might be, long after the period for which the care and control of an institution might reasonably be expected to last—than that an infant of tender years should become one of a great number of inmates of an institution however excellent. There was great force in that argument, and the force was even greater in the case of an infant girl.

It was said, nevertheless, on behalf of the mother that her wishes with regard to the Roman Catholic faith ought to be considered. Assuming that the desire of the mother was personally and deeply felt, he could not help observing that she had consented to the adoption of the child by other persons to be brought up at their expense in the Protestant faith. Even if the view of the mother was dear and lasting (and he doubted whether it was), he was not in the least satisfied that the welfare of the infant would be best served by taking her from her present home and handing her over to a care and control that was not maternal, but institutional, however excellent the institution itself might be.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Charles would therefore be affirmed and the appeal dismissed.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY and MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT concurred.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ellis & Willes and Ingpen & Armitage; Messrs. Carter and Bell.

ACQUISITION OF BREWERY SHARES

MR. JUSTICE EVE delivered a reserved judgment yesterday on a petition presented by the City of London Brewery Company, Limited, under section 155 of the Companies Act, 1929, which empowers the Court to determine the price to be paid to shareholders who, on the absorption of one company by another, dissent from the terms offered to the members of the company which is being absorbed. The power of the Court under that section can only be exercised when 90 per cent. of the shareholders accept the scheme. In the present case the City of London Brewery Company, Limited, acquired in 1919 the bulk of the shares in Nalder and Collyer's Brewery Company, Limited, paying £32 for each £10 share. They now offered the dissentient shareholders £65 a share, but that offer was refused. During the last 12 years the dividends declared by Nalder and Collyer's Brewery Company, Limited, averaged 48 per cent., and reached 65 per cent., and there were large sums placed to reserve. MR. JUSTICE EVE held that the fair price to be paid to dissentient shareholders was £120 a share, and he made an order accordingly.

LAW NOTICES, JULY 23

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, SLESSER and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Probate and Divorce Division (Final List).—Silverstein, A. v. Silverstein, M. (pt. hd.) (3); Hinton, R. W. S. v. Hinton, J. M. (Spillett Co-respondent) (4); O'Neill, R. M. v. O'Neill, J. B. (Farley intervening) (5); Same v. Same (6); Re the Workmen's Compensation Acts (from County Courts).—Birch v. John (1); Jackson v. Frost (2).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and GREER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Admiralty Division (with Nautical Assessors).—Chatwood—1929—Folio 365 (Owners of ss. Bruges v. Owners of ss. Chatwood) (pt. hd.) (4). (Without Nautical Assessors.)—Hektor—1929—Folio 120 (Owners, &c., of steam trawler Teresa v. Owners of ss. Hektor) (2).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Laidlaw (Wilkinson v. Lyde) (pt. hd.) (32); Re Watson (Chinn v. Seymour v. Brand) (67); Re Walker's Settlement Trusts (Watson v. Walker) (68); Re Scarisbrick's Settlement Trusts (Smalley v. Scarisbrick) (in camera) (90); Re Paterson (Neville v. Paterson) (49); Re Settled Land Act, 1925, and re Jaques Settled Estates (20); Hood v. Blake (51).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Ford and Walton, Ltd. v. Greenwall (pt. hd.) (16). (In Bankruptcy.)—Re Simms. At 3.15:—In Court (as Chambers).—Master Holland.—Homan v. Reed.

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—St. Clements Press, Ltd. v. Fishburn (to be mentioned); Brison v. Grace (pt. hd.) (8).

COURT VI. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Motion.—Re Brett, E. W. (pt. hd.) (3). Chancery Division.—Witness List. Part I.—Speyer v. Phillipson (1).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re James' Will Trusts (Mead v. Hardiman) (pt. hd.) (55). In Court (as Chambers).—Re Smith (Kain v. Smith) (pt. hd.) (14). In Court.—Re Cruse (Gee v. Ingham) (56); Re Elliot's Settlement (Mitchell v. Meredith) (54). At 2:—In Court (as Chambers).—Master Mosse.—Re Wright, infants.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Petition.—Scrase's Brewery, Ltd. (sec. 155) (74). Motion.—Verdelles, Ltd. (10). Motion for Judgment.—Short Cause.—James McLellan, Ltd. (Young and anr. v. the company) (13). Adjourned Summons.—F. W. Brown, Ltd. (appln. of H. J. Winter and anr.), with witnesses (14). Not before 2:—Witness List. Part I.—Nathan v. Llewellyn (pt. hd.) (21).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, AVORY and WRIGHT, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—The London Playing Fields Soc. v. Assessment Committee for South-West Area of Essex (49); Walthamstow Borough Council v. London Playing Fields Soc. (50); the King v. Rothera, Esq. (ex parte Chetwin) (51); Bridgland v. White (55); Howard v. Smith (56); Trustees of the Archdiocese of Cardiff v. Pontypridd Area Assessment Committee and the Rating Authority of Mountain Ash (78).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Walter v. Hochlick (pt. hd.) (878).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summons.—Attended by Counsel.—General Asphalt Co. v. Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Not before 10.45:—Commercial List.—Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft Helvetia v. the Administrator of German Property (pt. hd.) (2454). Non-Juries.—The Wilton Carriage Co., Ltd. v. King's Service Coaches, Ltd. (1661); Laeu v. General Cable Manufacturing Co. (1724).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Oakes v. Dance (pt. hd.) (1545); Robinson v. Fermas (1648).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Hulbert v. Thurston (pt. hd.) (735); Shurey v. Lovett (1356).

COURT III. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—British Capital Trust, Ltd. v. Thos. Earp and Son (pt. hd.) (1360); Bridge v. Broadway Reconstruction and Building Co., Ltd. (1687); Wright v. Richards (1630).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Lyons v. Harrison and anr. (1672); Evans v. Steward and anr. (1696).

COURT IX. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Arrowsmith v. London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (278); Eaton and Co. v. Knollys (1686).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part-heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. must attend in King's Bench Court IV. at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause Without Jury.—Maslen and anr. v. Poulter (pt. hd.) (46). Not before 12:—In Chambers.—Application as to Custody—specially fixed.

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Thomas, G. E. v. Thomas, J. J. (40); Banks v. Banks and Yates (113); Jones v. Jones and Emmison (114).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Stonehouse v. Stonehouse and Crease (79); Mackrell, D. L. M. v. Mackrell, F. H. (111); Wood, D. M. v. Wood, B. O. (England cited) (115).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers), Ltd. v. Fyratt. At 11:—Dayer Smith v. C. H. Gibson, Ltd. (judgt.); Straspurch and Co. v. Lennard.

LAW SOCIETY'S HALL, SHEFFIELD (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—British Oak Insce. Co., Ltd. v. Sayles (pt. hd.).

COURT III.—R.C.J. No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Hammond, Ltd. v. Prichard.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Rumpsteed, W. F.; Byrne, E. R.; Barrett, K. A.; Carter, W. F.; Ashworth, P. H.; Kazanovsky, J. (orse. Carson, P.); Cooper, W. H. C.; Coney, J. A.; Atchson, L.

In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Ex parte Applications.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Nugent, E. C. G., first meeting. At 12:—Meyer, J. H., sdkd. ditto. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Tomlin, G. D., first meeting. At 12.30:—Stimson, E. V., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In CHAMBERS—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Shanks (Shopfitters), Ltd.; Ubique Construction Co., Ltd.; British Phototone, Ltd. (Smith v. British Phototone, Ltd.); Same (Same v. Same). At 11.30:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.; Western Automatic Machines, Ltd.; Zenith Motors, Ltd. (Collis and ors. v. Zenith Motors, Ltd.); Same (Same v. Same). At 12:—Reliance Rubberware, Ltd.; James Burton and Sons, Ltd.; Garland, Ltd. At 12.30:—Roads Insurance, Ltd. At 2.15:—Thompson and Woolfe, Ltd. Room 69.—At 12:—Fairfield Denny and Co., Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—Duffryn Aberdare Colliery Co., Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.15:—F. Walters, Ltd.; Calvert Lightering and Stevedoring Co., Ltd.; Emanuel Smith and Sons, Ltd. At 11.45:—Egyptian Land and General Trust, Ltd. At 12:—Beaver Brand, Ltd. At 12.30:—British Xylonite Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—National Property Trust, Ltd. At 3:—Excelso Sealing Machine Co., Ltd. Room 86.—At 12:—Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd. (Selbourne Plantations, Ltd. v. Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd.) Room 87.—At 12:—Evans and Owen, Ltd. At 2.30:—I. and I. Craven and Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 2.30:—Zenith Motors, Ltd. (Collis and ors. v. Zenith Motors, Ltd.). Room 68.—At 11.30:—Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd. At 2.15:—George E. Everitt and Sons, Ltd. (Everitt v. George E. Everitt and Sons, Ltd. At 3 to 4:—Celtic Collieries, Ltd. (Lloyds Bank, Ltd. v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Wren's Motor and Body Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Emanuel Smith and Sons, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 12:—Hyde Park Press, Ltd., sdjd. first meeting of contributories.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Gibbon.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Bisker (on Appeal Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Eve, J.); More (on Maughan, J.); Andrews (on Bennett, J.); Jolly (on Clauson, J.); Bisker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—F. Evans, K. Norris (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 11:—H. S. Johnson (pt. hd.).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CIVILIAN WAR SUFFERERS: CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION
CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED v. THE KING

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROCHE)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment in favour of the Crown on the demurrer filed by the Attorney-General to a petition of right put forward by the Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited, a company formed to obtain compensation for civilian sufferers who suffered loss or damage in person or property from air raids, bombardments, sinking of ships, sequestration of property, and other causes, during the European War.

The suppliant company alleged that from time to time Ministers of the Crown had led claimants to believe that money would be obtained from Germany or elsewhere and used to compensate them. They prayed his Majesty to direct the payment to them of the amount due to each of the persons who had suffered loss.

By his demurrer the Attorney-General pleaded that the petition was bad in substance and in law, and that it disclosed no cause of action.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), and Mr. Colin Pearson appeared for the Crown; Mr. Raeburn, K.C., Mr. B. B. Stenham, and Mr. Herbert Shanly for the suppliant company.

MR. RAEBURN, continuing his argument on behalf of the suppliant company, said that it could not be contended that the Crown could ever be an agent for a subject in making a treaty with another Power, but the distribution among British subjects of money received under a treaty was a wholly different thing. The claimants had been invited to send in their claims. They had been invited to incur expense in making up their claims, and Mr. Lloyd George had promised that the Government would see that their claims were paid. In so far as money had been received from Germany, the British Government had contracted to fulfil that promise and they were in a position to do so.

The suppliant company alleged in the petition that the British Government had expressed its intention of using money paid by Germany as reparations for the reduction or discharge of French and/or Allied debts. The justification for that allegation was a note sent by Mr. Winston Churchill in February, 1925, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, to M. Clémentel, in which he stated that his Majesty's Government had consented to apply the whole of the share of the United Kingdom in German reparations to the reduction of Allied debts. That was published in *The Times*, with the result that violent protests were made by the suppliant company and other bodies.

MR. PEARSON, replying for the Crown, referred to Controller of the Clearing Office v. Edwards and Co. (Bread-street), Limited ([1923] W.N., 245).

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE ROCHE, in giving judgment, said that the question which he had to decide was whether the petition disclosed any claim in law against the Crown. He was satisfied that it did not. He was not deciding on the moral claims of the suppliant company, but merely on their legal claim. Nor was he deciding on all the possible ways of presenting any claim which the suppliant company conceived itself to have.

He had to consider whether the suppliant company was entitled to payment of its claims in full, or whether it was entitled to share *pro rata* in reparations paid or payable by Germany. It was said on behalf of the Crown that neither of those claims could stand, the case being covered by Rustomjee v. The Queen (1 Q.B.D. 487; 2 Q.B.D. 69). There, by a treaty between Queen Victoria and the Emperor of China, the Emperor had agreed to pay to the British Government $3,000,000 on account of debts due to British subjects from certain Chinese merchants. When the money had been received, one of the British merchants filed a petition of right to obtain payment of a sum which he alleged to be due to him from one of the Chinese merchants. The Court of Appeal held that a petition of right would not lie, saying that there was a duty placed on the Crown to administer the money according to the advice of the Ministers and that, if that duty had not been performed, it was a matter for Parliament and not for Courts of law.

If the contention of the Crown was sound, it was unnecessary to decide which of the claims put forward by the suppliant company was good and he did not decide that matter. It might be that the suppliant company had a moral right to be paid before certain other claimants, but, in his view, the allegation that the suppliant company's claim constituted a prior charge on reparations did not seem to be in accordance with the true construction of Articles 231, 232, and 233 of the Treaty of Versailles. On the other hand, of course, the terms of the treaty were not necessarily conclusive, or even indicative, of the relations which might subsist between his Majesty's Government and the subjects of this country.

The root question in the case was whether it was covered by Rustomjee v. The Queen (*supra*). In 1851 Baron de Bode v. The Queen (13 Q.B., 364; 3 H.L., 449) was decided. In it a British subject claimed to be entitled to compensation for certain losses suffered by him through confiscation of his property in the first French Revolution. The Governments of England and France had entered into conventions respecting compensation to be afforded to British subjects. The English Government had received the money and an Act of Parliament had been passed declaring how claims were to be preferred and liquidated. It was held that the subject in question had no remedy except under the statute. It was left undecided whether, on general principles, a petition of right would lie at all.

That point was decided in Rustomjee v. The Queen (*supra*) so as to bind him (his Lordship). It was true that the claim made by Mr. Rustomjee was by no well-defined and less approved as proper than the present claim, which had been pronounced by many persons in authority to be just and by the Sumner Commission as being moderate in scope and in amount. The same principle, however, applied in the two cases.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal in Rustomjee v. The Queen (*supra*) was based on two grounds. The first was that the money collected under the treaty there in question did not consist of the specific debts of individuals, but was a round, or lump, sum. He did not decide the present case on that ground. It was impossible to say whether or not a lump sum had been acquired in the present instance, although one might suspect from the terms of the Treaty of Peace that it had.

NOT AN AGENT OR TRUSTEE

He based his decision on the broader ground—which was the second ground for the decision in Rustomjee v. The Queen (*supra*)—namely, that the Crown was neither an agent nor a trustee for the suppliant company. In dealing with the matters under review, the Crown had acted on behalf of all its subjects and not on behalf of individuals. No position of trusteeship had been created.

Whether there was agency, on which the case for the suppliants had mainly been based, depended on whether there was privity, and on whether there was privity depended on whether there was a contract of employment as agent. It was as true now as it was in 1876 that, in all that related to the making and the performance of a treaty with another Sovereign, the Crown could not be either a trustee or an agent for any subject whatever. It had been argued that the relationship of principal and agent began when the money had been paid, but there was nothing alleged in the petition on which such an employment as agent could be founded. It was impossible to distinguish the part played by his Majesty's Ministers in making a treaty and that played by them in disposing of the fruits of a treaty among his Majesty's subjects.

It was true that, in other parts of the Treaty of Versailles, there were provisions for the collection of debts by the Ex-Enemy Debts Clearing House. He was not quite satisfied that the description of principal and agent was applicable to the relationship arising between Crown and subject under that part of the treaty, but it appeared from the Treaty of Peace Act and the Orders in Council made under it that the relationship between the Clearing House and the individual had been set up by statute and Orders, as was the case in Baron de Bode v. The Queen (*supra*). If that were so, no light could be thrown by those provisions and that legislation on the relationship existing between the Crown and the suppliant company. Indeed, the fact that legislation was necessary in that instance might be taken as some indication that, without an Act of Parliament, the prerogative of the Crown was unaltered and was inconsistent with the position of trustee or agent for the subject.

Judgment would, accordingly, be entered for the Crown on the demurrer, with costs.

Leave to appeal was given.

Solicitors.—The Treasury Solicitor; Messrs. Russell and Arnholz.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT yesterday made an order in the usual form for the compulsory winding up of Shropshire Syndicate, Limited,

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
"MICKEY MOUSE" IN COURT
DEAN'S RAG BOOK COMPANY, LIMITED v. POMARANTZ AND SONS

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

His LORDSHIP concluded the hearing of the action in which Dean's Rag Book Company, Limited, manufacturers of rag books and toys, of Newington-butts, S.E., claimed against Messrs. Pomarantz and Sons, toy importers and merchants, of Commercial-road, E., an injunction to restrain them from manufacturing and selling toy animals, known as Squeaky, which were copies or imitations of the plaintiffs' registered design of the toy animal Mickey Mouse, and damages for alleged infringement.

The defendants denied the infringement and they also pleaded that the plaintiffs' design was invalid, as not being original, Mickey Mouse having previously appeared in cinematograph films.

Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., and Mr. Macgillivray appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Rudolph Moritz, K.C., and Mr. Corsellis for the defendants.

Mr. Isaac Pomarantz, manager of the defendant company, said that he was partly responsible for the making of the defendants' doll. He had seen the particular design shown on the film, and he submitted his own sketch to their makers in Germany. His firm thought that the subject would make a splendid "line" for the 1930 season.

Mr. MORITZ.—Did you receive a visit from a traveller of the plaintiffs in February, 1930?—Yes.

The witness said that he had asked the traveller to call, and he ordered two of the plaintiffs' Mickey Mouse dolls.

In answer to Mr. WATSON, cross-examining, the witness said that he thought that his sketch was a fair representation of what he had seen on the films.

Mr. WATSON.—Before the traveller came to you had you heard that Dean's Rag Book Company, Limited, had a Mickey Mouse on the market?—Yes.

The defendants did not wish to infringe Dean's designs, said the witness, and that was why they asked the traveller to call.

In his opinion, said Mr. Pomarantz, the two "lines" were not alike.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE, in giving judgment, said that he was satisfied that the defendants' model was made without any assistance from or use of the plaintiffs' registered design, or from any model of the plaintiffs' made in accordance with that design.

The first question which he had to determine was whether the plaintiff company's registration was valid. Its validity was challenged on the ground that the design claimed was not new and original. If that question were answered in the affirmative, the second question which arose was whether the defendant firm had infringed the design.

He thought that it was well settled by the authorities that the validity of a design did not depend on its subject matter, but on its application to the particular class of goods.

The subject of the design might be well known, it might come from a source common to mankind, yet its application to a particular class of article, for example, a toy, might be novel, and the commercial design could then be protected. Of course, the better known the subject of the design was the narrower the scope of the protection. The plaintiffs' registration was, in his opinion, a valid registration.

The next question was whether the registered design had been infringed. The subject of it was well known. By registering the design of Mickey Mouse the plaintiff company had not obtained a monopoly of all designs of Mickey Mouse, and if anyone wanted to apply Mickey Mouse to a toy he could do so. Where the subject-matter of the design was well known, small differences might be sufficient to prevent infringement. Looking at the article complained of in the present case, and the picture of the registered design, he could see that there were many differences, slight perhaps, but sufficient, with the other evidence, to satisfy him that there had been no copying in fact.

For those reasons he held that there had been no infringement by the defendants of the plaintiffs' registered design. The result would be that he would make a declaration of the validity of the registered design, but hold that there had been no infringement of it; and the motion to expunge the design failed. The action would be dismissed.

He would make the costs of the motion costs in the action, and the defendants would have the general costs except so far as they had been increased by the issue of validity.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Morley, Shirreff, and Co.; Messrs. Maltz, Mitchell, and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
NON-ACCESS PROVED ALIUNDE
HADLOW, J. H. v. HADLOW, V. L.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL.)

This was a husband's undefended petition for a decree of divorce, in which MR. JUSTICE HILL considered the application of the rule in Russell v. Russell (40 *The Times* L.R., 713; [1924] A.C., 687) which excludes evidence by a husband or wife of non-access if it would tend to affect the legitimacy of a child born to the wife.

Mr. A. Mortimer appeared for the petitioner.

MR. JUSTICE HILL, in giving judgment, said that the petition was based on the allegation that the respondent in or about November, 1927, committed adultery with some man unknown. The birth of a child on August 25, 1928, was proved. Judgment was reserved to consider whether there was sufficient admissible evidence of non-access by the husband. The latter said that he finally left the respondent in January, 1927. On March 31, 1928, a maintenance order was made on the basis of the husband's having deserted his wife in January, 1927. The husband said that on information received he ceased to pay under the order in July, 1928, and the wife took no proceedings to enforce payment.

The petitioner's father proved that the petitioner about three years ago, that was a considerable time before November, 1927, came to live with him and had lived with him ever since, and had not slept out of the house or been away for a holiday at any time since. He (his Lordship) knew not how else a working man was to prove non-access than by evidence such as that, and he held that it was sufficient.

He found adultery proved and pronounced a decree *nisi*.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lewis-Barnes, Baker and Co.

MISSING VAN DYCK RECOVERED
MAN CHARGED WITH THEFT

SYDNEY JOSEPH WEST, 42, described as a Russian subject and a café manager, of Ampthill-square, N.W., was charged at the Hampstead Police Court yesterday with burglariously breaking and entering Pitt House, North End, Hampstead, and stealing an oil painting by Van Dyck, valued at £3,000, the property of Lord Clarendon. He was remanded in custody for seven days.

Detective-Inspector Baker said that at 10.45 a.m. on Monday he went with other police officers to an address at Cranbourn-street, W.C., where he saw a Miss Betty Morris. He went with her to an address at Bergholt-crescent, Amhurst Park, Stoke Newington, where she lived. He had a warrant to search these premises, and with other officers he went to her bed-room on the first floor, where Miss Morris unlocked a trunk and took from it a rolled paper parcel tied with string and bearing a label on which was written, "Lawrence, Putney." He (the witness) untied the parcel and found that it contained the picture referred to in the charge, which he now produced.

At 2.30 p.m. he saw West detained at Vine-street Police Station, and told him he had been making inquiries about the stolen picture, which he had recovered. In consequence, he (West) would be taken to Albany-street Police Station, where he would be put up for identification, and, if picked out as the man who handed a parcel containing the picture to a woman in Cranbourn-street, he would be charged. West replied, "What picture is it?" He (Inspector Baker) said, "The one stolen from the house of the Earl of Clarendon," West said, "I did not give the woman anything." He took West to Albany-street Police Station. On the way West said, "I admit I have been in the shop often. She knows me. I get some cigarettes from my wholesale man and let them at the shop have them." At the police-station West said, "The girl from the shop knows me well. She is bound to pick me out; I go to the shop so often. Although I go into the shop I have never given her a parcel."

West, added Inspector Baker, was not put up for identification, but was later charged at Hampstead Police Station.

Replying to Mr. W. SEYER (acting Chairman), Inspector Baker said that the shop referred to was that of a tobacconist.

THE LAW SOCIETY
HONOURS EXAMINATION LIST

At the examination for honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court, the Examination Committee recommended the following as being entitled to Honorary Distinction; the names of the solicitors to whom the candidates served under articles of clerkship are printed in brackets:—

FIRST CLASS.—R. F. F. Smith (Mr. Oliver Fray Ormrod, of Messrs. Brockbank, Heider and Ormrod, of Whitehaven).

SECOND CLASS (in alphabetical order).—R. M. Buller, B.A. Oxon. (Mr. George Chambers Blagden, B.A., LL.B. Cantab., of Messrs Coward, Chance and Co., of London); P. L. Burley, M.A., LL.B. Cantab. (Mr. Percy Clement Burley, of Messrs. Burley and Geach, of Petersfield); R. N. Chard (Mr. James Frederick Orchard, of Sidmouth); G. F. Coombs (Mr. Thomas Edward Carpenter, B.A., LL.B., of Messrs. Carpenters, of London); E. Gibson, B.A., LL.B. Cantab. (Mr. William Waymouth Gibson, B.A., LL.M., of Messrs. Clayton and Gibson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne); E. C. Harris, B.A., LL.B. Cantab. (Mr. Kenneth Derry Woodroffe, of Messrs. Woodroffes, of London); J. Iliff, B.A. Cantab. (Mr. William Frederick Laing, of Messrs. Simey, Iliff and Laing, of Sunderland); C. A. James, B.Sc. London (Mr. Robert Henry Wright, of Warwick); C. Jefferson (Mr. Edmund Lamb Wallis, of Messrs. E. L. Wallis and Son, of Hereford; and Messrs. Rider, Heaton, Meredith and Mills, of London); A. P. Livingston, B.A., LL.B. Cantab. (Mr. John Alexander Livingston, of Messrs. Livingston and Little, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne); A. D. Robinson (Mr. Hugh John Turnly McIlveen, of Lewes); R. B. Sharp, B.A. Cantab. (Mr. Hugh Pearce Gould, M.A., of Messrs. Dennes, Lamb and Pearce Gould, of London); H. Slade, B.A. Oxon. (Mr. Herbert James Darby, of Messrs. Bell, Brodrick and Gray; and Mr. Henry George Marshall, of Messrs. Baker, Baker and Hawes, both of London); C. R. Watson, B.A., LL.B. Cantab. (Mr. Agar Hooper Parkin, of Messrs. Archer, Parkin and Townsend, of Stockton-on-Tees); L. Wigram (Mr. Harold Bevir, of Messrs. Ernest Bevir and Son, of London); E. Yates, LL.B. Manchester (Mr. Edwin Yates (the elder), of Darwen).

THIRD CLASS (in alphabetical order).—R. S. E. Berry, B.A., LL.B. Cantab. (Mr. Frank Miskin, of Messrs. Bracher, Son and Miskin, of Maidstone); C. R. I. Besley (Mr. Charles Holland Besley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne); W. L. Broad (Mr. Frederick Edgar Bowden, of Messrs. Foot, Bowden and Blight, of Plymouth); J. B. Buckwell (Mr. John Charles Buckwell (deceased); Mr. Charles Webb, of Messrs. John Webb and Son); and Mr. Guy Charles Wallington, of Messrs. Buckwell and Co., all of Brighton); H. E. Bussey, LL.B. Leeds (Mr. Frederick William Gillespie, of Messrs. Middletons, of Leeds); H. D. Carter (Mr. Richard William Rowe Pinkard, of Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, Stanton and Co., of London); J. Chadwick, B.A. Cantab. (Mr. John Joseph Burridge, of Messrs. Ponsonby and Carille and Bootle, of Oldham); J. L. R. Croft, LL.B. London (Mr. William Waymouth Gibson, B.A., LL.M., of Messrs. Clayton and Gibson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne); R. Crute (Mr. Richard Rutter Crute, of Messrs. E. R. Crute and Son; and Mr. Henry Craven, both of Scarborough); H. R. Davies (Mr. David Hughes, of Ch

Sporting News

RACING

THE LEICESTER MEETING

SUCCESS OF OCEAN WIDE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Although the weather at Leicester yesterday was not bad, the attendance of visitors was small. Lord Glanely would seem to have made a corner of races named The Oaks. His filly Rose of England won the Oaks at Epsom, and then he won the Welsh Oaks with another filly named Ocean Wide.—Yesterday the same filly, Ocean Wide, completed the hat trick in Oaks by winning the Leicestershire Oaks. She started at odds on, as she was entitled to do with Edelweiss an absentee from the field. Yet she did not win as an odds-on favourite should do. Mispec, who had run rather indifferently at Sandown Park, made the early running and was still in front until very near the winning-post, when Richards forced the favourite up to win by a neck. Lord Glanely and Captain Hogg have, I am sure, never thought that Ocean Wide was other than a moderate filly, but, at the same time, it is to be remembered that she was giving 7lb. to Mispec.

Happy Chink and Myron were the only starters for the Appleby Plate that were at all seriously supported. They finished first and second, but not in the order in which they were backed, for Myron was a good favourite, but Happy Chink won the race. Myron was well away, and a furlong from the finish it seemed certain that he would win, but he did not stay home too well and was caught and beaten by Happy Chink, on whom Fox rode a really fine finish to win by a neck. Solvent ran well for some way, but weakened near the finish. She should be placed to win a small race soon. Another well-backed horse to win was Culloden, whose chance in the Tower Plate was obvious on his recent form. One usually expects Childs to ride a waiting race, but he tried some distance from the winning-post to make the running on Rinmaher, only to be caught near home by Culloden, who won all out by half a length. Kilkenny, ridden by Donoghue, ran badly, for after being up with the leaders for a long way he dropped right back and finished nearer last than first. The Duke of Gloucester, obviously, on this form had no chance on him at Salisbury. Both Golden Apple and Clever Eyes, each of whom had shown good form in selling races, were well backed for the Wistow Hall Plate, but neither was concerned with the finish. Two Epsom-trained horses, Minette and Aerial Flight, fought out a desperate finish from the Distance. At one time Aerial Flight seemed reasonably certain to win, but Ray, riding a fine race, just succeeded in forcing Minette up to win by a short head. This was Minette's first race in public, but he was well backed and apparently much expected to win. Findhorn should have been improved by the race, his first for a long time.

The two selling events were good races to watch, for Motor-boat had to be kept going to win the Sutton Selling Plate from Monday, a recent winner at Folkestone, while Tuffan won the Evington Plate by only a short head from Good Story, with Happy Note a good third. Tuffan had seemed to me the winner on the handicap, as I suggested in my Notes on the race yesterday morning, when it was pointed out that the danger was Happy Note, yet another placed horse trained by Douglas-Pennant. This comparatively new trainer has probably saddled more placed horses this season than any other trainer of recent years, which suggests that if he had better class horses to train he would win many races.

LIVERPOOL PROSPECTS

2.30.—Grasmere Maiden Selling Plate (6f.).—WALTER RALEIGH has several times shown useful form and should be capable of winning such a race as this. He is down to run and is to be ridden by H. Wragg. He must be my selection. Tulchan, who had appeared to me to be the best of the others, apparently is not to be started. In his absence the danger, if there is any, may be Placid, who comes from a stable in form.

3.0.—Church House Handicap (1m.).—Old Ann, Merry Miller, and Knight Bachelor may all run well, but the probable winner seems to me to be Gareloch or Saint Fortunat. My preference is for GARELOCH, who has been running well in rather better company, and whose success in this race would be very popular, for he belongs to a local owner.

3.30.—Sr. George Stakes (1m. 5f.).—EDELWEISS is not very good, but at the weights she should be good enough to win this valuable race for Lord Derby. I thought that she ran a very promising race at Newmarket last week in the race won by Theresina. She does not seem to me to have much to beat here.

4.0.—Molyneux Cup (5f.).—This is a most interesting handicap. Oak Ridge, in spite of his big weight, is not without a chance, but there seem to me others in the race who have a better chance at the weights. Costaki Pasha was about the best of his age as a two-year-old and now, after being trained over longer distances, he is back at his best distance. He won easily at Ascot, and on that form would appear to have a good chance here, but I do not make him so well handicapped as Tetrapodos, through Devonie and Polveraja. Stingo is without any doubt a very good three-year-old over short distances, as his record shows, but I do not make him, on my handicap, capable of giving 11lb. to Tetrapodos. Quothquan is nicely handicapped on some form, but she also seems to be badly handicapped with Tetrapodos. Casserole is fancied and is rather nicely handicapped, but Phonemeter is surely better handicapped at Goodwood. Polar Bear and Friarvine are others who can be fancied. In my opinion, the handicap winner is TETRAPODOS, who will be ridden by Sharpe.

4.30.—Mersey Stakes (5f.).—The best of the probable starters here on public form appears to be FIROUZE RANEE, who, after winning at Worcester, was third at Bath. At the same time it is to be noted that she is, on this form, quite moderate, and if there is anything else in the race that is backed at all seriously her chance could quite safely be ignored.

5.0.—Southport Plate (5f.).—I had thought that Gift Horse would win this race, but apparently he is not to be started. Avalon is fairly useful, but he would be my selection only in the absence of POOR DOLLY, who did 10st run at all badly at Ascot. She is certainly no more than moderate, but with the weight she has to carry she may well win this race.

LANARK PROSPECTS

2.30.—Lee Handicap (1m.).—This race affords a good opportunity for BLUE LAD to atone for several narrow failures. Ethelwulf and Sortie are fancied.

3.0.—Clydesdale Maiden Plate (5f.).—This race, I think, can be left to Golden Bess, who has run in better company, Last of the Lenas colt, and Haymarket. Of these, I prefer HAYMARKET.

3.30.—Lowrie's Handicap (1¼m.).—The distance should suit Carl's Caress, who, however, has run disappointingly this season. Gourd may wait for the Bogside Meeting. Halalie has been dropped in the handicap considerably, and may provide the real danger to CARL'S CARESS.

4.0.—Bonnington Selling Handicap (5f.).—WIDGEON, who was heavily backed to beat the Ayr winner, Instalment, at Hamilton Park last Saturday, may win. Dance On should provide the danger.

4.30.—Houston Maiden Plate (7f.).—TYEN, who was unlucky when beaten by Alexandra Day at Edinburgh, is my selection. Black Diamond and Oracle may be the best of the others.

5.0.—Hyndford Plate (1¼m.).—SILVER ARROW has a very good chance, and is my selection.

LEICESTER RESULTS

2.30 (2.33).—The SUTTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

MOTOR-BOAT, ch c, by Limosin—Arrosine (Mrs. Dodd). 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Leach 1
MONDAY, br g, by Mountaineer—Hideaway (Mr. G. C. Poole). 8st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 2
CAUTIOUS CLARA, br f, by Orpheus—Eut. Mara (Mr. E. H. Gregory). 8st. 11lb. ... C. Richards 3
Viodel (Mr. G. W. Hands). 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Herbert 0
Prosperity Party (Mrs. R. O. Borwick). 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Sand Bath (Mr. V. P. Miss). 8st. 7lb. ... R. Dick 0
Silver City (Colonel C. de Paravicini). 8st. 2lb. ..... T. Clay 0
Meg o' the Mill (Mr. S. D. Pickering). 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Jones 0

(Winner trained by Briscoe, at Longsdowe)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Motor-boat, 5 to 2 agst Monday, 10 to 1 each Cautious Clara, Viodel, and Sand Bath, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 4s.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,697 units; total place pool, 8,886 units.

Won by half a length; four lengths separated second and third. Meg o' the Mill was fourth and Silver City last.

Winner bought in for 360 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The EVINGTON SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 300 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

TUFFAN, br h, by Valens—Lily Willy (Mr. W. H. Thorpe). 5 yrs, 9st. ..... G. Baines 1
GOOD STORY, b f, by Sir Berkeley—Merry Maker (Mr. J. E. Cottrell). 4 yrs, 6st. 9lb. W. Alford 2
HAPPY NOTE, b f, by Happy Man—Document (Mrs. E. Cooke). 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ... C. Richards 3
Nice Prospect (Mr. J. H. Whitney), aged, 9st. ..... Childs 0
Royal Lad (Mr. S. Wootton). 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. B. Rook 0
Perfective (Sir D. Cooper). 3 yrs, 8st. 8lb. H. Leach 0
Song of Love (Mr. A. E. Hesketh). 6 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... L. Tidey 0
Tyltyl (Mr. P. Thellusson). 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. R. Dick 0
Chanar (Mr. Saville). 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Kiss Curl (Mr. H. J. Simms). 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Queen Bee (Mr. H. D. Dennis). 4 yrs 6st. 11lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0

(Winner trained by Pollock, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Royal Lad, 6 to 1 each Song of Love and Good Story, 7 to 1 each Chanar and Tuffan, 8 to 1 Tyltyl, 100 to 7 Perfective, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s.; places, 6s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 20s. Total win pool, 8,039 units; total place pool, 8,343 units.

Won by a short head; a neck separated second and third. Song of Love was fourth and Perfective last.

No bid for winner.

3.30 (3.31).—The APPLEBY PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs.; three-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

HAPPY CHINK, b g, by Hapsburg—Chinkie (Colonel H. Williams). 8st. 8lb. ..... F. Fox 1
MYRON, b g, by Diophon—Friar's Daughter (Mr. R. C. Dawson). 8st. 3lb. ..... M. Beary 2
TREMBLE, ch f, by Tremols—Angel's Wings (Mr. G. Allen). 7st. 7lb. ..... R. Rook 3
Solvent (Mr. R. Gresson). 8st. 7lb. .. W. Stephenson 0
Sky Queen (Lord Glanely). 8st. 6lb. ... G. Richards 0
Pullabrook (Mr. W. M. G. Singer). 8st. 4lb. .. C. Ray 0
Midscope (Mr. R. Middlemas). 7st. 10lb. .. R. Fawdon 0
Rushall Down (Mr. H. E. Andrews). 7st. 8lb. L. Tidey 0
Swynford Lass (Mrs. M. W. Gemmell). 7st. 1lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Journey's End (Mr. W. J. Waldron). 7st. 9lb. J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Myron, 3 to 1 Happy Chink, 10 to 1 Rushall Down, 100 to 8 Sky Queen, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 3d.; places, 3s., 3s., 11s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,271 units; total place pool, 7,803 units.

Won by a neck; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Pullabrook was fourth and Journey's End last.

4.0 (4.1).—The LEICESTERSHIRE OAKS, a plate of 800 sovs.; owner at entry of winner receives 100 sovs., owner at running and owner at entry of second each receive 40 sovs., and owner of third 20 sovs.; for three-year-old fillies. One mile and a quarter.

OCEAN WIDE, b f, by Transcendent—St. Amour (Lord Glanely). 8st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 1
MISPEC, gr f, by Tetratsma—Catch Crop (Lord Beaverbrook). 8st. 5lb. ..... C. Ray 2
MIGNONETTE, b f, by Phalaris—Santa Minna (Baron E. de Rothschild). 7st. 12lb. ... F. Fox 3
Blandishment (Mr. A. de Rothschild). 8st. 12lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Valentine (Prince Aly Khan). 7st. 12lb. .. M. Beary 0
Tefnut (Sir J. Rutherford). 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by Hogg, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Ocean Wide, 6 to 1 agst Blandishment, 7 to 1 Tefnut, 10 to 1 each Mispec and Mignonette, 20 to 1 agst Valentine.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s.; places, 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,176 units; total place pool, 7,083 units.

Won by a neck; a short head separated second and third. Valentine was fourth and Tefnut last.

4.30 (4.32).—The TOWER MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

CULLODEN, ch c, by Golden Myth—Flora Macdonald (Mr. J. A. Dewar). 9st. ..... R. Jones 1
RINMAHER, b c, by Son-in-Law—Miss Dashwood (Lord Harewood). 9st. ..... J. Childs 2
HAREM GUARD, b g, by The Vizier—Maritza (Mr. D. Macnee). 8st. 11lb. ..... A. Burns 3
Kilkenny (Mr. W. Murray). 9st. 4lb. ... S. Donoghue 0
Forum II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan). 9st. ..... H. Beasley 0
Phantasia (Major D. Matthews). 8st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Toi Meme (Colonel C. de Paravicini). 8st. 11lb. ..... T. Clay 0
Anchor Watch (Mr. A. de Rothschild). 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by Pickering, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Culloden, 3 to 1 Forum II., 4 to 1 Rinmaher, 10 to 1 Kilkenny, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s.; places, 6s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 20s. Total win pool, 8,039 units; total place pool, 8,343 units.

Won by a short head; a neck separated second and third. Song of Love was fourth and Perfective last.

No bid for winner.

3.30 (3.31).—The APPLEBY PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs.; three-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

HAPPY CHINK, b g, by Hapsburg—Chinkie (Colonel H. Williams). 8st. 8lb. ..... F. Fox 1
MYRON, b g, by Diophon—Friar's Daughter (Mr. R. C. Dawson). 8st. 3lb. ..... M. Beary 2
TREMBLE, ch f, by Tremols—Angel's Wings (Mr. G. Allen). 7st. 7lb. ..... R. Rook 3
Solvent (Mr. R. Gresson). 8st. 7lb. .. W. Stephenson 0
Sky Queen (Lord Glanely). 8st. 6lb. ... G. Richards 0
Pullabrook (Mr. W. M. G. Singer). 8st. 4lb. .. C. Ray 0
Midscope (Mr. R. Middlemas). 7st. 10lb. .. R. Fawdon 0
Rushall Down (Mr. H. E. Andrews). 7st. 8lb. L. Tidey 0
Swynford Lass (Mrs. M. W. Gemmell). 7st. 1lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Journey's End (Mr. W. J. Waldron). 7st. 9lb. J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Myron, 3 to 1 Happy Chink, 10 to 1 Rushall Down, 100 to 8 Sky Queen, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s., 3s., 11s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,271 units; total place pool, 7,803 units.

Won by half a length; four lengths separated second and third. Pullabrook was fourth and Journey's End last.

Winner bought in for 360 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The EVINGTON SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 300 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

TUFFAN, br h, by Valens—Lily Willy (Mr. W. H. Thorpe). 5 yrs, 9st. ..... G. Baines 1
GOOD STORY, b f, by Sir Berkeley—Merry Maker (Mr. J. E. Cottrell). 4 yrs, 6st. 9lb. W. Alford 2
HAPPY NOTE, b f, by Happy Man—Document (Mrs. E. Cooke). 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ... C. Richards 3
Nice Prospect (Mr. J. H. Whitney), aged, 9st. ..... Childs 0
Royal Lad (Mr. S. Wootton). 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. B. Rook 0
Perfective (Sir D. Cooper). 3 yrs, 8st. 8lb. H. Leach 0
Song of Love (Mr. A. E. Hesketh). 6 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... L. Tidey 0
Tyltyl (Mr. P. Thellusson). 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. R. Dick 0
Chanar (Mr. Saville). 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Kiss Curl (Mr. H. J. Simms). 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Queen Bee (Mr. H. D. Dennis). 4 yrs 6st. 11lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0

(Winner trained by Pollock, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Royal Lad, 6 to 1 each Song of Love and Good Story, 7 to 1 each Chanar and Tuffan, 8 to 1 Tyltyl, 100 to 7 Perfective, 20 to 1

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

DRAWN GAME AT LORD'S

GOOD INNINGS BY HEARNE

Nottinghamshire gained five points at Lord's yesterday by beating Middlesex on the first innings by 174. A. W. Carr had declared overnight with four wickets down for 348 runs, and Middlesex, in their first innings, made only 174, exactly half the number of runs scored by their opponents. Middlesex looked, up till lunch time, as if they had a good chance of sharing the points, but after the interval the wicket was for a time quite difficult, and Lee and Hendren were out in the same over, Hendren off his first ball, both caught at short slip off Voce. Voce proved his great value as a bowler, or rather as two bowlers, to his side. On a hard wicket he now bowls fast, swinging unpleasantly into the ribs of a right-hand batsman, with the variation of a straight and even faster ball which goes straight through. Yesterday he used the slow wicket like a real slow-medium left-hand finger spin bowler.

When play was begun A. W. Carr put on Larwood at the Pavilion end and Barratt at the Nursery end, hoping, no doubt, that the ball would fly up off the pitch as it sometimes does at Lord's after rain. The wicket was too dead to suit either of the fast bowlers, however, and Canning and Lee proceeded to play one in. Canning, who is becoming a very useful number one batsman for Middlesex, has not yet had the experience to develop many scoring strokes against good-length bowling on a slow wicket. He has modelled himself as a batsman so far as possible on the lines of play of J. W. Hearne, and no young player could choose a more perfect model. Lee is, of course, an extremely good batsman, particularly in an emergency, and one innings of his at Lord's, against Nottingham, will never be forgotten for its stubbornness and its courage. Yesterday he let none of the shorter pitched balls off, and, though playing carefully, he made runs at over the rate of one in two minutes.

Larwood and Barratt were taken off, and Voce and S. J. Staples put on instead. They were bowling at the wrong ends, however, and were changed over for Voce to take the left-hand bowler's end at Lord's, the Nursery end. The 50 went up after 45 minutes' play, and the 70 after an hour. Lee was still playing extremely good cricket, and Canning taking runs when they were offered him. There seemed every prospect of the pair remaining in until luncheon, but Canning, hooking a long hop from A. Staples, lifted the ball and hit it straight to G. Gunn at deep square-leg.

J. W. Hearne came in, and Lee reached his 50 after batting for just under an hour and a half. The wicket dried appreciably during the luncheon interval, and in spite of, or because of, a slight shower was much more difficult after luncheon than it had been before. Before he had scored another run Lee was caught at short slip off Voce from a ball which got up rather straight and broke from leg, the left-hander's most dangerous ball. Voce yesterday bowled slow-medium to medium, with an occasional faster ball; after the manner of Parker. Hendren, of whom much was hoped, was out first ball to almost exactly the same ball as that which got rid of Lee, and was out in the same way, caught at short slip by Whysall.

This over changed the whole appearance of the match, putting Middlesex at once in a bad position. Hearne from then onwards played as if runs were of not the slightest consequence, which, indeed, they were not, except that by making them time might be saved. The hundred went up soon after N. Haig went in, and when the innings had lasted an hour and three-quarters Haig played a little too soon to a ball which hung on the wicket and got up rather straight, and Carr caught him quite easily, though low down, at extra cover. H. E. Carris made two and then was bowled by a really good ball, which, pitching on the leg stump, broke back enough to beat the bat and also come quickly off the pitch. Hart stayed in for a time, but was bowled in the end by a shortish ball, which broke several inches, off his pads. Hulme, if not a polished batsman to look at, is at least a brave player, and one blessed with a good eye. He was not to be frightened out, and actually seemed on occasions to be anxious to get the bowling. Hearne was still batting as if he had taken an option on the ground and was prepared to stay there all day. Hulme stayed with him for 65 minutes, in which time 40 runs, which had no significance, were added.

Seeing that Hulme was playing the slow bowlers so well, Carr tried Larwood at the Pavilion end. Hulme did not shape nearly so well to Larwood, being inclined to point his left foot in the direction of mid-on when playing out to him. A forward stroke with a very cross bat exacted a not surprising penalty, Hulme being well caught by Carr at third slip off a bad stroke. I. A. R. Peebles hit A. Staples past extra cover for 4, as fine a blow as any struck in the match, but he was out next ball, caught at the wicket. Durston had his off-stump knocked flying by Larwood, but Price came in to keep up an end by means of a most praiseworthy straight bat. Price prolonged the innings for another 25 minutes before he was bowled by Voce. Hearne was batting for two hours and three-quarters for his 40 runs, and he was undefeated to the end. He did not play a bad or even a weak stroke in his long innings, and if he could have found anyone to stay with him he would have saved the first innings defeat.

Carr, of course, did not make Middlesex follow on when it was quite impossible that the match could be finished. He kept the same order as in the first innings, and Whysall played almost holiday cricket to make 19 runs quickly before slashing at a ball wide on the off and being caught at the wicket.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), b. Haig	5
Whysall, c. Price, b. Hearne	22
Walker, not out	165
A. W. Carr, c. Hart, b. Hulme	45
Payton, run out	90
Byes, 13; l-b., 6; w., 2	21
Total (4 wkts.)	*348

* Innings declared closed

Lilley, Staples (S. J.), Staples (A.), Larwood, Barratt, and Voce did not go in.

Second Innings.—Gunn (G.), not out, 8; Whysall, c. Price, b. Hart, 19; Walker, not out, 3. Total (1 wkt.), 30.

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, c. Whysall, b. Voce	55
Canning, c. Gunn, b. Staples (A.)	28
Hearne, not out	40
Hendren, c. Whysall, b. Voce	0
N. Haig, c. Carr, b. Voce	5
H. E. Carris, b. Staples (S. J.)	2
Hart, b. Staples (S. J.)	0
Hulme, c. Carr, b. Larwood	18
I. A. R. Peebles, l.-b.-w., b. Staples (A.)	4
Durston, b. Larwood	0
Price, b. Voce	19
Byes, 15; l-b., 4	19
Total	174

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	28	10	54	1	Hearne	27.4	5	76	1
Durston	29	9	54	0	Hulme	13	1	58	1
Peebles	23	1	66	0	Lee	18	1	54	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	7	1	25	0	Bowley	22	2	77	2
Hart	5	1	26	2	Langridge	10	1	29	2
Hammond	13	2	42	0	Cook	3	0	14	0

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	13	2	43	4	Smith	7	0	39	0
Dyer	14	2	63	2	Russell	6	0	22	2
O'Connor	9	4	25	0	Hipkin	4	0	10	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	16	1	73	2	Smith	13	0	45	0
Dyer	29	3	70	1	Hipkin	18	1	56	0
O'Connor	8	1	45	0					

UMPIRES.—Street and Stone.

THE NEXT TEST MATCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 22

Rain fell for several hours again in Manchester to-day, and this, after the almost continuous downpour for 36 hours from mid-day on Sunday, has raised misgivings as to the prospects for the Test Match which is due to be begun at Old Trafford on Friday. The same pitch that was used in the Test Match of 1926 has been held in readiness throughout the season, and the head groundsman was quite confident to-day that there would be nothing wrong with it when the time comes for the game to start. He declares that it can rain until to-morrow night without imperilling a punctual start, as the rain is drained away on the substrata of sand and gravel as fast as it falls.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—ROYAL NAVY v. THE ARMY (two-day match)

ROYAL NAVY.—Major R. A. D. Brooks, D.S.O. (H.M.S. Ganges), Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander C. D. Glenister (H.M.S. Erebus), Major C. H. Congdon (Royal Marines, Deal), Lieutenant-Commander R. L. D. Bartley (H.M.S. Victory), Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Gornall (H.M.S. Victory), Lieutenant-Commander T. B. R. Woodroofe (H.M.S. Victory), Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Plumer (H.M.S. Victory), Sub-Lieutenant G. C. Jameson (H.M.S. Excellent), Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Hargreaves (R.N.E.C., Keyham), Sub-Lieutenant Meyrick (R.N. College, Greenwich), and Sub-Lieutenant K. Parkhurst (R.N. College, Greenwich).

THE ARMY.—Major E. S. B. Williams (Rifle Brigade), Captain F. G. Arnold (Army Dental Corps), Captain M. R. Burrows (5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards), Captain J. E. S. Walford (Royal Corps of Signals), Captain R.S.M. White (The Leicestershire Regiment), Captain A. C. Wilkinson (Coldstream Guards), Lieutenant E. D. Dynes (Royal Army Service Corps), Lieutenant G. S. Grimston (The Queen's Regiment), Lieutenant W. M. Legatt (Royal Artillery), Lieutenant M. V. Milbank (Coldstream Guards), and Lieutenant L. Williams (4th/7th Dragoon Guards).

Play begins at 11 a.m. on both days.

THE OVAL.—SURREY v. DERBYSHIRE

SURREY.—Ducat, Sandham, Gregory, Shepherd, Barling, Squires, Wilson, Geary, Brooks, Lock, and Gover.

DERBYSHIRE (selected from).—G. R. Jackson, N. M. Ford, Storer, Lee, Worthington, Townsend, Slater, Mitchell, Smith, Elliott, Alderman, and Hutchinson.

LEYTON.—ESSEX v. LANCASHIRE

ESSEX.—H. M. Morris, C. Bray, A. G. Daer, H. T. O. Smith, O'Connor, Russell, Cutmore, Sheffield, Pope, Hipkin, and Smith (P.).

LANCASHIRE (selected from).—P. T. Eckersley, Hallows, Watson, Tyldesley (E.), Tyldesley (R.), McDonald, Taylor, Farrimond, Hopwood, Iddon, Sibbles, and Hodgson.

MAIDSTONE.—KENT v. SOMERSET

KENT (selected from).—G. B. Legge, J. A. Deed, Hardinge, Ashdown, Woolley, Ames, Todd, Freeman, Wright, Watt, Peach, and another.

SOMERSET.—J. C. White, R. A. Ingle, E. F. Longrigg, C. C. Case, R. P. Northway, A. G. Marshall, Young, Lee, (J. W.), Lee (F. S.), Welland, and Andrews.

BRIGHTON.—SUSSEX v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

SUSSEX.—A. H. H. Gilligan, J. K. Matthews, Bowley, Parks (J.), Cook, Langridge (James), Parks (H.), Hammond, Cornford, Pearce, and Richards.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A. W. Carr, Gunn (G.), Whysall, Walker, Payton, Lilley, Staples (A.), Staples (S. J.), Barratt, Voce, and Larwood.

BOURNEMOUTH.—HAMPSHIRE v. WORCESTERSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE.—Selected from: Lord Tennyson, A. L. Hosie, A. K. Judd, A. E. G. Baring, Mead, Kennedy, Newman, Brown, Boyes, Arnold, Pothecary, and Creese.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—The Hon. J. Coventry, C. F. Walters, B. W. Quaife, Root, Fox (V.), Wright, Gibbons, Nichol, Brook, Fox (J.), and Perks.

HARROGATE.—YORKSHIRE v. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

YORKSHIRE.—Selected from: A. T. Barber, F. E. Greenwood, Rhodes, Holmes, Macaulay, Wood, Oldroyd, Mitchell, Dennis, Robinson, Barber (W.), and Rowes.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—V. W. C. Jupp, A. Hibbert, G. Bishop, Woolley, Timms (J. E.), Bellamy, Liddell, Cox, Matthews, Bakewell, and Thomas.

BIRMINGHAM.—WARWICKSHIRE v. MIDDLESEX

LEICESTER.—LEICESTERSHIRE v. GLAMORGAN

GLAMORGAN.—Selected from: M. J. Turnbull, J. T. Morgan, Bates, Dyson, Bell, Hills, Davies (D.), Davies (E.), Mercer, Every, Jones (W.), and Ryan.

SUNDERLAND.—DURHAM v. AUSTRALIANS.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Birkenhead School v. Liverpool Institute (away); Bishop's College v. Orrell; K.E.S., Birmingham v. Ellesmere College (away); Rydal School v. Colwyn Bay (away); Leamington College (away); University College School v. M.C.C.; Watford Grammar School v. Brockley School.

SUSSEX SAVE THE GAME

GREAT BATTING BY K. S. DULEEPSINHJI

Largely owing to a brilliant century by K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex recovered sufficiently to draw their match with Essex at Hove yesterday. When all hopes of reaching a decision were formally abandoned at 6 o'clock Sussex had lost their first innings points beyond all recall, but had ended up with credit, no more than 160 runs behind with seven wickets in hand, and, what was hardly less important, K. S. Duleepsinhji still going strong at 185 not out.

Essex, who had been far too suspicious of the excellence of the pitch to enforce the follow-on, also made a point of completing their second innings yesterday. This came to an end shortly before the luncheon interval, and Sussex then were left the almost impossible task of making 432 runs if they were to pull the match out of the fire in the remaining four hours and 10 minutes.

Overnight the Essex score had been 148 for two, which meant that they were 300 runs on, and as safe as a side well could be. Some of the surviving batsmen showed little ability to press home their advantage, but Russell and Nichols made the effort, and so did an accredited hitter like Sheffield. Nichols's 41 was an excellent forcing innings, and did not last longer than 38 minutes—a piece of arithmetic worthy of record at this stage of the game. Bowley again was the most successful Sussex bowler. Tate in the two innings sent down 35 overs for 108 runs and no wickets.

Sussex had 10 minutes' batting before luncheon, and during this time lost J. Parks for 11 runs, made out of a total of 13. As Nichols took the wicket the prospects of Sussex during the five hours that still were available for play once again appeared anything but good. This time, however, there was to be no further batting collapse, but, instead, a partnership of 201 for the second wicket, and more than 3½ hours of delightful batting by K. S. Duleepsinhji. Bowley's share in the big and decisive stand was quite a worthy one, for he hardly ever failed to get the middle of the bat to the ball when defending his wicket and in making his occasional forcing strokes. K. S. Duleepsinhji, for his part, made a rather shaky start, and, in fact, could have been caught by C. Bray at second slip off the bowling of A. G. Daer. Once he had passed this phase he was first class all the time, whether on the defence or attack. All of his better-known strokes were used—the late chop cut, his drive off the body past point or through the covers, and the well-placed strokes to leg and between square-leg and mid-on. His 20 hits to the boundary also included a magnificent straight drive 20 yards over the sight screen. This probably was a hit of well over 150 yards.

Bowley left at 214, bowled by a splendid ball from Daer that came in from leg, and Cook quickly gave Nichols his second wicket, but Langridge stayed on to the end with K. S. Duleepsinhji.

Score:—

ESSEX.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Cutmore, b. Parks (J.)	25	c. Parks (H.), b. Langridge	50
Pope, st. Cornford, b. Bowley	123	b. Bowley	35
O'Connor, l.-b.-w., b. Parks (J.)	7	l.-b.-w., b. Langridge	43
Russell, b. Parks (J.)	178	run out	55
Nichols, b. Hammond	1	c. Duleepsinhji, b. Parks (J.)	41
Sheffield, c. Cook, b. Bowley	0	c. Cornford, b. Bowley	23
C. Bray, st. Cornford, b. Bowley	1	not out	15
H. M. Morris, l.-b.-w., b. Bowley	7	c. Tate, b. Parks (J.)	8
Hipkin, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Parks (J.)	0	b. Bowley	1
A. G. Daer, c. Parks (J.), b. Bowley	0	c. Langridge, b. Bowley	2
Smith (P.), not out	6	run out	0
Byes, 8; l-b., 4; n.-b., 2	14	Byes, 4; l.-b., 2	6
Total	362	Total	279

SUSSEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bowley, b. Nichols	8	b. Daer	66
Parks (J.), c. Nichols	3	l.-b.-w., b. Nichols	11
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b. Nichols	0	not out	185
Cook, b. Daer	3	l.-b.-w., b. Watt	5
Langridge (James), b. Nichols	2	not out	22
A. H. H. Gilligan, l.-b.-w., b. Daer	17		
Parks (H.), c. O'Connor, b. Russell	81		
L. Williams, not out	80		
Tate, c. and b. Russell	1		
Hammond, b. Hipkin	5		
Cornford, run out	2		
Byes, 2; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 1	8	Byes, 10; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	13
Total	210	Total (3 wkts.)	302

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	35	3	108	0	Langridge	11	1	43	0
Hammond	26	7	61	1	Cook	13	1	31	0
Parks (J.)	41.2	15	79	4	Bowley	22	3	90	5

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	17	6	26	0	Bowley	22	2	77	2
Parks (J.)	28.1	5	58	2	Langridge	10	1	29	2
Hammond	13	2	42	0	Cook	3	0	14	0

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	13	2	43	4	Smith	7	0	39	0
Dyer	14	2	63	2	Russell	6	0	22	2
O'Connor	9	4	25	0	Hipkin	4	0	10	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	16	1	73	2	Smith	13	0	45	0
Dyer	29	3	70	1	Hipkin	18	1	56	0
O'Connor	8	1	45	0					

UMPIRES.—Street and Stone.

FIVE COUNTY MATCHES ABANDONED

Five of the county matches were abandoned yesterday as drawn games, and in one case, Derbyshire v. Yorkshire at Chesterfield, not a ball was bowled during the three days of the match. In the other four games no play had been possible since Saturday.

The scores in these county games are given below:—

THE OVAL.—SURREY v. LANCASHIRE.—Lancashire, 242; Surrey, 40 for 0. Each side takes 4 points.

COVENTRY.—WARWICKSHIRE v. HAMPSHIRE.—Hampshire, 174; Warwickshire, 204 for 3. Warwickshire takes five points.

LEICESTER.—LEICESTERSHIRE v. SOMERSET.—Leicestershire, 175; Somerset, 47 for 4. Each side takes 4 points.

PETERBOROUGH.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE v. GLAMORGAN.—Glamorgan, 236; Northamptonshire, 78 for 4. Each side takes 4 points.

CHESTERFIELD.—DERBYSHIRE v. YORKSHIRE.—No play. Each side takes 4 points.

NO PLAY AT SUNDERLAND

The Australians had an idle day at Sunderland yesterday, for rain fell with such persistency that not at any time did it appear likely that they could begin their match against Durham, play being abandoned for the day at 12 o'clock. The Australians decided to leave out Grimmett, Bradman, Walker, and Hornibrook.

THE MAIDSTONE WEEK

GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S FIRST INNINGS WIN

After the blank day on Monday Gloucestershire yesterday succeeded in gaining the first innings points over Kent in the first match of the Maidstone Week.

The fluctuations of the weather when play began were very important. There was a high wind, and an approximately equal amount of dark clouds and blue sky, but at 11.45 the blue sky and the sun seemed likely to predominate. It was therefore Woolley's duty to score as fast as he could, and, with Hammond and Goddard opening the bowling, he proceeded to do all that he should. He quickly drove Goddard for three 4's, and a stroke through the covers off Hammond was made so quietly and easily that the crowd hardly realized a boundary had been scored until the umpire signalled it. Woolley reached his 50 with a pull for 6 off Goddard, but at 105 he hit a little too soon, at a short ball of Goddard's, and a hook that was meant to earn four runs gave mid-on an easy catch. The cricket up to luncheon was extremely interesting.

The wicket was indeterminate enough to justify Parker having three slips very close in, but it just gave Ashdown the time to wait for two balls of Parker's that were by no means short of a length and to hook them to the boundary at square-leg. Woolley had very clearly indicated the tactics Kent should follow, and Ames and Ashdown did their best to carry on where he had left off. Ames has no reason to reproach himself for the fact that he was out with the total at 161. He hit a ball of Parker's he made into a half-volley exactly as he meant to hit, but Stephens, at mid-off, made an astonishing catch, falling over on his left side as he did so.

A. P. F. Chapman made one stroke off Parker which might have got him caught at long-on had the light been a little better, but the ball was now turning enough to make any stroke not played with the straight bat highly speculative. At 172 Chapman was l.-b.-w. to Goddard, and one run later Todd was bowled. G. B. Legge, after having a very uncomfortable time against Parker, picked out a ball which was short enough to turn round to square-leg, and at luncheon Kent had scored 180 runs for five wickets.

After luncheon wickets fell quickly, and the ball was turning rather more sharply than it had done before. Ashdown continued to bat as though he had been sent in to play out time on a perfect pitch, but at 183 a legge played forward to that ball of Parker's which goes off the edge of the bat to the wicketkeeper, and the last four wickets, in spite of all that Ashdown could do, fell for 40 runs. When Gloucestershire went in Ashdown soon got rid of Dipper and Hammond, but B. H. Lyon, by scoring 18 runs in one over off Freeman, and by doing an admirable best to keep up this average, recompensed the crowd for the impossibility of any definite result.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Dipper, b. Wright	45	l.-b.-w., b. Ashdown	0
Sinfield, c. Watt, b. Freeman	87	c. Woolley, b. Freeman	4
Hammond, c. Woolley, b. Ashdown	33	l.-b.-w., b. Ashdown	3
B. H. Lyon, b. Ashdown	9	b. Peach	65
Dacre, b. Freeman	55	not out	55
Smith, st. Ames, b. Freeman	15	not out	16
Barnett, c. Ames, b. Peach	32		
Neale, c. Ames, b. Freeman	0		
Stephens, b. Freeman	6		
Parker, not out	1		
Goddard, c. Hardinge, b. Peach	2		
Byes, 7; l.-b., 7	14	Byes, 8; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 1	10
Total	299	Total (4 wkts.)	133

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	5
Ashdown, not out	83
Woolley, c. Stephens, b. Goddard	65
Ames, c. Stephens, b. Parker	21
A. P. F. Chapman, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	0
Todd, b. Parker	9
G. B. Legge, c. Smith, b. Parker	5
Freeman, c. Lyon, b. Goddard	13
Wright, b. Goddard	12
Watt, c. Smith, b. Parker	1
Peach, c. Stephens, b. Parker	0
Byes, 10; l.-b., 3	13
Total	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	22	4	59	1	Freeman	40	11	107	5
Ashdown	17	5	38	2	Peach	13.4	3	34	2
Watt	5	1	14	0	Hardinge	18	6	25	0
Woolley	4	2	8	0					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	2	0	3	0	Hardinge	4	1	12	0
Ashdown	9	4	10	1	Peach	8	2	17	0
Freeman	14	0	71	1	Todd	3	0	10	0

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	31	5	51	0	Goddard	39	11	92	4
Sinfield	2	1	1	0	Parker	24	7	63	4

UMPIRES.—Young and King.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

	P.	W.	L.	Won on 1st Inns.	Lost on 1st Inns.	No result.	Pts
Points awarded	—	8	0	5	3	4	—
Yorkshire	17	9	2	2	2	2	96
Lancashire	17	7	0	3	5	2	94
Nottinghamshire	17	6	1	6	3	1	91
Kent	18	9	5	2	2	0	88
Sussex	19	6	3	4	5	1	87
Gloucestershire	18	8	4	1	4	1	85
Essex	18	5	3	4	4	1	81
Surrey	18	2	1	8	5	2	79
Derbyshire	17	6	4	2	3	2	75
Worcestershire	19	3	5	6	4	1	70
Leicestershire	18	4	6	4	3	1	65
Glamorgan	18	3	6	5	2	2	63
Warwickshire	19	2	5	7	4	1	63
Northamptonshire	19	3	9	2	2	3	52
Hampshire	16	3	6	1	6	0	47
Middlesex	18	0	7	1	8	2	37
Somerset	17	1	10	4	1	1	35

HAILEYBURY v. M.C.C.

The M.C.C. beat Haileybury College at Haileybury by 19 runs. For the M.C.C. Robinson took six wickets for 91 and Lester four for 44, and for the School, Partington took four for 37 and Unwin three for 47.

Score:—

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE

E. N. Evans, c. Baiss, b. Robinson	49
R. S. Borner, c. and b. Lester	8
F. J. Unwin, c. Hylton-Stewart, b. Robinson	12
R. C. Ehrke, c. Orr, b. Robinson	0
C. E. Allen, c. Hewitt, b. Robinson	12
R. W. Bullmore, b. Lester	27
R. D. C. McCall, c. Gardiner, b. Robinson	2
W. T. C. Rogerson, b. Robinson	10
T. P. Partington, b. Lester	18
J. H. Johnson, b. Lester	18
E. M. W. Wood, not out	4
Byes, &c.	17
Total	177

M.C.C.

J. A. Baiss, b. Partington	26
F. P. Longton, b. Evans	79
P. N. Durlocher, b. Evans	28
E. Merrick-Jones, b. Evans	3
J. B. Orr, b. Unwin	9
Major C. F. Hargreaves, b. Unwin	13
Lester, c. Bullmore, b. Partington	20
J. F. Robinson, c. Borner, b. Unwin	2
A. C. Hewitt, c. Bullmore, b. Partington	5
H. H. Gardiner, b. Partington	2
B. B. Hylton-Stewart, not out	2
Byes, &c.	7
Total	196

BEDFORD v. R. O. G. NORMAN'S XI.

The match between Bedford School and R. O. G. Norman's XI. was left drawn.

Score:—

BEDFORD SCHOOL

W. E. Suter, b. Rocyn-Jones	9
L. P. Cocks, c. and b. Norman	54
R. G. Wise, l.-b.-w., b. Norman	5
R. A. F. Wynne, b. Wyndham	61
G. M. Moll, c. Norman, b. Rocyn-Jones	29
J. A. Edwards, c. Ayshag, b. Norman	1
K. E. Burrows, not out	11
I. C. Noble, not out	18
Byes, &c.	10
Total (6 wkts.)	*198

W. R. Geering, F. G. C. Gilbert, F. J. O. Lasbrey did not go in.

* Innings declared closed.

R. O. G. NORMAN'S XI.

J. F. Alston, c. Noble, b. Traill	0
A. H. Rocyn-Jones, run out	2
R. O. G. Norman, b. Wise	14
D. Harratt, c. Suter, b. Noble	44
P. L. Worman, not out	30
A. E. Hartley, not out	2
Byes, &c.	11
Total (4 wkts.)	103

R. Turner, F. H. Hancock, A. F. P. Agabeg, R. Wynne, and C. C. Macharen did not go in.

TONBRIDGE v. ETON RAMBLERS

Tonbridge School played a drawn match with Eton Ramblers at Tonbridge.

Score:—

ETON RAMBLERS

D. J. C. Hill-Wood, st. Willecocks, b. Oliver	115
H. Meynell, c. Leach, b. Oliver	53
I. A. Lyle, l.-b.-w., b. Pasmore	85
The Hon. G. Akers-Douglas, b. Davies	11
I. Akers-Douglas, st. Willcocks, b. Oliver	23
E. R. Sheepshanks, c. Crouch, b. Pasmore	15
C. H. Gosling, c. Davis, b. Davies	11
Lord Hyde, not out	14
Byes, &c.	33
Total (7 wkts.)	*362

* Innings declared closed.

R. M. F. Franks, R. A. Lyle, and J. H. Nevinson did not go in.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

G. M. Lesch, run out	35
R. G. Musson, st. Gosling, b. I. A. Lyle	33
J. G. W. Davies, c. Franks, b. Hill-Wood	35
H. R. Crouch, l.-b.-w., b. Hill-Wood	15
P. Wills-Rust, not out	76
R. S. Haines, l.-b.-w., b. I. Akers-Douglas	1
J. E. Pasmore, b. I. Akers-Douglas	0
P. J. R. Davis, not out	43
Byes, &c.	23
Total (6 wkts.)	261

R. J. M. Willecocks, W. R. Albertini, and K. R. Oliver did not go in.

LAWN TENNIS

R.A.F. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wing Commander R. E. Saul, Pilot Officer H. D. Nicholson, Wing Commander H. J. F. Hunter (holder), and Flying Officer J. W. Hale qualified for the semi-final round of the Singles Championship in the R.A.F. Championships at Wimbledon yesterday.

The results were:—

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—SECOND ROUND (concluded).—Squadron Leader N. F. D. Buckeridge beat Flying Officer J. C. Cunningham (6—3, 6—2); Flight Lieutenant N. P. Dixon beat Flying Officer F. G. Downing (6—3, 6—2); Flying Officer J. W. Hale beat Wing Commander J. C. P. Wood (6—0, 6—2). THIRD ROUND.—Wing Commander R. E. Saul beat Squadron Leader C. St. Noble (6—2, 6—4); Pilot Officer H. D. Nicholson beat Buckeridge (6—3, 9—7); Wing Commander H. J. F. Hunter (holder) beat Dixon (6—2, 6—0); Hale beat Flying Officer A. W. Rule (6—4, 6—4). DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—FIRST ROUND.—Wing Commander L. T. S. Gould and Air Commodore F. V. Holt beat Flight Lieutenant N. P. Dixon and Flying Officer L. V. Hirst (6—2, 6—2); Air Commodore A. D. Warrington-Morris and Wing Commander A. G. N. Bellfield beat Wing Commander K. R. Park and Squadron Leader D. F. Stevenson (6—1, 6—2); Pilot Officer H. D. Nicholson and Pilot Officer E. C. Hudleston beat Pilot Officer D. F. Lascelles and Pilot Officer S. H. Bell (6—4, 6—2); Wing Commander H. J. F. Hunter and Wing Commander R. E. Saul (holders) beat Flying Officer F. G. Downing and Wing Commander F. L. Robinson (6—3, 6—2). SECOND ROUND.—Squadron Leader A. J. Capel and Flight Lieutenant R. H. Hanmer beat Gould and Holt (6—2, 6—3); Flying Officer A. W. Rule and Flying Officer J. C. Cunningham beat Flight Lieutenant I. E. Brodie and Wing Commander J. C. P. Wood (6—1, 6—3).

EAST GRINSTEAD TOURNAMENT

R. Clive was the first to reach the first eight in the East Grinstead tournament yesterday, by beating E. M. D. Vanderspar by 6—2, 6—0. The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—L. W. Alderson beat D. I. Burnett (6—1, 9—7); P. W. D. Barrington beat F. de la Rue (6—2, 6—1); J. D. Morris beat C. D. Steel (6—4, 6—2); H. M. Ainger beat C. Lampson (6—1, 6—0). SECOND ROUND.—R. Clive beat C. W. Shelford (6—0, 6—1); E. M. D. Vanderspar beat M. J. Williams (6—2, 6—2); Alderson beat Major R. Vernon Harcourt (6—0, 6—2); Captain W. C. Price beat Dr. F. J. Willars (6—1, 6—0); I. C. Maddock beat A. J. Anson (6—2, 6—2); J. S. Sanderson beat H. C. W. Eking (4—6, 6—1, 9—7); K. G. Collins beat Captain C. R. Polhill-Drabble (6—3, 6—3); D. A. Leahong beat Barrington (6—3, 6—2); Captain J. W. Dalton beat Captain R. Barrow (6—2, 6—3); D. H. Scott beat R. C. Powell (6—1, 6—4); Morris beat T. C. G. Leveson Gower (6—1, 6—1); J. L. H. Fletcher beat Linger (6—2, 6—2); Lord Charles Hope beat J. V. Klein (6—2, 6—3); G. F. Mathieson beat C. Darby (4—6, 6—4, 6—4). THIRD ROUND.—Clive beat Vanderspar (6—2, 6—0).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. C. W. Godfrey beat Miss I. W. Leach (6—0, 6—1). SECOND ROUND.—Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss D. Fraser (6—1, 6—0); Miss K. Kenyon beat Miss L. M. Starkie (6—0, 6—1); Mrs. Godfrey beat Miss R. K. Hobson (5—7, 8—3, 6—4);

Parliament

EGYPT

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

THE NAVAL TREATY

PROGRESS OF FINANCE BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, JULY 22

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter after 4 o'clock.

The Manchester Extension Bill was read the third time and passed, and the Invergordon Water Supply Bill passed through Committee.

The Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Bill passed through Committee and was reported without amendment to the House.

The Housing (Scotland) Bill, which has passed through the Commons, was read a second time.

The Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses) Bill was read a second time.

The Commons' amendment to the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Bill was agreed to.

THE PLURALITIES MEASURE

The BISHOP of MANCHESTER moved to resolve, "That in accordance with the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, this House do direct that the Pluralities Measure, 1930, be presented to his Majesty for the Royal Assent." He said there were parishes which could with advantage be held in plurality. The first part of the Measure removed the limit of £200 per annum and inserted instead £400 per annum. The other half of the Measure permitted the Commission appointed under the Union of Benefices Measure to recommend a plurality instead of a union of parishes. Experience had shown that the people did not look with very kindly eyes upon the Union of Benefices Measure. The Measure which was before the House gave the Commission an opportunity of acceding to a request of a kind that was made frequently by a parish, that an experiment should be made which might lead ultimately to union of two parishes but which might, on the other hand, lead to the two parishes resuming their separate lives. The Measure would enable the Church to go on with its work in those difficult times a little more effectually than it could do otherwise.

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD said that those who sponsored the Measure were rather going back on the history of the Church. It was admitted that pluralities were not desirable and were disliked, and it had been the aim both of the Church and of the State to prevent pluralities. It was true—and no one deplored it more than he did—that there was a great shortage of clergy at the present time in the Church; but the better way to deal with that would be to take steps, which he thought could be taken, to bring a larger body of men into the Church rather than to pass a Measure which would enable unpopular pluralities to take place. It was true that the Ecclesiastical Committee had reported in favour of the Measure proceeding, but he had never seen a more half-hearted report. He thought it was a pity that the Measure had been brought forward, but he could not take the grave responsibility of asking their lordships to divide against it. He hoped that the Bishops in future, when bringing forward Measures which they believed to be in the spiritual interests of the Church, would see that the rights of the laity, which they had enjoyed for centuries, were preserved.

The EARL of CLARENDON, speaking as the chairman of the Ecclesiastical Committee, urged the House to pass the Measure.

LORD ATKIN said there was no safeguard in this Measure such as existed in the Union of Benefices Measure. Under the latter schemes had to be submitted to the parochial church council, who could object to the Bishop, and if the schemes were still certified they could object to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. That protection was not in the present Measure, and it really was a very serious invasion of the rights of the parishioners that they should have no independent body to protect them. The Measure made the most careful provision for protecting the patron, but the rights of the parishioners were much more important, and here they were ignored. This was not merely a question of Church organization; it was a question of interfering with rights which were very, very dear to the parishioners of a particular parish. Appeal to the Judicial Committee was a simple method and did not cost much. The ordinary right of the parishioner to have the endowments of the parish devoted to the purpose for which they were given ought to be maintained and should be capable of being enforced before an independent judicial tribunal.

EARL RUSSELL, who explained that he spoke for himself and not as a member of the Government, suggested that it would be in the interests of the House if there was some examination of Church Measures, before they came before the House, by a Select Committee.

The EARL of SELBORNE said it was true that the union of benefices was unpopular, but the question was not only one of the shortage of clergy. There were some parishes in which there was not sufficient work for a clergyman to do, and it was very bad for a young clergyman to be put into such a parish. The Measure was a simple one, which had been born entirely out of the experience of the Union of Benefices Measure and out of the wishes of parishioners, who desired to have an opportunity of seeing how a temporary union would work.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said the Measure was merely carrying out, in a small but useful way, the policy which had already been endorsed by the Church and by Parliament in favour of the union of benefices throughout the country. It had become necessary, not because there was a wish to undermine the parochial system of the Church of England, but because they wished to maintain it. The diminution in the number of clergy was such that within the next few years it would be exceedingly difficult to find men who could man the existing parishes. After the next 10 years, he thought, the difficulty would have become even greater. But it was not merely a question of maintaining the parochial system; it was a question of maintaining it in efficiency. The best use could not be got out of the man-power of the Church unless men were not only provided with parishes but with sufficient work for energetic men to do and sufficient payment to prevent them being harassed by financial embarrassments.

Subject to proper safeguards they could not go back upon this policy of pluralities if the man power of the Church of England was to be sustained under the conditions of the times. It had been found that there was often a preference on the part of parishioners for a temporary union of parishes by way of a plurality rather than for a permanent union. There was no legislation of which it could not be said that it would not work if the world went mad. That was the reply to the picture painted by Lord Atkin.

The motion was agreed to.

LORD BURNHAM AND INDIA

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, who had a question on the paper with regard to the Report of the Simon Commission and the Round-Table Conference, said that in order to suit the convenience of the House and especially those members who wished to take part in the debate he would postpone his question until Tuesday, July 29.

The MARQUESS of LINLITHGOW, on behalf of the Duke of Atholl, presented a Bill dealing with the adoption of children in Scotland.

Their Lordships rose at three minutes to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, JULY 22

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

IMPORTED AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PRESSES

Mr. ISAACS (Southwark, N., Lab.) asked the President of the Board of Trade if he could state the number and value of American newspaper printing presses imported into Britain during the 12 months ended to the last convenient date.

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central).—The imports of newspaper printing presses are not separately recorded in the trade returns, but are included under the heading of newspaper, letterpress, and lithographic machinery and parts thereof the imports of which, into the United Kingdom, registered as consigned from the United States during the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, amounted to 2,943 tons, of a declared value of £591,226. These figures do not include type-setting machinery.

Mr. ISAACS.—Is my right hon. friend aware that these foreign presses are being used to print Empire free trade newspapers? (Laughter.) The Minister did not reply.

THE CASE OF MAJOR ADAM

COMMANDER LOCKER-LAMPSON (Birmingham, Handsworth, U.) asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would reconsider the case of Major Adam.

Mr. SHAW (Preston).—This case has been repeatedly considered by successive Secretaries of State, and I am not aware of any fresh grounds for reopening the matter.

COMMANDER LOCKER-LAMPSON.—May I ask whether Lord Allenby has not requested the War Office to reconsider this application, and whether Major Adam, having been a member of this House, is not entitled to further consideration?

Mr. SHAW.—I do not remember a letter from Lord Allenby, but I have looked the records up back to the time when Lord Haldane was Secretary for War. The case has been considered over and over and over again, and I see no grounds for reopening it. SIR B. FALLE (Portsmouth, N., U.).—Has the right hon. gentleman himself gone, or will he go, into the case himself? Mr. SHAW.—I have gone into the case sufficiently to have read the records for hours, and I think that if I went into it until I had read all the documents I should be as old as Methuselah before I had finished. Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.).—Is it not a fact that Major Adam has produced some new facts? Mr. SHAW.—I am not aware of any new facts which modify the ground on which the decision has been arrived at. COMMANDER LOCKER-LAMPSON.—If I can produce new facts will the right hon. gentleman make a new inquiry?—Mr. SHAW.—I am wiling at any time to consider any new facts on any case.

RUSSIAN TIMBER IMPORTS

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the fact that forced labour, including that of prisoners, was employed in the timber industry in the Soviet Union, he would exercise the powers conferred upon him by the Foreign Prison Made Goods Act and forbid the importation into this country of timber produced within the Soviet Union.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—I am advised that the provisions of the Foreign Prison Made Goods Act give no such general power as is suggested in the question. I would point out that before the provisions of the Act can be put into operation it is necessary that evidence be produced to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that any particular consignment of goods has been made or produced wholly or in part in a foreign prison, gaol, house of correction, or penitentiary. If any such evidence is forthcoming with regard to specific consignments of timber from the Soviet Union, it should, in accordance with the Act, be submitted to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, but I would point out that such evidence must be sufficiently detailed and conclusive to satisfy the Commissioners that any action taken by them would be sustainable if challenged in a Court of Law.

SITUATION IN EGYPT

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) asked the Foreign Secretary, in view of the increasing gravity of the situation in Egypt, what steps the Government were taking inland there for the safety of foreign subjects.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley).—His Majesty's Government are fully alive to the obligations of this country under the Declaration of 1922 to ensure the protection of foreign lives and interests. Official information goes to show that the situation is well in hand, and the Egyptian Government have themselves indicated that there is no need for special protective measures for foreigners.

THE KENT AIR DISASTER

AIR MINISTRY AND SAFETY REGULATIONS

SIR G. PENNY (Kingston-on-Thames, U.) asked the Under-Secretary for Air, in view of the distressing calamity which occurred yesterday resulting in the death of six people, what control the Air Ministry exercised over passenger-carrying aircraft; whether such machines were subject to periodical inspection to ascertain if they were airworthy; how often such inspections were made; and if he was satisfied that the regulations were carried out in such a manner as to reduce the risk of accidents to a minimum.

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, U.).—It is difficult, within the compass of a Parliamentary reply, to summarize the very elaborate and stringent regulations prescribed by the Air Ministry in order to ensure the safety of the passengers and crew of aircraft plying for public service, such as that to which yesterday's most regrettable accident occurred. I may, however, say briefly that the Air Ministry requires such aircraft to be inspected by a competent ground engineer—that is to say, a ground engineer licensed by the Air Ministry after full investigation of his experience and qualifications—within 24 hours of each flight being undertaken. Following on this inspection, the ground engineer is required to furnish a certificate in writing that the aircraft is safe for flight.

The inspection covers not only the machine, but also the engine or engines and instruments. In addition, before the flight actually commences, the pilot or person in charge of the aircraft has to satisfy himself that various requirements have been met, and in particular that the loading of the aircraft is such as to ensure safety in flight; to assist him an actual load sheet has to be completed containing certain prescribed particulars.

While I am naturally not in a position to make any definite statement in regard to the machine to which the accident occurred yesterday, until the investigation of the Air Ministry's Inspector of Accidents is complete, I may say that I am in general satisfied that the regulations are most strictly complied with, and that everything possible is done by those responsible for the operation of air services to reduce the risk of accidents to a minimum. The remarkably few accidents which have occurred to British aircraft employed on regular air services of recent years is in itself a striking testimony to this fact. (Hear, hear.)

I should like to take this opportunity of conveying to the relatives of those who have lost their lives an expression of my noble friend's and my own most profound sympathy with them in their bereavement—(hear, hear)—with which I am sure the House as a whole will wish to be associated. (Cheers.)

REAR-ADMIRAL SUETER (Hertford, U.).—Will the hon. gentleman say if this was a British-built machine? Mr. MONTAGUE.—I do not think it was a British-built machine, but it was a British company operating the flight. Sir V. BOWATER (City of London, U.) asked if the regulations regarding inspection appertain to aircraft leaving a foreign place. Mr. MONTAGUE.—They are regulations of the British Air Ministry; obviously we cannot control the Ministries of other countries.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY BILL

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said that in the circumstances it would be very advisable to take the second reading of the London Naval Treaty Bill to-morrow, especially after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States of America yesterday. In view of the debate yesterday, he thought that the ground had been so well covered that consideration of the Bill on the second reading might be reasonably brief. The Board of Trade Vote would be put down for Thursday.

A FILMS BILL

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Cinematograph Films Act of 1927. He said that Act was introduced to establish on a permanent basis the film industry in this country. It had, however, only rendered the situation far more difficult. At present the distribution of films in this country was very largely in the hands of American interests, who were using their powers deliberately to squash the development of the British industry in this country, and to cause to be produced films of low quality and low grade so that British films got the reputation of being "British and bad." Nearly all the leading picture-houses in the West End were owned or controlled by Americans. At present, the quota of British films went from 7½ per cent. in 1929 to 20 per cent. in 1936. The policy of his Bill was to raise the quota by stages up to 50 per cent. in 1934. The original Act required that 75 per cent. of the salaries and expenses in connexion with the production of a British motion picture must be spent on British *personnel*. If that had been in force in the United States, it would have ruined the American film industry. In order that, in this country, they might have the opportunity of seeing and hearing distinguished foreign artists, his Bill proposed that not less than 75 per cent. of the film must have been wholly produced in Great Britain. The Bill also laid it down that not less than £12,000 was to be spent on the production of one film. In the United States at least £30,000 was spent in the production of a good film, but the American interests in this country had been deliberately producing films at a cost of only £3,000 or £4,000, of a very low quality, in order to stamp them as bad. This provision would do a great deal to raise the standard. There now existed in this country a unique opportunity to build up on a permanent basis the multi-lingual film industry. He believed the Bill would do a great deal to give this country the leadership of the world in the film industry. (Hear, hear.)

Leave having been granted, the Bill was brought in.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Mr. R. DAVIES (Westhoughton, Lab.) obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to juvenile offenders, which, he said, was based on the recommendations of the Home Office Departmental Committee that reported in March, 1927.

FINANCE BILL

NEW VALUATION FOR INCOME-TAX

The consideration of the Finance Bill as amended in Committee was resumed.

On Clause 25, which provides that there shall be a quinquennial revaluation of all properties in Great Britain in respect of which income is chargeable under Schedules A and B, and accordingly the annual value of all such properties shall be determined afresh for the purpose of assessment for the year 1931-32,

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) moved as an amendment that no increase of assessment should take effect in any one year by more than 5 per cent. in excess of the previous assessment. He said that owing to the spread of the building society movement real property was owned by millions of people, every one of whom would be affected by the clause, and many of them very hardly hit. All he asked for was that the increased assessment should be graduated.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valey), said the amendment was rejected in Committee by an overwhelming majority. There was nothing very revolutionary in the clause. It was estimated that there would be about 800,000 assessments, and that the revenue raised would be less than £1,000,000—an average of 2s. per assessment. The proposal of the amendment was absurd. The object of a valuation was to ascertain what the value of a property was. It might have increased 100 per cent. in the interval between one quinquennial valuation and the next, and yet, according to the amendment, no more than 5 per cent. was to be taken. The property owner, therefore, was to be relieved of £95 in his assessment at the expense of other taxpayers. There was not one atom of justification for such a proposal, and he could never think of accepting it.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.), Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.), and Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) supported the amendment.

The amendment was negatived by 253 votes to 133—majority, 120.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS moved an amendment to Clause 29, which provides that section 45 of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, shall from April 6, 1931, cease to have effect in so far as it provides that the valuation list for the time being in force shall be conclusive evidence of values for income-tax purposes, and that the annual value of property in the County of London shall be ascertained in accordance with enactments applicable elsewhere in England. The amendment proposed the preservation of rights of appeal given by the Act of 1869 with regard to any property to which that Act applies. The hon. member said that in the provinces real property was assessed by assessors appointed by the general Commissioners, who were independent and judicial bodies. In London the valuers of property were to be the surveyors of taxes. Somerset House had long desired to get these matters into its hands. He asked that the taxpayer should be safeguarded with respect to appeal.

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.) seconded the amendment.

Mr. PETHICK LAWRENCE said that the effect of the amendment would be to give the taxpayer an alternative method of appeal, and he was not at all sure that he would necessarily avail himself of the method proposed by the amendment. The Government preferred the form of appeal contained in the Bill. They proposed to bring the appeals into line with those which existed for Schedule A in the provinces. There the taxpayer had the right of appeal to the local Commissioners and the right to ask for an expert valuation, the expert valuer's view being final. On a point of law he had a right of appeal to the High Court. It was in accordance with uniformity and in the interests of the taxpayer that that right of appeal, which worked very well in the provinces, should be carried into London.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) said that an unanswerable case had been made out for the amendment. An appeal to Quarter Sessions would probably save the necessity for a double appeal. It would be fairer to the authorities and to the individual; it would get uniformity and simplification, and would save expense.

The amendment was negatived by 258 votes to 142—majority, 116.

On Clause 32 (Estate duty where property of deceased has been transferred to private company) Mr. SNOWDEN moved an amendment to limit the time to 12 years in which the company shall be liable by inserting the words "at any time after July 31, 1918."

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS moved an amendment to Mr. Snowden's amendment to reduce the period to three years, by substituting "1927" for "1918."

Mr. SNOWDEN said that he could not accept the amendment. These companies had been formed for the purpose of evading estate duty—it was a form of legal avoidance. On more than one occasion his predecessor (Mr. Churchill) had expressed his intention of dealing with this subject, and after the last Budget statement said that he would support the present Government in their proposals. Those who had followed the debates on the Finance Bill could see what support the right hon. gentleman and his friends had given; they had certainly observed what Lord George Hamilton said was the purpose of the Tory Party—to look after the interests of their own friends. It had been known for long that sooner or later Parliament would deal with this matter, and these companies had been formed in the knowledge of warnings.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN (Manchester, Rusholme, U.) regretted that Mr. Snowden had quite unnecessarily introduced a note of acrimony into the debate. It was three years ago that Mr. Churchill made it perfectly plain that this question was to be dealt with, and there was therefore every reason why this legislation should be made retrospective for three years and not 12 years. Unless the amendment were accepted it would be made possible to hit gifts *inter vivos*, although they had taken place more than three years before the death.

Mr. O'CONNOR (Nottingham, Central, U.) said that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer at some moment when he was not in so bitter a mood would compare the clause as it stood with the slipshod and impracticable clause that was originally put forward in Committee, he would recognize the services which the Unionist Opposition had rendered him. No one would object to retrospective proposals that were designed to stop tax evasion. But the objection to the clause was that perfectly fair and legitimate transactions, which had nothing to do with the evasion of estate duty, would be brought into the net of the clause and accordingly it was only right that its retrospective action should be as short as possible.

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) said the question in dispute was purely technical, and called for the closest argument, and the Opposition had every right to complain when they were answered not by argument but by abuse. (Hear, hear.)

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) said that in proposing to go back 12 years the Chancellor of the Exchequer was indulging in a form of retrospective legislation which was very unfair. Ten or 12 years ago, when some of these companies were formed, there was no suggestion of legislation of this kind. Those companies engaged in what were perfectly justifiable, legal, and proper transactions, and heavy stamp and company duties were paid. Now the Chancellor of the Exchequer came along with this legislation and, without giving any consideration to the heavy duties already paid, proposed to levy this extra duty on these companies.

The amendment was rejected by 273 votes to 160—majority, 113.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) moved an amendment which, he said, raised the question of reasonable remuneration. A man transferred his landed estate to a company but reserved to himself the right to be managing director, and he received payment which was reasonable judged by the amount of work he did as managing director. If so, it seemed that the benefit that that payment represented ought not to be struck at by this clause. In the present amendment and in an amendment which appeared later on the paper were two alternative methods. To take the gross income instead of the total income was one way of trying to reach a fair measurement of the amount of work that had to be done in relation to any benefit. The other was, in the words of the later amendment, "such sum as in the opinion of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (subject to right of appeal under section 10 of the principal Act) represents the value of any services rendered in consideration of the payment." These were two alternative rules for trying to provide that reasonable remuneration should not be struck at by this clause and at the same time preserving the object of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and not opening the door to evasion. He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would accept the one or the other.

SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston), said the Government could not accept the amendment. Their view had been that the right course was to take the free income and see how much of that the deceased person got. With regard to the desirability of having a clause entitling the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to evaluate services, he would point out that experience of doing that under the excess profits duty in the War showed that it would be exceedingly undesirable to do such a thing. It was almost impossible to arrive at any conclusion. The result was a hard and fast rule of thumb, which in many cases was wholly unsatisfactory.

The amendment was negatived.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND afterwards moved the alternative amendment, of which he had already quoted the terms. He said the clause as it left the Committee was in this respect ludicrous.

The amendment was rejected by 272 votes to 162—majority, 110.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY TO A COMPANY

On Clause 33, relating to estate duty where life interest is transferred to a private company, the following amendment, moved by Mr. SNOWDEN, was agreed to and inserted at the end of the clause:—

(3) Property which is deemed to pass on a death by virtue of the provisions of this section shall, notwithstanding anything in any Act, be an estate by itself and shall not be aggregated with any other property.

On Clause 34, providing that the company concerned shall be accountable for the estate duty,

SIR D. HERBERT moved as an amendment to add: "Unless such company be incorporated outside Great Britain and does not carry on business or own property in Great Britain." He said he was anxious to avoid the passing of legislation which purported to do something which was quite impossible to carry out where the company was not within the jurisdiction of the Act, neither doing business nor owning property in this country. It was highly undesirable that they should purport to pass legislation affecting companies which were subject to the jurisdiction of the Dominions or of a foreign Power and which were not in any way subject to the jurisdiction of this Parliament. If this amendment were carried the clause would not be in the least degree less effective than it was at present to deal with companies which were formed for the purpose of evading estate duty.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) seconded the amendment, which, he said, gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer all he could hope to achieve.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that he did not anticipate for a single moment that under the words that were already in the clause they would be able to catch every one of the deliberate evaders, but he hoped that they would in some cases, because there must be many such companies that would have property in this country in one form or another.

SIR D. HERBERT said he was not seeking to exclude such a company. His amendment was confined to companies which were not incorporated in this country and which had no property and were not carrying on business in this country.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Supposing the company acquired property in this country after it is

(Continued on page 9)

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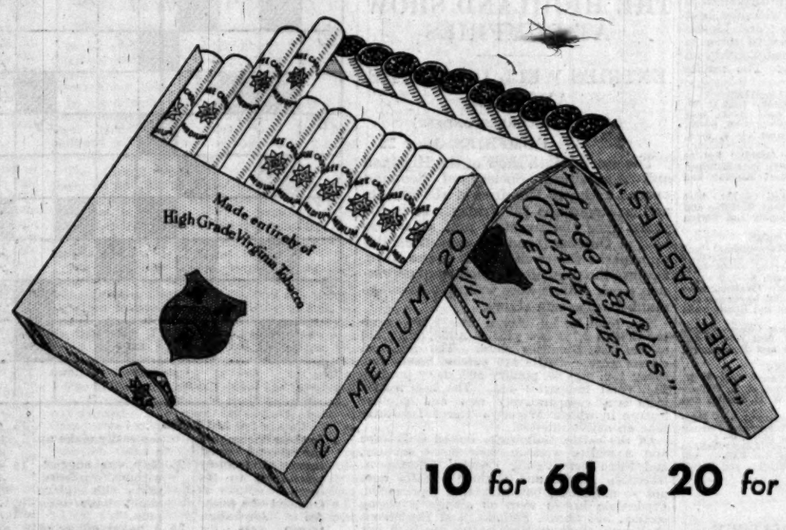

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WILLS'S

THREE CASTLES

MEDIUM

CIGARETTES

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

incorporated abroad? That would not be covered by the amendment.

SIR D. HERBERT.—If the company has property in this country at any time it becomes liable to duty.

Mr. SNOWDEN replied that he did not think that was so. It had been urged that it was no use putting words into an Act of Parliament or laying down powers which could not be exercised. At any rate they would do no harm, and there might be cases where they could be made effective. There was this to be said also, that the very fact that they had these powers would act as a warning to those who might be inclined to evade death duties by the registration of a company abroad, and merely from that point of view the clause as it stood was of considerable value.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS insisted that the amendment did not deprive the Revenue authorities of any power to enforce the law in cases where they could otherwise enforce it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would be wise to accept a little advice from the Opposition and accept the amendment. They were not trying to protect the man who formed a company abroad for the purpose of tax dodging; what they were trying to do was to make the clause workable and prevent it doing harm.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) said that an attempt was being made to infringe the sovereignty of the Dominions and foreign States. The Bill applied to companies throughout the world, irrespective of the jurisdiction to which they were subject.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN said that he objected to what was sometimes picturesquely called "fool legislation"—legislation which it was known at the moment that it was put on the Statute-book could never be enforced. He asked the Attorney-General to say whether it was possible to enforce a claim for duty against a company incorporated in the Dominions or in some foreign country which neither carried on business nor had any property in this country. If that was not so then it was wrong that Parliament should label itself as trying to enforce the impossible.

SIR W. JOWITT said that most certainly a coach-and-four could be driven through the clause if the amendment were accepted. He could imagine nothing worse than that the House of Commons should put its imprimatur on this simple principle: "All you have to do if you want to get out of this clause is to have a foreign company." (Hear, hear.) That was what they would do if they accepted the amendment. If he were asked what chance the Treasury had of recovery against foreign companies he would say that those who studied international law and the law as between people who lived in this country and the Dominions could not fail to have their attention drawn to the tendency which was developing whereby the courts of one country paid regard to the legislation of other countries. He would indeed be a bold man who would suppose that a state of affairs would continue for ever whereby this country and the Dominions would do nothing to help each other in the matter of tax dodging. (Hear, hear.) The sooner they did something the better. All he would say was, "More power to the Chancellor's elbow," and might he in a few years' time have more power than he had to-day. It would be a fatal step to say that a foreign company incorporated outside this country was altogether outside the purview of this Act.

Mr. S. BEVAN (Holborn, U.) said that the prospect of an agreement between this country and the Dominions was remote.

The amendment was rejected by 255 votes to 119—majority, 136.

On Clause 35 (Valuation of Shares in Private Companies), SIR D. HERBERT moved an amendment to section 2 (which provides that the control of a company shall be deemed to be in the hands of a person if by virtue of the shares which he controls he has control of more than half the voting power of the company) to provide that the control of the shares should be "by ownership in his own name or in the name of a nominee."

The amendment was negatived by 258 votes to 120.

On Clause 45—Temporary additions to the new Sinking Fund,

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) moved the omission of the clause, which, he said, proposed to add £14,500,000 to the new Sinking Fund by three yearly contributions. In the current year the financial requirement of the country was not an exceptional effort to reduce debt, but it was an exceptional effort to reduce taxation. It was their contention that what the nation had done in the way of the reduction of debt in the programme laid down by Mr. Baldwin was more than adequate, but that in the circumstances in which they found themselves thus caught in the vortex of the storm of world depression it was little short of irresponsibility to make exceptional provision for increasing the reduction of debt. What was the good of continuing to pay off debt if at the same time they had to continue borrowing against the debt they were paying off? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STRACHEY (Birmingham, Aston, Lab.) said that this was the last year in which we ought to attempt an exceptional increase in our efforts to pay back debt.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that the Baldwin Sinking Fund policy was no longer our policy. That was abandoned or superseded by his predecessor a few years ago under the plan of a fixed debt charge. It was true that there were certain statutory obligations which required us to provide something over £50,000,000 a year. One of the justifications of the proposal he was making in this clause was that in recent years we had not paid those statutory obligations, we had not even met the Baldwin Sinking Fund. During three of the last five years there had been heavy deficits. We had already fixed the amount of taxation for this year, and therefore if the clause were taken out it would not affect the taxation for this year. The policy which he had followed had had the most beneficial effect on trade of anything that he had done in recent years. The statement was accepted by the financial newspapers that a reduction of 1 per cent. in the Bank rate would relieve industry to the extent of £10,000,000. He did not say that the reduction of the floating debt was wholly responsible for the reduction of the Bank rate, but the reduction of the Bank rate had been a benefit to industry to the extent of £35,000,000 a year. Next year he would take all the relevant facts into consideration in relation to the financial position of the country, and if he thought that circumstances were such that we could not afford to make more than the statutory provision for debt he would not hesitate to come to the House and say so.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS complained that while the right hon. gentleman was pretending to maintain the Sinking Fund he was borrowing every week £500,000 for the Unemployment Insurance Fund. That was wasteful.

SIR O. MOSLEY (Smethwick, Lab.) questioned whether this was the moment—when the pound had so vastly increased its value, when industry was struggling so severely, and when money was so urgently required for other purposes—to devote such large sums to the Sinking Fund. Mr. Snowden was pursuing a policy of deflation which was so important a factor in the unemployment situation. The result was that gilt-edged securities went up while industrials depreciated.

The whole concentration of Treasury policy for years past under successive Governments had been to benefit the *rentier* class in this country at the expense of industry, in the illusory hope of some great conversion operations. They could get conversion through the general prosperity of the country and its consequent financial strength, or they could get it by the means the Treasury had pursued—namely, by making industrial investments so unprofitable that investors, having no outlet in industry, would create a demand for gilt-edged security. (Cheers.) There might be another result of that policy, and that was that instead of money being lent to the British Government it would be lent abroad. The Chancellor of the Exchequer might consider whether by any of these abnormal means it was possible to force the rate of interest which the British Government had to pay very far below the world rate. The real way out of our present financial difficulties was to pursue on every occasion a policy of industrial prosperity, using whatever resources we had to meet the problem of unemployment rather than to repay bondholders.

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY said that even the Chancellor of the Exchequer must be a little disappointed with the result of his operations on the floating debt and the sinking fund, and with the effects on the price of gilt-edged securities and the possibilities of conversion. To weigh a £5,000,000 sinking fund against 2,000,000 unemployed was to weigh the scales heavily against the possibilities of this country borrowing money at a cheap rate. When Mr. Snowden introduced his Budget he was the gamekeeper addressing the evil poacher on this subject. Now the right hon. gentleman said that he was going to do what any sensible man would do and next year take into consideration the facts of the case and on them base his judgment as to whether it was expedient or not to maintain this provision. The prosperity of our trade stood for far more than did the mere provision of £5,000,000 for a sinking fund, and no Chancellor of the Exchequer should lay down that so much had got to be provided irrespective of the conditions of the time.

The amendment was negatived by 258 votes to 137—majority 121; and the Report stage was concluded.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

Consideration of the Road Traffic Bill, as amended, was resumed.

On clause 114 (Expenses of Roads Department) Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), moved an amendment to enable payment to be made out of the Road Fund of "Expenses incurred in disseminating knowledge or otherwise informing the minds of the people with a view to promoting safety on roads." He said that it would be necessary to disseminate knowledge about the highway code, and the amendment gave the necessary financial power. It was not intended, according to present advice, to exercise that power in the direction of newspaper advertisements. He hoped that any Minister would be very careful about newspaper advertising, as such advertising might be a very undesirable thing.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Report Stage was concluded.

On the motion for the Third Reading,

Mr. MORRISON said that the abolition of the speed limit in itself would not make any difference to the existing practice on the roads. He appealed to the police authorities and the magistrates to give their cooperation in securing the administration of the law, so as to administer firmly the penalties imposed by the Act. He also appealed to the motoring public to cooperate with the authorities in a friendly way and to take all possible care to reduce accidents on the highway. It was perhaps in that direction that the greatest hope would lie. His attention had been drawn to the fact that some local authorities were granting licences on a rather wholesale basis at present on the assumption that as their functions were coming to an end it did not matter much what happened. He appealed to the licensing authorities to exercise their powers with care and responsibility up to the time when the Act came into force. In any case, if licences were irresponsibly granted or applied for, it must be made perfectly clear that the Traffic Commissioners would not be bound by the action of the licensing authority in the past, least of all in regard to licences to ply for hire which had been issued in the last few months.

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said that this was a non-party Bill. He hoped it would stand the test of time and be a model of legislation for the next 20 years.

The Bill was read the third time.

The Isle of Man (Customs) (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee and was read the third time.

Resolutions sanctioning the application of certain surpluses of the Exchequer grants for Navy, Army and Air services were agreed to on report.

The House stood adjourned at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Introduction of Lord Howard of Penrith.

Commons' amendments to Coal Mines Bill.

Questions by Lord Lamington on Postal Services and the Treaty with the Yemen; Lord Harewood, on the Royal Veterinary College; and Lord Hailsham, on the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Unemployment Insurance Bill, second reading; London Naval Treaty Bill, second reading; further stages of Public Works Facilities Bill and Public Works Loans Bill.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Ecclesiastical Committee, Room A, at 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Shop Assistants, Room 16, at 11. Unopposed, Redcross-street Burial Ground (Bristol), Boston Corporation, Room 11, at 3.

THE LABOUR ATTACK ON LORD HUNSDON

SIR H. GOSCHEN'S PROTEST

An indignant protest against the "totally unwarranted Labour attack" made upon Lord Hunsdon on the occasion of his re-election as chairman of the Public Works Loans Commissioners was made by SIR HARRY GOSCHEN when he presided yesterday at the annual meeting of the City of London Conservative and Unionist Association. "I feel I must voice my indignation and resentment at this attack," he said. "It is a poor return for so many years of useful and efficient public service."

Speaking of Empire free trade, Sir Harry Goschen said that his own view was that the Government should retain an open market for all Empire goods, while at the same time being prepared to impose a tariff on all other imports. "Empire free trade is a wonderful idea," he said, "but we must not allow ourselves to be broken up into Beaverbrook-ites or Rothermere-ites, or Baldwin-ites. We must all pull together. We must bind ourselves together, support our official leader and our official policy, that we may place again in power the one party which, I am confident, will further the case of reciprocal Empire trade for mutual prosperity."

The Chairman read a letter from Lord Hunsdon in which he said: "Although I think Empire free trade is a misnomer, Lord Beaverbrook has done a useful work in bringing this prominently before the country. The only way we can act together is to follow our leader. For my part I should drop the Referendum and go to the country for a free hand in negotiating with the Dominions. I may well be that, with a change in the feeling of the country, as indicated by the bankers' manifesto, Mr. Baldwin may adopt that policy. But he is the leader of the party and not Lord Beaverbrook. We all have the same end in view though our methods would perhaps be different; but if we follow our leader we shall get something, and if we do not we shall get nothing."

Mr. E. C. GRENFELL, M.P., said that the Liberal Party should be wiped out. "It is necessary that they should go on one side," he said, "and I, for one, would be for making a present of them to the Socialists. (Laughter.) I was brought up as a free-trader. In theory I am still a free-trader, but it will not work to-day. Although it was all right when it was started, it no longer pays. It certainly will never pay now. The only method of getting the country going again is to hit the other chap and give him back what he gives us."

COMMISSION ON LABOUR IN INDIA

THE WORKING OF TRADE BOARDS

Evidence regarding minimum wage legislation and the working of trade boards in Great Britain was given by Mr. F. W. Leggett, Principal Assistant Secretary, General Department, Ministry of Labour, before the Royal Commission on Labour in India yesterday.

The suggestion made by the CHAIRMAN, Mr. J. H. Whitley, that public opinion operated in industry against employers who did not feel inclined to conform to rates was repudiated by Mr. Leggett, who said that the penalties inflicted had more effect. One of the main results of the setting up of trade boards had been to bring the backward employers somewhere near the level of the better employers. It had also prevented undercutting, which, unless checked, would affect the whole of a trade.

Investigations had not proved that trade boards rates had a bad effect on business. Minimum rates were not regarded as the maximum, and some industries, including the chocolate industry, paid a higher rate. Employers who were covered by the trade boards had shown no desire to be released. There had been singularly few strikes in industries covered by the boards.

The original intention of the Act was to protect the weaker members in industry and prevent sweated labour. It was doubtful if the Act would be effective, however, in a country where illiteracy prevailed, because the degree of organization would not be so great. He did not think it was the right machinery for a country like India. He suggested that a sort of wage board or trade commission would be more suitable.

Mr. H. L. French, Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, was questioned on the economic effect of State wages regulation in agriculture. He said that agriculture offered no openings for the unemployed in other industries. One of the greatest difficulties in administration was that agricultural workers were so unorganized; the two unions did not cover more than about 10 per cent. of the number.

"Many workers," he added, "are disinclined to complain when not paid minimum rates. Sometimes it is due to rather likeable reasons. It is often due to the fact that the employee lives with the farmer and spends his evenings with his feet on the same fender. Naturally he does not want to complain about his employer. There is a lot of good fellowship between them."

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PATIENTS

Delegates from all parts of England attended the opening session of a conference of representatives of local authorities in London yesterday to discuss the action to be taken under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

The conference was convened by the Board of Control, and Mr. L. G. BROCK, chairman of the board, said that they were reluctant to issue a circular giving advice until they had had the opportunity of consulting local authorities on that Act. They all recognized that concessions had to be made in the Act, but they did not touch vital points. When it came to legislation a bird in the hand was worth an enormous number in the bush. Whatever the defects of the Act, they were there to work the Act in a spirit of cordial cooperation between the local authorities and the centre. He thought the Act marked an enormous advance on the previous legislation and an enormous change in the whole attitude towards the treatment of mental disease.

Lord Macmillan, in a letter regretting his inability to be present, said that as chairman of the Royal Commission, on whose recommendations the Act was in a large measure based, he welcomed the important advance which the Act embodied in the treatment of mental illness both in its humanitarian and scientific aspects. The provision made for the reception of voluntary patients in mental hospitals should prove of inestimable value by enabling curative measures to be adopted in the initial stages of mental disturbance.

DR. EAGER (Devon County) said that the restrictions imposed by the Lunacy Act of 1890 had in the past hindered progress, and the removal of these by the new Act would enable them to treat mental cases more like patients, and would result in opening the door of the mental hospital to cases at an early stage of the illness.

SIR WILLIAM LOBJOIT (Middlesex) thought that the cottage hospitals scattered over the country provided an opportunity for the establishment of clinics.

DR. FORRESTER (Warwick) said that the general hospital was the right place for the clinic. It would not increase their costs.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON, superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Mental Hospital, said that the new Act was a finger-post pointing in a new direction. Their objective in the past had been largely the custody of the insane who had become dangerous; their objective in the future would be the medical treatment and prevention of mental disease. The most important step to be taken was the establishment of mental out-patient clinics by every mental hospital in the country. The great thing was to start the clinics anyhow and anywhere and let them develop afterwards.

DR. GILMOUR (Middlesex) said that patients had always a great fear of "going mad," of being certified or shut up in an institution, and as soon as they could dispel those fears they could give the patients some relief.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LORD said that cases wanted most skilled psychological handling and were not likely to benefit without it.

In a discussion on voluntary patients, DR. T. BEATON, medical superintendent of the Portsmouth Borough Mental Hospital, said that the admission of the voluntary boarder to the public mental hospitals would in time open a very great vista for those who were trying to get ahead with the mental problem of the country. The voluntary boarder would be on a different footing from other patients, and they must be prepared for some curious paradoxes. They would get many patients who should be certified in the ordinary way but who because they preserved a certain amount of logical continuity of thought could be admitted as voluntary boarders. One danger in the new departure was that they might upset their staff. They did not want the nursing staff to look upon the voluntary boarder as a new phenomenon, and they should make as little difference as possible between the voluntary boarder and the certified patient. Another danger was that the mental patient was a constant source of worry and irritation to the general practitioner, and if he saw the slightest opportunity of unloading him on somebody else he would do so.

SIR WILLIAM LOBJOIT said they would have to be on guard against the malingerer. Some people who were worried over their wives, or who were tired of standing outside a labour exchange, would, no doubt, like a home as a boarder in one of the comfortable mental institutions of the country.

Mr. LIPSON (Gloucester County Council), alluding to the danger of malingering, said that visiting committees would feel much happier in accepting patients as voluntary boarders if they had first received treatment at the clinic.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. L. G. Brock) said there was no need for apprehension that the voluntary patients were going to cost local authorities a lot of money. The great bulk of the patients they were going to treat on a voluntary basis would, under the old dispensation, have become certifiable. It was more economical to get the patient first and treat the case when it was still hopeful.

The conference adjourned until to-day.

THE EMPIRE LABOUR CONFERENCE

AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF IMPERIAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Inter-Commonwealth relations, economic and political, were discussed by the delegates to the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in Westminster Hall yesterday.

Mr. P. E. COLEMAN, of Australia, who presided, described the subject as easily the most vital and acutely controversial question which confronted the conference. So far as Australia was concerned, and he thought he could speak also for Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand, the Labour movement stood for tariff restrictions, basing that policy on the desire to maintain a high standard of living by protecting industries against "sweated" imports.

It was irritating to the Dominions to be constantly reminded by certain interests how much they owed to Great Britain. Without those Imperial resources of trade and capital investment which remained her mainstay in these times of depression and difficulty, Great Britain would gradually sink into a relatively insignificant position. The forthcoming Imperial Conference brought them to the crossroads of Imperial destiny. It afforded a great opportunity to Labour and Radical Governments, which he said would predominate, to establish firmly the foundations of future mutual prosperity and economic stability.

Referring to the three alternatives contained in the T.U.C. Memorandum, he said that the third, the development of the economic relations of the British Commonwealth of Nations, alone remained a reality. The abolition of preferences, "an unthinkable course," coupled with failure to substitute something as good or better in their place, would have disastrous results on the economic relations of the British Commonwealth. For with their abolition would come a shortage in the demand for such things as Empire-grown sugar, dried fruits, and wines in the British market, and a consequent shortage in the Dominions of the demand for British goods. The Dominions already found the battle for a share in Britain's markets an exceedingly difficult one. The abolition of preferences would compel the Dominions to review their own preferences. Economic realities would compel them ultimately to enter into reciprocal agreements with other nations, thus destroying the hope of the economic unity of the British Commonwealth. Preferences given by Great Britain to Empire products were meagre compared with the preferences granted by Australia.

Mr. ERNEST BEVIN (Transport Workers' Union) said the United States was a republic, but she was becoming a great Empire, not by the possession of actual colonies but by the investments of her bankers abroad, and was it better to leave all the tremendous resources of the British Empire to the play of speculators and financiers or to take steps to organize them in the interests of the people? He advocated the setting up of an economic secretariat to survey the raw materials, productive capacity, and markets of the British Commonwealth with a view to their regulation and conscious control.

Speakers from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the Irish Free State also took part in the discussion.

PRINCESS MARY AND THE WOODARD SCHOOLS

The DEAN of WESTMINSTER (Dr. Foxley Norris) presided yesterday at the speech day of Queen Margaret's School, Scarborough, one of the principal schools of the Woodard Society, of which he is Provost (northern division). DR. NORRIS announced that Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, will lay the foundation-stone of the new classrooms and educational block on September 27. He also stated that an anonymous donor had given £3,000 towards the fund for the erection of a new chapel in connexion with the school, for which between £5,000 and £6,000 had already been subscribed.

THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

CRITICISMS OF THE LEAGUE

ESSENTIALS FOR PEACE

The problem of national minorities was discussed at the concluding sessions of the London Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union yesterday in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. At earlier conferences the subject had led to passionate outbursts; but, while racial grievances still exist, the present debate was free from bitterness. Before the conference ended, the Prime Minister addressed the delegates, and appealed for progressive disarmament by cooperation.

DR. ROGER DOLLFRIS (Switzerland) presided at the morning session, and at his suggestion the Secretary-General was asked to convey to their president, the Duke of Sutherland, their sincere sympathy on the death of his sister in the aeroplane accident in Kent. The delegates stood while Dr. Dollfris was speaking, and then remained standing for a further minute in silence.

The discussion on national minorities was opened by DR. F. STUDER, a former national councillor, of Switzerland, who presented a draft resolution in the name of the permanent committee on ethnic and colonial questions.

The resolution invited the national groups to take action with their respective Governments and Parliaments with a view to completing the procedure followed by the League of Nations for the protection of minorities on the basis of specified suggestions. These included proposals that the Council of the League should, if possible, be relieved of the task of examining minor individual cases which do not raise any question of principle; that a clearer distinction should be made between the organ for preliminary investigation and the body appointed to deliberate on a dispute and give an award; and that petitioners and the Government should be informed in a suitable manner of the action taken and decisions made by all the bodies concerned with regard to petitions.

The resolution further stated that the Inter-Parliamentary Union should exert all its influence in order that the life in common of different nationalities within the same State should be organized by the legislation of the country with a view to the establishment of peaceful relations by guaranteeing the equality and free national and cultural development of the minorities.

DR. STUDER said that it was important that the international qualifications of the rights of minorities should be generalized. In the protection of minorities the whole world was concerned, because from a happy settlement of the problem depended to a large extent the peace of the world.

POST-WAR FRONTIERS

A number of delegates put the case of national majorities in the debate, but most of the speeches came from representatives of minorities in countries whose frontiers were freshly drawn after the Great War. At the outset, M. GEORGE DE LUKACS (Hungary) said that he could consider the report of the committee only as an expedient and not as a definite solution. HERR LOEBE and other members of the German group made an announcement through the chair of a proposal that the question of the secret ballot should be placed on the agenda of the next conference. Mr. TILEA claimed that Rumania was one of the countries where the minority problem had been considered in a conciliatory spirit.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES spoke of the position of Wales, whose people, he said, had maintained their national institutions and continued to cherish their national culture and ideals. Many of the rights enjoyed by Wales were not the result of legislation, but had been for generations the unchallenged possession of the inhabitants.

M. BRUSOVSKY (Czechoslovakia) submitted that the position of minorities differed as between countries and that protection was needed in varying degree.

Mr. LINDHAGEN (Sweden) proposed that the resolution should be amended to raise the question whether, after the acceptance of the Paris Pact, it would not be the moment to consider the revision of frontiers established too hastily by the Peace Treaties.

Criticism came from Mr. MURCK (Latvia), who contended that while Latvia and Estonia had given an example of the way to treat minorities, fair treatment was not given everywhere. Minorities, he said, had lost confidence in the League of Nations.

Mr. LEWICKE, speaking for the Ukrainian minority, protested that the Peace Treaties tore into pieces an important nation to give 30,000,000 to Bolshevist Russia and to incorporate another 7,000,000 in Poland.

DR. MEDINGER, on behalf of German minorities in Europe, said that the terms of the resolution had been cautiously drawn and did not contain all that the minorities could wish, but they recognized that progress could be only step by step.

Mr. GRAEBE (Poland) urged that a settlement of the minority question was a vital element for the peace of the world. A solution had been vested in the League of Nations, but the League so far had failed to solve the problem.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEAGUE

Mr. BEN RILEY (Great Britain) considered that 12 years after the end of the War the League of Nations had not fulfilled its solemn obligation to secure for minorities the elementary rights of citizenship, which were made a condition of imposing of the Peace Treaties.

LORD DICKINSON (Great Britain) said that the Inter-Parliamentary Union was originally formed to discover means by which disputes could be settled otherwise than by war. Since then they had discovered that if they wished to preserve permanent peace they must approach many problems other than those of international cooperation and see that they removed as far as possible obstacles to peace. They included among these obstacles the problem of racial minorities. Once they could convince people that there was a real menace to peace in the conditions under which minorities lived in Europe, they would have done a great deal to attain their end and to get justice for the minorities. The League of Nations had not realized fully what is its duty in this respect.

SENATOR A. CIPPICO (Italy) submitted that the recent journey of Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, to Rome had amply proved both the correctness of Italy's policy towards minorities and her determination to promote peace through cordial agreements with everybody, and especially with her neighbours and with her enemies of yesterday.

DR. STUDER, in a reply on the debate, asked that the German proposal to place the question of the secret ballot on the agenda of the next Conference should be referred to the Council of the Union for examination. The amendment raised questions of far-reaching political importance.

The Rumanian group moved the rejection, which was carried by a large majority. It was then agreed that the German proposal should go to the Council.

MR. MACDONALD'S ADDRESS

At the close of the business Mr. MACDONALD addressed the delegates. After a sympathetic reference to the Duke of Sutherland's loss, he spoke of the need of making the machinery of international contact more effective. They found in international meetings of experts that they were all bound on account of their position to assume the very worst; so long as that continued progress to complete international understanding must be slow. In Parliaments they got more freedom, more of popular aspirations, more of the idealism of the human mind, and a combination of the sense of responsibility with the determination to progress. The Parliaments of the world must not merely pass resolutions in favour of peace. They must bend their attention to great programmes relating to social well-being. No single nation could alienate itself from the general economic laws of the whole world. Nations which were not doing their duty were preventing the high standard nations from doing what they conceived to be their duty. Social legislation was becoming more and more an international effort, and it was for the Parliaments of Europe to do their duty irrespective of party.

They must all be gratified, the Prime Minister continued, that the previous day the United States Senate had ratified the Naval Treaty. He hoped his friends in foreign Parliaments would create an effective public opinion on disarmament. If we were going to have disarmament, it could only be effective by national agreements carrying disarmament stage by stage until the job was finished; and very often in the course there would be disappointments. By going along steadily, maintaining that equilibrium in forces which meant relatively national security, coming lower and lower as moral and political instruments of security were strengthened, they could at last present the happy spectacle of unarmed nations secure in peace because they were not armed.

In conclusion, Mr. MACDONALD said that he hoped the delegates would go away not only satisfied with the work they had done, but with the welcome they had received from the British people, who had received them as representatives of Parliaments with which they desired with all their hearts to be in closer and more fraternal contact.

GOVERNMENT DINNER

LORD SANKEY ON WORK OF THE UNION

The Lord Chancellor presided at a Government dinner given at the Connaught Rooms last night to the delegates who have attended the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

Proposing the toast of the guests, coupled with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, LORD SANKEY said that the Duke of Sutherland, President of the British Group, had asked him to tender them his thanks for the kind message of sympathy they had sent to him that morning.

He congratulated the Union on its successful record during the last 40 years. Its deliberations were a helpful preparation for and an addition to those of the League of Nations, especially as they had the valuable advantage of the presence and assistance of members from the United States of America. The most dangerous and the last barrier between nations to be overcome was ignorance—of each others customs, difficulties, and rights and lawful ambitions. They must stimulate the demand for and ensure the supplies of accurate up-to-date information on international affairs. For that purpose all the old activities of the Union must be pursued. They were not a national Parliament, but a Parliament of Nations. New ideas could be interchanged and new principles could be discussed here as nowhere else.

PRINCE IYESATO TOKUGAWA, responding, said that during the past few days questions of great moment had been presented with expert knowledge and thoroughness, and special matters that affected individual States had been discussed freely and frankly and in the friendliest manner. All of them were now returning to their respective countries with a new insight and fresh inspirations to discharge their common responsibility to humanity.

M. HENRI LAFONTAINE, who also replied, strongly supported the League of Nations as the creator of real international public opinion.

MR. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE, formerly Governor of Virginia, said that they would never be divided in affection, however much they might have differing opinions. The American nation took great interest in the well-being and success of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Others present included:—

The French, United States, Japanese, Belgian, and Polish Ambassadors, the Netherland, Latvian, Finnish, Bulgarian, and Czechoslovak Ministers, the Egyptian, Rumanian and Danish Chargés d'Affaires, the High Commissioners for India and South Africa, the Acting High Commissioner for Canada.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison, M.P., Lord Marley, Lady Astor, M.P., Lord Russell, Vasif Bey, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Comte San Martino, Dr. L. J. Moltesen, Dr. Ley Winter, Mr. P. E. Coleman, M.P., Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., Mr. C. A. Wilson, M. Paul Kalnin, Mr. R. A. Kerr, Comte Albert Berzeviczy, Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., Mr. A. Short, M.P., Dr. A. Anema, M. Fernand Merlin, Professor B. Dembinski, Dr. Bernhard Kahn, Professor Major-General Sir Newton Moore, M.P., M. T. Hesselgaard, Mr. Rennie Smith, M.P., M. Rachko Madjaroff, Colonel Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., Dr. Karl Diehl, Lord Grahame Poole, M.P., Dr. Dollfus, M. Jean Tsirimokos, Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, M.P., Dr. Svetlik, Mr. T. Shailer Weston, M. Ponoelet, Dr. Walter Shucking, the Mcllilyeddy of the Rhs, M. Jaan Tonisson, Mr. B. Riley, M.P., M. Eric Hallin, Mr. F. Montague, M.P., Dr. W. M. G. Schumann, Colonel A. England, M.P., Maitre Wissa Wassef, and Miss Wilkinson, M.P.

COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

EXAMINATION RESULTS

At the Pre-medical Examination held on July 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, the following candidates were approved in the undermentioned subjects, namely:—

CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS.—Kathleen R. Barker, Chelsea Poly.; E. A. Beach, Guy's; C. M. Besles, Guy's; L. J. Blay, Guy's; W. Boyes, Bradford Tech. Coll.; A. N. Boyle, Manchester Tut. Coll.; H. Bradley-Watson, St. Mary's Sch.; Ivy I. Bramall, Univ. Coll.; J. F. B. Bunting, St. Thomas's; S. C. Burgess, King's Coll.; B. S. Carpenter, East Lond. Coll.; G. K. Catchpole, Maidstone Gram. Sch.; R. R. Chamberlain, Emanuel Sch.; G. B. Collier, Manchester Univ.; L. M. Curtiss, St. Barth.'s; H. C. Davis, Guy's; W. E. Earle, Hornsey Cty. Sch.; C. B. G. Elstob, Guy's; Doris Falconer Poly. Inst.; F. Ferguson, Ilkeworth Cty. Sch.; R. N. Fox, Norwich Tech. Inst.; J. J. Frankenthal, Liverpool Sch. of Pharmacy; K. H. Harper, Bedford Sch.; W. H. Hayes, Bristol; W. J. Hellwell, Guy's; R. L. W. Henstock, Univ. Coll.; J. F. B. Bunting, St. Thomas's; S. C. Burgess, King's Coll.; B. S. Carpenter, East Lond. Coll.; G. K. Catchpole, Maidstone Gram. Sch.; R. R. Chamberlain, Emanuel Sch.; G. B. Collier, Manchester Univ.; L. M. Curtiss, St. Barth.'s; H. C. Davis, Guy's; W. E. Earle, Hornsey Cty. Sch.; C. B. G. Elstob, Guy's; Doris Falconer Poly. Inst.; F. Ferguson, Ilkeworth Cty. Sch.; R. N. Fox, Norwich Tech. Inst.; J. J. Frankenthal, Liverpool Sch. of Pharmacy; K. H. Harper, Bedford Sch.; W. H. Hayes, Bristol; W. J. Hellwell, Guy's; R. L. W. Henstock, Univ. Coll.; J. F. B. Bunting, St. Thomas's; G. L. St. A. McCloskey, Middlesex; J. T. Mair, Hastings Sch.; F. Matthews, Kingston Tech. Coll.; E. Nelson, King Edw. VII. Sch., King's Lynn; W. E. H. Oakley, Mansfield Tech. Coll.; H. J. V. M. Ormerod, Birmingham; H. M. A. Ovington, Ratcliffe Coll.; Leicester; G. Paterson, Guy's; A. Pearce, Sir Geo. Monoux Sch.; P. V. Peatfield, Cranleigh Sch.; C. W. Pimlott, Colchester Gram. Sch.; R. W. Plummer, Norwich Tech. Coll.; J. Poole, Poly. Inst.; W. Ratlee, Guy's; E. C. Redfern, Guildford Roy. Gram. Sch.; C. A. Reynolds, Chatham House Sch.; R. H. Rutterford, Guy's; W. P. Shemilt, St. Barth.'s; Edith Spivack, North Lond. Colleg. Sch.; K. G. Swise, Plymouth Tech. Coll.; F. Trotter, Grantham Secondary Sch.; H. C. A. Weighell, Univ. Coll., Exeter; G. N. M. Wishart, Salford Roy. Tech. Coll.; I. C. L. Wren, Wrekin Coll.; G. N. Wright, Brentwood Sch.

CHEMISTRY.—R. H. C. Ballauf, Guy's; Frances W. Barlow, Manchester; H. D. G. Barnes, East Lond. Coll.; J. E. M. Barnes, St. Mary's; G. S. Barradell-Smith, Middlesex; F. N. Beken, Univ. Coll., Southampton; C. R. Collis, King Edw. VI. Gram. Sch., Chelmsford; B. J. Doran, Guy's; D. J. Dymond, Plymouth Tech. Coll.; R. E. Emmott, Bradford Tech. Coll.; R. E. Goodrich, Guy's; D. A. G. Greensted, Guy's; G. M. Griffiths, Bristol; T. A. Hale Moon, Guy's; F. Hallwell, Harris Inst., Preston; H. G. Hexter, East Lond. Coll.; R. L. Hill, St. Barth.'s; O. C. Jenkins, Guy's; H. E. Jessop, Dumb. and Poly. Inst.; M. Kamil, Cairo; W. C. Kendrick, Guy's; J. M. Lea, Guy's; B. Lee, Manchester; J. B. Morris, Univ. Tut. Coll.; B. J. Paul, King's Coll.; R. A. Pepper, Hull Tech. Coll.; R. D. H. Pickering, Norwich Inst.; G. B. S. Pitchfork, King's Coll.; Audrey N. Power, Poly. Inst.; R. R. Prewer, Portsmouth Gram. Sch.; H. P. Ridgway, Stoke Tech. Coll.; J. R. Rocyn-Jones, C. and G. B. S. Royds, Manchester; K. B. Scott, Bournemouth Sch.; K. L. Scott, Guy's; A. G. Smith, Hull Tech. Coll.; E. R. Spicer, King's Coll.; L. D. Stone, Manchester; E. F. Sumner, private study; A. Tartiler, Huddersfield Tech. Coll.; G. O. Walker, Manchester; B. E. O. Williams, Cardiff; E. D. Williams, Cardiff; S. L. Williams, Cardiff.

PHYSICS.—S. G. Alnvoine, East Lond. Coll.; F. A. R. Bateman, Univ. Tut. Coll.; C. H. Blunt, Middlesex; A. O. Bones, St. Barth.'s; F. S. S. Brooks, Manchester; J. H. Caverhill, St. Thomas's; G. S. Chisholm, St. Thomas's; L. S. S. Edeson, Bournemouth Mun. Coll.; H. E. P. Evans, Wandsworth Tech. Inst.; L. Fenson, Univ. Tut. Coll.; H. C. French, Guy's; R. St. J. Green de Woolfson, St. Thomas's; F. Hart, Bradford Tech. Coll.; R. J. G. Hayton-Williams, Alleyn's Sch., Dulwich; R. G. Hunt, Mill Hill Sch.; R. Ireland, Manchester; E. H. Koonin, East Lond. Coll.; Mary R. Litten, King's Coll.; R. L. Meyers, Univ. Coll.; L. P. Owen, Manchester Tut. Coll.; F. A. Rogers, Guy's; J. R. Stoneham, Guy's; E. A. Williams, Guy's; J. D. Wilson, Sedbergh Sch.; J. S. Wood, Liverpool.

At the First Professional Examination for the diplomas of L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., under the old regulations the following candidates were approved in the under-mentioned subjects, namely:—

CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS.—Eileen R. Atchison, Bristol; W. Edwards, King's Coll.; V. Lewis, St. Mary's.

PHYSICS.—A. A. Waller, Poly. Inst.

BIOLOGY.—E. R. D. Fraser, King's Coll.; Eleanor C. Watterson, L.D.S., Lond. Sch. Medicine; F. A. Nicolai, L.D.S., Guy's; I. B. McCrae, B.Sc. Cape, Charing Cross.

At the Preliminary Science Examination for the Licence in Dental Surgery the following candidates were approved in Chemistry and Physics:—

R. J. Thomas, Denbigh Tech. Inst.; P. A. G. Gummer, Poly. Inst.; and B. Myers, Royal Dental Hosp.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

PROGRESS OF EXAMINATION SCHEME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JULY 22

The annual conference of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was opened at Card

Letters to the Editor

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

CONGRESS AND ITS DEMANDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An American correspondent has sent to Chicago an interview which he had with Mr. V. J. Patel. In the course of the interview the Hindu ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly obligingly explained how the Hindu Congress proposed to force Great Britain to meet Congress's demands. The American correspondent renders Mr. Patel's words as follows:—

I am going to make you beat me so outrageously that after a while you will begin to feel ashamed of yourself; and while you are doing it I am going to put up such an outcry that the whole street will know about it; even your own family will be horrified at you. And after you have stood this scandal long enough, you will come to me and say, "Look here, this sort of business cannot go on any longer; now, why cannot we two get together and settle something?"

Students of world politics will be reminded of the arguments of Nietzsche in this connexion. Mr. Patel, Mr. Gandhi, and other Hindus are overlooking the fact that virile Mohamedan and Sikh populations (to make no mention of a virile British Government and people) are not in the least likely to hand the government of this great subcontinent and its hundreds of millions of various races to the tyrannical control of one caste of one community merely because that community quietly defy the laws, or throw themselves on the ground so as to block the streets and compel forcible removal by the police, such as is now happening in Bombay.

This procedure will not be accepted anywhere in the West as proof of capacity for self-government. It is much more likely to produce exactly the opposite effect.

Yours faithfully,
M. DE P. WEBB.

Karachi, June 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with great interest and gratification the appeal made in your issue of yesterday by the Bishops of India, Burma, and Ceylon. I beg to endorse every word of their appeal. Indeed, during my tour in America and this country in reply to inquiries about India I have made exactly the same suggestions in almost the same words.

The root of the trouble in India is that England has failed to speak with one voice about the future of India. If the British Parliament would recognize the right of India to have her full share in ordering her own house, and give the assurance that a scheme of responsible government agreed upon by all sections would be granted without delay, the present agitation would immediately collapse. The unfortunate thing is that at present England does not speak with one voice, and neither does India.

Yours faithfully,
J. V. CHELLIAH, Moderator of the South India United Church.

July 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following is an extract from a letter we have to-day received from a large firm in Calcutta, established 1821, and with whom we have had dealings for about a quarter of a century:—

"You have probably been kept acquainted by the English papers of the boycott of British drugs and medical specialities. This boycott is gaining in intensity, and many orders have been received specifying that in no case are British products to be supplied." We consider further comment unnecessary.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ALBERT HENNING, Chairman and Managing Director, Hedley and Co. (Leytonstone), Limited.
120 and 122, Harrow-road, Leytonstone, E.11, July 21.

THE DOLE HABIT

BACK TO AN ECONOMIC BASIS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Middleton has evidently failed to grasp the point of my letter of July 16, which was the evil which arises from confusing unemployment insurance with outdoor relief. No one suggests that a man destitute, from whatever cause, should not be maintained by the State. That is a primary duty of every civilized country. But sooner or later some Government will be brought to see that insurance must be insurance, and therefore maintained on an economic basis; and out-relief must be out-relief, and must not be wrapped up in a meaningless or, still worse, a misleading phrase. Out-relief camouflaged as extended benefit should not be allowed to bankrupt the Insurance Fund and so rob the workers of their savings and security.

Mr. Greenwood has followed the lead of the Webbs ("English Poor Law History," pp. 694, 695), where they say: "We do not feel sure that the Government has yet discovered, as the more clear-sighted of the Poor Law Authorities have done, that, whilst the unconditional gift of money week by week appears the cheapest device, this cheapness is in the long run delusive, both because of the physical and moral degeneration to which, in a certain proportion of cases, it inevitably leads, and because of the swollen number of applicants that such a dole invariably attracts." Perhaps Miss Bondfield would follow them, if she were permitted, when they go on to say: "At least all cases in which the unemployed man has run out of benefit,' and probably all cases whatever of young men or women—possibly even all single men and women under 30—whether in benefit or not, should be dealt with in some other way than the mere unconditional provision of a weekly dole in idleness." The more this idea can be kept to the front until the time comes the better.

Meanwhile one welcomes the promise of Mr. Neville Chamberlain at Shrewsbury on Saturday that the entire overhauling of unemployment insurance will receive the attention of the Conservative Party as soon as they return to power.

Mr. Middleton's suggestion that science is an enemy of employment sounds like an echo of a fallacy of a bygone age, when one remembers that our newest and most flourishing industries, from electricity to artificial silk, are the gifts of science. The growth of industry from its earliest beginnings to its latest developments is largely due to science. If we hope to support our large and growing population in these islands and to provide new outlets for them in our Dominions, then we must look more and more for assistance to the combination of science and industry and less to our politicians.

Your obedient servant,
Hampstead. H. J. MARSHALL.

EXPORT CREDITS FOR RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Foreign Secretary has repeatedly stated in the House of Commons that there will be no loan to Soviet Russia. For instance, in reply to a question on November 11, 1929 (Hansard, Vol. 23, page 1,509), he said:—"I have already informed the House that we have no intention of providing a loan or guaranteeing a loan."

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade stated yesterday that the total value of contracts entered into under the Export Credits Scheme up to July 12 in respect of exports to Russia was £3,698,547, the Government liability thereon being £2,219,428, or approximately 60 per cent.

The British public should know to what extent their credit is being mortgaged and their money risked in support of a slave state which is doing its best to stir up trouble against us in every part of the world. And if we are determined to equip the Soviet, why is any credit necessary since our importers have purchased annually since 1921 many more millions' worth of Russian produce than the Soviet has bought from us of British goods, and for our purchases we have paid in cash?

Yours truly,
ALFRED KNOX.

House of Commons, July 22.

FARMERS AS SALESMEN

ORGANIZED CONTROL OF MARKETING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I crave space to answer briefly my friend Lord Radnor's letter in *The Times* of July 19?

It is because I feel profound sympathy with the farmer (and indeed with myself as owner and occupier of agricultural land) that I advocate the organized control of marketing as the most practical way in which to assist our primary industry. For many years I have studied the effects of organized marketing in other countries; in free trade and protectionist countries alike it has secured to the farmer some portion of the trading profits. In such countries it has been for years a common saying that "Agricultural produce makes its profit after it leaves the farm." Lord Radnor refers to South Africa as being highly protected, but let me point out that that fact in no way lessens the need for organizing the African markets. Because I am here urging the basic importance of organization, it does not mean that I am opposed to control of imports; such control is bound to come. And this is an additional reason why there should be organization and control in the marketing of our home produce.

One word in reply to Mr. Robbins's letter in the Monday issue of *The Times*. It is just the sort of letter I expected from Mr. Robbins, who seems unable to rise above destructive criticism. It is astonishing to find people to-day, in spite of the situation with which we are faced, who fail to realize the need for organization, who seem unable to understand that, at all times, an organized industry is in a stronger position than one that is unorganized, and more especially so in times of crisis.

To Mr. Robbins I may say that I am still in favour, theoretically, of an agricultural party, but that I recognize that it is impossible to achieve it, at all events for the present. I would also remind Mr. Robbins that his union have tried their hand, not very wisely, not very successfully, at running candidates of their own, presumably with a view to forming a "Farmers' Party."

I am still opposed to the suggestion, put forward by certain politicians, of "compulsory cooperation." It is impossible to order the individual to join a cooperative society; besides, it is a contradiction in terms. But it is a very different matter to give a "marketing control agency" the necessary power to deal with the whole output of wheat or milk or whatever be the commodity. In spite of Mr. Robbins, the idea of organized marketing is gaining favour among our farmers.

But it will be sheer waste of effort and money to attempt organized control unless all the produce affected comes under the jurisdiction of the Control Agency. I believe that the organized control advocated here would be the most effective and rapid way in which to induce the farmer to realize the advantages of cooperation or combined marketing.

Yours obediently,
CHRISTOPHER TURNOR.

Stoke Rochford, Grantham, July 21.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, first and foremost as an Egyptian patriot and as one who is no less than Ziwer Pasha a proved supporter of Anglo-Egyptian amity, crave the hospitality of your columns in order to reply to that distinguished ex-Prime Minister of Egypt?

I must really congratulate the Wafd on having secured the unconscious advocacy of so blameless if also, I fear, so simple-minded a statesman. Ziwer Pasha in his letter to you reminds us that he adopted the extreme measure of completely suspending Parliamentary life in consequence of the horrible murder of the Sirdar. For his courage and wise resoluteness at that date he deserves indeed the thanks of both countries.

Yet Ziwer Pasha, who to-day, to all outward appearances, presents himself in the garb of a quasi-penitent, would have the British public believe that "the present constitutional crisis is in no way justified." To this assertion of his there could be no better rejoinder than the pertinent remark contained in your admirable leading article of July 17, with reference to the Bill for which Nahas Pasha sought—but was rightly denied—the Royal Assent; "no such savage penalties as these are embodied in any existing Constitution, unless it be that of the tyrannical oligarchy of Soviet Russia."

The present struggle indeed is not one against democratic government, as the Wafdists' leaders are endeavouring to persuade a gullible public in either country, but a struggle against autocracy—the Wafd caucus. These miscalled democrats have thrice had an opportunity of governing Egypt, and thrice they have misgoverned it.

Ziwer Pasha claims, naively, to speak for moderate opinion in Egypt; he is curiously unaware that he is in effect speaking for the Wafd. Our former Prime Minister deludes himself into the belief and statement that under the late Wafd Government the atmosphere for the conclusion of an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty had greatly improved. If this be so, I would inquire how it came about that the Wafd thought fit to reject the Treaty which would have given every patriotic and sensible Egyptian all that he could possibly desire at the present date for the heightening of Egypt's international status, and at the same time the preservation of Anglo-Egyptian friendship which Ziwer Pasha professes is still dear to him.

In conclusion, I should like to take the opportunity of protesting, through the medium of *The Times*, that sound representative of Great Britain's best international traditions, against the action of certain other organs of your public Press, which indulge in crude and partisan attacks on King Fuad—the friendly monarch of a friendly country. Such attacks are repudiated by every loyal Egyptian, and I should imagine by any British upholder of fair play and decency of feeling, as of manners.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
AHMED ABBOUD.

Carlton Hotel, S.W.1, July 22.

RESTORATION OF OLD INNS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been requested by the Ancient Buildings Committee of the City Council of Salisbury to protest against the criticisms of the restoration of the King's Arms passed by Mr. Powys in the Annual Report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Mr. Usher, in his letter published in your issue of yesterday, has dealt fully with all the points raised by Mr. Powys, but my Committee (of which I am Chairman) would like me to emphasize that it is hardly an encouragement to those generous enough to spend money in restoring old buildings, and especially the timbered buildings for which Salisbury is famous, if they receive captious criticism from a society which presumably exists to help and not to hinder interest in, and restoration of, ancient and picturesque buildings.

The King's Arms is not the only ancient inn in Salisbury that has been well and sympathetically restored. The Pheasant in Salt-lane, with its interesting old Shoemakers' Guild Hall, open to the public, and the New Inn in New-street, have had considerable sums spent upon them by the brewery which owns them, and surely this is a matter of congratulation to the city and of gratitude to those who have carried out these restorations, which do not add to the takings, as Mr. Powys suggests, but which do add to the architectural and historic interest of the City of Salisbury. The Ancient Buildings Committee has always found the citizens most ready in every way to meet them in the matter of restoration and preservation, although their powers are only persuasive and not parliamentary.

I beg to remain, yours very faithfully,
EDITH M. HULSE.

July 18.

BEHAVIOUR OF APES

A SENTRY ON GUARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I listened with great interest on Friday evening last to Dr. S. Zuckerman's lecture on "The Behaviour of Apes." May I, through your columns, tell my own experience of these creatures in South Africa?

The first troop I saw was in Natal, late one afternoon, when it was going from one feeding ground to another, a long procession moving silently along the sky-line. I counted 60 adults and young, males heading the procession, females in the rear, and young in the middle. The second sight I had of them was on the Karroo. A native came one night to tell my host that baboons had been seen and heard in a distant krantz, and as there was a big peach orchard on his estate it was thought that would be their next objective. I wanted a good view of them, and asked to be called early if they were likely to come. At 3 a.m. I was aroused and we set off to a krantz about a mile and a half from the house. My host had his gun, and I was told to hold the dog tightly on his lead. The gun was held straight against my host's body. When we were about halfway to our destination, sure enough, on the highest rock of the krantz, was a tiny, motionless figure.

"The sentry," my host said; and he added, "We shall have some fun." Silently we walked on, and presently I was told to advance alone with the dog, my host standing still, well within range if I got into any danger. The tiny figure on the rock remained motionless and voiceless, and I had to keep firm hold of the now straining dog. Suddenly I became aware of shadows moving against the side of the krantz, high above me, and a few moments later I saw the baboons coming towards me, evidently distrusting the animal by my side. I counted 72 altogether, coming quietly down the hillside. Quite plainly I heard my heart beating, but there was no other sound but that of an occasionally dislodged stone. First came the males, then the females, and lastly the young. I stood still until I could see their flashing eyes, and then several of the males took small boulders in their hands and hurled them at me. This was what my host expected and he raised his gun. Instantly from the far-off figure on the rock came a succession of short, sharp barks of authority and warning. The troop halted, turned, and in the same order, but reversed, faded from the landscape and over the edge of the krantz. I was spellbound with interest and admiration, both by the orders from the outlook on his perch and by the obedience of the troop.

Baboons feed largely on fruit and on scorpions found under upturned rocks. The poison bag of these fearsome insects is pinched off by an adult baboon when feeding its young. I had the paw of one and was amazed at its likeness to a human hand. The lines of heart, life, and head were clearly defined. Also the young cry piteously when hurt or grieved. My host told me that once he had shot a female not knowing it had a babe. He found the little one sobbing by the side of its dead mother and felt, he said, that he had committed a murder. I have written this to show that my experience, contrary to that of Dr. Zuckerman, goes to prove that baboons do have sentries.

Yours faithfully,
MARY LYFORD-PIKE.

LONDON ASSESSMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter published in your issue of the 18th instant Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan attributes the many what he is pleased to call "small" increases of assessments in the new London Quinquennial Valuation Lists mainly to the operation of the "Rating and Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1928." There is no such Act. No doubt he means the Rating and Valuation Act, 1928, which prescribes a new and temporary scale of deductions from the gross values to arrive at the rateable for London and another for the provinces. It is incorrect to ascribe the increases in London mainly to this new scale. The increases, "small" or otherwise, are chiefly attributable to the increases in gross values, and are in spite of rather than because of the new temporary scale, which on the whole produces lower rateable values than the existing scale would have done had its operation not been suspended.

Sir Kenyon's suggestion that the London assessment committees are "trammelled" because under the system of one single valuation of property for both income-tax and rating purposes they have to endeavour to "serve two masters" has no foundation in fact. The London assessment committees serve no master other than the Acts of Parliament which they are appointed to administer, and which they admittedly administer capably and impartially. If anyone is trammelled it is the Inland Revenue officials. But trammelled is an inappropriate expression in this connexion. A wholesome public check against over-assessment of property for income-tax is exercised by the committees, while the inspector of taxes is able to exercise an effective check against under-assessment through the powers conferred on him of objecting to the appropriate assessment committee in any case where, in his opinion, the gross value inserted in a valuation list made by a borough council is too low, and of appealing to special or quarter sessions against any decision of the committee with which he may be dissatisfied. This system, which has operated so well and so fairly for 60 years, is now to be swept away at short notice by the inclusion of a clause in the Finance Bill, at the instigation of a persistently aggressive bureaucracy, voiced by a very able but very obstinate and intensely bureaucratic-minded Chancellor of the Exchequer, and forced through the House of Commons after a brief debate in spite of strong opposition. The harassed taxpayers and ratepayers who find themselves faced with two estimates of the "annual value" of their property will hardly thank Sir Kenyon for his active support of the Socialist Government in this matter.

An important and far-reaching constitutional question is here involved. It is another instance of the ever-encroaching power of bureaucracy, to the dangers of which Lord Hewart and others have recently drawn attention, and is the greatest of its many recent triumphs.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNT.

Orpington, July 21.

OPERA IN ENGLISH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a music lover and one who has a great belief in the influence of fine music, I should like to express my admiration for the enterprise, the enthusiasm, and the indomitable courage of the directors of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, now happily in London for a season at the Strand Theatre.

Here, in a country so often termed unmusical, we have a body which for the last 60 years has uninterruptedly presented operas, in the language of the people, in every large town throughout the country. This company has given us productions of a score or so of foreign operas, and has sponsored the work of many British composers. It seems to me extraordinary to find this company altogether dismissed from the many discussions we have heard recently, as I am convinced that it exerts incalculable influence for good in the life of the nation, having on two recent occasions greatly enjoyed its fine performances.

Yours truly,
ROSALIND ABERCORN.

68, Mount-street, W.1, July 21.

FREEDOM AND REALITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Seeing that no abler pen has been taken up to expose the fallacy that human nature can be governed by the application of academic rules, will you allow me a few more words in reply to your correspondent "D.Sc."?

The triumph of truth may be one of the aims of philosophy, but philosophy itself is only a means to a greater end—the perfection of human life and happiness in all their aspects. Moderation of language in the presence of others and restraint, even to silence, concerning their weak points are among many other means to the same end, but surely these do not lie in the same category with the hypocrisy which "D.Sc." mentions as being condemned in the Gospels. On the contrary, did he not also find therein, or has he carefully omitted to remind us, that one of these candid expressions of feeling, "Thou fool!" is even more vigorously condemned? He cannot in fairness pick out only what suits his line of thought best and ignore numberless other quotations giving encouragement to peacemakers and to those who regard service and good will as the mainsprings of human happiness.

Faithfully yours,
July 21. AN OLD WYKEHAMIST.

Points from Letters

RIOTING IN THE EAST

The vivid narrative contained in Acts xxi.-xxiv. describes incidents familiar to those who have practical experience of communal rioting in the East. Those who lack such experience are led to suspect that repeated complaints of the use of excessive force by the police must have some foundation. The truth is that such an accusation, brought by the side which is prevented from enforcing its will, is an invariable item in the transaction. The high priest engaged a pleader to complain to the Governor, and he alleged that the inspector of police had rescued Paul "with great violence" (chapter xxiv., 7); but the facts, as narrated, do not bear out this charge. I venture to think that a careful study of these chapters will assist appreciation of the present difficulties of the Indian Police.—Mr. L. BIRLEY, Bournemouth.

CROSSING THE CHANNEL

It is not correct to deduce from the Report of the Channel Tunnel Committee that all other methods of improving the crossing of the Straits were examined and rejected by the Committee. Every one examining the question appears obsessed by the railway interests, but if one thing is certain it is that the improvement in the crossing can only be effected if the railway interests are put aside. Neither a railway tunnel nor a railway ferry is desirable. The important thing is to have vessels of larger displacement making the crossing. We are not likely to have the railways advocating this improvement because the steamers now in use are large enough to receive all the passengers the trains bring down to the ports. We can only, therefore, expect larger vessels if new interests can be convoked.—PAYMASTER REAR-ADMIRAL A. C. RANSOM, Junior Army and Navy Club, Horse Guards-avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1.

TAXING FOREIGN FOOD

What appears to be wanted to get rid of the Referendum before the Election is a workable scheme to prove to the electors that a scale tax on foreign food will not in the long run increase its price to the consumers. What the Colonies suffer from is the seesaw of the food market. Kenya is now being ruined by Argentine maize and Brazil coffee dumped at home below the cost of production. It is doubtful if this much benefits the actual consumer now; it is certain to injure him later. Why not have a food scale below which the foreigner would be taxed? A more uniform price would increase Colonial development and provide an outlet for men on the dole.—LORD KITCHENER of KHARTOUM, Kenya.

THE AMAZON SPIRIT

Dr. Perkins refers to the Oriental and Germanic races, but the Slavs should not be forgotten. Many valiant Amazons fought in the ranks of our Russian allies in the World War. To take another instance from history, women played a prominent part in the wars of the Hussite General Zizka. At the assault on the Vitkov (now Zizkov) Hill, Prague, by the "crusaders" of the Emperor Sigismund, when Zizka nearly lost his life, gallant Amazons helped to repel the invaders, preferring to be cut down rather than yield. In the field of sport there are strong women's contingents in the Sokol organization. When a storm came on during a Sokol festival the women carried on, defying thunder and lightning in the spirit of Ajax Telamon.—Mr. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT, Streatham.

HEAVY RAIN

Exceptionally heavy rain fell here in the 24 hours of Sunday-Monday, measuring 2.07in. With two exceptions, September 17, 1913, 5.26in., and August 7, 1922, 3.69in., this is the heaviest fall recorded here during the last 24 years.—Mr. M. H. STILES, 10, Avenue-road, Doncaster.

SAFEGUARDING AND PRICES

Perhaps the following may help to allay the fears of your correspondent, Mr. J. Diggle. A short time ago a friend of mine, one of the leading dairymen in New South Wales, came to this country on a visit and found his butter, with his own private mark on, being sold as "Best Danish." When he asked the wholesale merchants the reason, he was told that they could get a better price for it "that way"! There, then, is a staple article of food which, if we were insisting upon Empire products when available in sufficient quantities and at the right price being sold in preference to similar products from outside the Empire, would be cheaper than it is to-day.—Mr. CUMING BUTLER, Craycombe House, near Pershore.

THE DISPUTE IN MALTA

I happened to be in Valetta on Ascension Day, and was passing the Cathedral as Lord and Lady Strickland got into their car after an attendance at Mass. I witnessed a most vociferous ovation given by a large Maltese crowd. Young men ran after their car shouting their "Bravos" with great enthusiasm. I have no doubt that many Maltese also gave Archbishop Caruana a vociferous ovation, as Mgr. Dandria suggests; but this fact does not disprove the contention that Lord Strickland has a very large Maltese following.—The REV. HUMPHREY W. BURTON, The Rectory, Louth, Lincs.

SELF-CONTROL

It is with great interest that I read the following utterance by the Mistress of Girton College:—"Self-control is so much greater than self-expression. The millennium, 'when the war-drum throbs no longer,' will never come until the youth, the boys and girls of every nation, realize that self-control is of greater value than self-expression." Would that all educationists put forth such a vigorous sentiment rather than so much teaching on self-development! May this latter not lead to selfishness? It has been said that self-confidence is gained by self-control. Dr. Inge's words, "Every great achievement involves self-denial and severe labour," seems to emphasize the same idea.—Mr. E. M. JACKSON, The Limes, Nutley, Sussex.

APPRENTICESHIPS

The first letter on school age and apprentices suggested a very practical scheme for really benefiting young people, giving them an interest in life, and preventing their becoming objects of charity. Subsequent correspondents look on apprentices only from an interesting archaeological point of view. As an employer of labour, one can only wish that something could be done with the taxpayers' money to ensure at any rate a few employable boys and girls in these difficult times, who at the end of their apprenticeship would have a trade in their hands.—Mr. W. J. WYNNE, Peniarth, Towyn, Merioneth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON CAPITAL

The following quotation from a Message to Congress in December, 1861, from President Abraham Lincoln seems to me peculiarly applicable to the present attacks on "Capitalists," and as opposed to the Bolshevist ideal:—"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations and tongues and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property, or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labour; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."—Mr. S. S. PURTON, Alcester, Warwickshire.

SPEED ON THE GREAT WESTERN

May I suggest to your correspondent Mr. H. J. J. Griffith that it would be wise to rename the train he calls the "Cheltenham Flyer"? Call it the "Swindon Flyer" and the "Cheltenham Tortoise." The three good trains, up and down, between Paddington and Cheltenham take one hour to do the 31½ miles between Cheltenham and Kemble, and *vice versa*.—Mr. E. A. FALCONER, Southam End, near Prestbury, Cheltenham.

THE CARYATIDS

May I raise a doubt whether the restoration of the lost Caryatid would be quite welcome to the Athenians? When I was there a couple of years ago the visitor used to be challenged to tell which was the substitute, so carefully had she been prepared for her position. Perhaps the present state of affairs contains more interest for both cities.—The REV. C. LATTEY, S.J., Heythrop College, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

THE DEATH PENALTY

At a recent sitting of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment the following colloquy between the Chairman (the Rev. James Barr) and the Archbishop of York is reported to have taken place:—"The Chairman.—When you rule out vengeance, you are thinking of the words, 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay'? The Archbishop.—And of the whole spirit of the Sermon on the Mount." The late Professor Sanday (of illustrious memory)—among whose pupils I certainly count myself the least—was accustomed to draw attention to the real meaning of these quoted words, which St. Paul misunderstood. A reference to Deut. xxxii. 35 and context (the original source) shows at once that the emphasis falls on the words "vengeance" and "repay."—Mr. DUDLEY C. BUSHBY, Society of British Subjects in Spain, Cortes 674, Barcelona.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING

MOTOR DEVELOPMENT

EXTENDING USE OF OIL FUEL

The publication of a new edition of Lloyd's Register Book, accompanied by the valuable statistical tables which afford a complete survey of the world's shipping, is an event of considerable importance to the shipping community, which is, consequently, able, at this time of each year, to assess the development of the mercantile marines of various countries.

The statistics of the world tonnage show that during the last 12 months the steam tonnage has increased by only 148,176 tons, whereas motor-ship tonnage has increased by 1,468,235 tons. On the other hand, sailing-ship tonnage has decreased by 85,079 tons. The net world increase, therefore, has been 1,533,332 tons, compared with a net increase during the previous year of 1,119,653 tons. The total tonnage owned in Great Britain and Ireland at June, 1930, was 20,438,444 gross tons, the total for the world being 69,607,644 gross tons. As, however, the tonnage of sailing vessels (excluding barges and some other craft) now amounts to only about 2 per cent. of the total it is sufficient to pay regard to the steam and motor ship tonnage only, and, from an interesting table, it is possible to compare the tonnage afloat to-day with 1914 and 1898, the 16-year periods before and after June, 1914, figures for the principal maritime countries being:—

COMPARISON OF STEAM AND MOTOR TONNAGE AT JUNE, 1898; JUNE, 1914; AND JUNE, 1930

Countries	1930	Difference between 1914 and 1898	Difference between 1930 and 1914
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
Great Britain & Ireland	20,322,000	+ 8,345,000	+ 1,430,000
British Dominions	2,788,000	+ 1,011,000	+ 1,156,000
Denmark	1,072,000	+ 462,000	+ 302,000
France	3,471,000	+ 949,000	+ 1,549,000
Germany	4,190,000	+ 3,491,000	+ 936,000
Greece	1,391,000	+ 670,000	+ 570,000
Holland	3,079,000	+ 1,116,000	+ 1,607,000
Italy	3,202,000	+ 988,000	+ 1,832,000
Japan	4,317,000	+ 1,254,000	+ 2,609,000
Norway	3,868,000	+ 1,338,000	+ 1,706,000
Spain	1,207,000	+ 339,000	+ 293,000
Sweden	1,594,000	+ 688,000	+ 579,000
United States (Sea)	10,848,000	+ 3,111,000	+ 8,619,000
United States (Lakes)	2,458,000		+ 198,000
Other countries	4,555,000	+ 2,133,000	+ 1,078,000
Totals	68,024,000	+ 25,893,000	+ 22,620,000

It will be observed that during the 16 years, 1898-1914, the net increase of the steam and motor ship tonnage was about 133 per cent., whereas the net increase during the subsequent 16-year period was only about 50 per cent. The reason is, obviously, due largely to war wastage, although during recent years the output of new tonnage has not been equal to the immediate pre-War period, nor is it likely to be in the near future, since, at the present time, the total tonnage under construction is only about 3,057,700 tons, compared with 3,331,100 tons at the end of 1913, and there is a general dearth of orders in the shipyards.

A survey of these figures shows the remarkable advance made by the United States and, if the statistics be examined over a long period, the steady decline from the high proportion of 54 per cent. which Great Britain and Ireland owned in 1898 to 41.6 in 1914 and 29.9 to-day. Incidentally it should be observed that although the American proportion to-day is 15.7 per cent. (we refer to the sea-going tonnage of the United States, properly excluding her large fleet which operates on the Great Lakes only) it has shown a slight decrease in recent years. The reason is that whereas America expanded her mercantile marine enormously during the War and just after, the rate of progress has not been maintained and, with many American ships broken up in late years (1,939,000 tons have been scrapped in the last seven years), the net figure has declined. For example, the American sea-going fleet is now about 10,646,000 tons, and corresponding figures for recent years are:—1929, 11,036,000 tons; 1928, 11,154,000 tons; 1927, 11,171,000 tons; 1926, 11,392,000 tons. This point is worth bearing in mind when considering the following percentages of steam and motor ship tonnages owned by the eight principal maritime countries.

	Percentage Tonnage Owned		
	1898	1914	1930
Gt. Brit. and Ireland	54·0	41·6	29·9
U.S.A. (sea)	3·8	4·5	15·7
Japan	2·3	3·8	6·3
Germany	8·4	11·3	6·2
Norway	3·2	4·3	5·4
France	5·0	4·2	5·1
Italy	2·3	3·1	4·8
Holland	1·8	3·2	4·5

The general tendency is for the average size of vessels to increase. Whereas in 1914 there were 3,608 sea-going steam and motor ships of 4,000 tons each and above, the number is now 6,556, of which 446 are of 10,000 tons and above, including 63 of 20,000 tons each and upwards. Of these 446 vessels 240 are under the British flag.

It will be understood that all these ships comprise vessels of widely varying ages and capabilities, and an interesting table has been compiled by Lloyd's Register which, by eliminating certain types and sizes, seeks to show the tonnage available for general cargo and passenger purposes. For example, one should exclude the 1,308 tankers of 1,000 gross tons and upwards, which to-day total 7,536,368 tons, as against 1,479,000 tons at June, 1914. Then there are the smaller tankers, the fishing fleets, tugs and salvage vessels, barges, river craft, ferries, and so on, these categories accounting for more than 10,000,000 tons. In addition, one should exclude vessels on the Great Lakes, wood vessels, vessels of less than 5,000 tons gross, and, with a few exceptions, vessels over 25 years old. On this basis about 41,000,000 tons are eliminated, with the following result:—

	Ocean Going Tonnage	Percentage of world total owned	
		Ocean going vessels	Total steam and motor
	Gross tons		
Gt. Britain and Ireland	10,439,753	38·47	29·87
U.S.A.	5,372,806	19·80	19·41
Germany	2,151,162	7·93	6·17
Japan	1,739,031	6·41	6·35
Holland	1,731,881	6·38	4·53
France	1,587,905	5·85	5·10
Italy	1,492,391	5·50	4·90
Norway	515,496	1·90	5·39
Other countries	2,105,770	7·76	18·38
World totals	27,136,125	100·00	100·00

This shows the general efficiency of the British mercantile marine in a more favourable light. The very considerable drop in the Norwegian percentage is due to the large proportion of tanker tonnage included in the Norwegian mercantile marine, a figure which is likely to be increased in the near future, since so many of the tankers under construction to-day are building to Norwegian account.

Of the total tonnage owned in Great Britain and Ireland 22.5 per cent. is less than five years old. This figure is only exceeded by Norway with 30.2 per cent. and Holland with 23.9 per cent. On the other hand France, Japan, and Spain have only between 11 and 13 per cent., and of the United States seagoing vessels only 4.1 per cent. is less than five years old.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the tonnage of motor-ships has increased during the year by 1,468,235 tons, whereas steamship tonnage has increased by only 148,176 tons. The development appears to be between motor-ships on the one hand and turbine-driven steamships on the other, since the tonnage of steamers fitted solely with steam reciprocating engines has actually decreased by 220,000 tons. There are now 1,464 steamers of 10,413,000 tons fitted with turbine engines or a combination of steam turbines and reciprocating engines, and 3,696 vessels (including a fairly large miscellany of auxiliary sailing vessels) of 8,096,337 tons fitted with internal combustion engines. The respective figures for 1914 were 730,000 tons and 220,000 tons. The increase in the motor-ship tonnage since June, 1925, has been no less than 5,382,000 tons.

The distribution of motor-ships varies widely. The total motor-ship tonnage is equivalent to 11.6 per cent. of the total owned in the world, and the percentage owned by Great Britain and Ireland is 11.1. On the other hand the percentage owned in Norway is 35.2, in Denmark 32.5, and Sweden 29.4; France and the United States have the smallest proportions of motor-ship tonnage, the percentages being 4.1 and 4.7 respectively.

A comparatively new development is electric propulsion. To-day there are 67 vessels of 308,281 tons so propelled. Of these, 53 of 235,947 tons are owned in the United States and three of them are vessels over 20,000 tons each.

There is a continual extension of the use of oil either for steam raising or in internal combustion engines, as the following figures show:—

	Percentage of total gross tonnage			
	1914	1924	1929	1930
Sailing vessels	8·06	3·92	2·45	2·27
Motorships	0·45	3·09	9·73	11·63
Oil fuel steamers	2·65	26·79	28·53	28·53
Coal	88·84	66·20	59·29	57·57

These figures suggest that although the use of coal is declining, the motor-ship is developing at the expense of the oil-fired steam-engined ship, whose percentage is almost stationary. Indeed it was as high as 28.16 in 1926. It should also be understood that the figure for oil-fired steamships refers to steamships equipped for burning oil fuel, although many of these are convertible to coal burners when occasion demands it.

There are remarkable variations in the tonnage of vessels lost and broken up each year, but it is interesting to note that the average yearly percentage of steamers and motor-ships lost during the last five years amounts to only 0.71 per cent. This compares very favourably with, for example, the 1909-13 period, when the average was nearly 1.17 per cent. The figure for tonnage broken up was 736,000 for 1928 and 944,000 for 1929. During 1910-14 the variation was from 87,737 tons to 245,891 tons. Nevertheless, the average wastage of tonnage of sea-going merchant ships, excluding sailing vessels, barely exceeds 2 per cent. a year of the tonnage owned.

There is one more point in connexion with these statistics, and it is that they reveal the exceptional strength of the Society of Lloyd's Register. The number and tonnage of existing vessels recorded in the new edition which are now or have been classed by the society is 15,693 of 43,176,933 gross tons. Practically all these vessels were built under the inspection of the society's surveyors, and of the tonnage actually holding the society's class, 46.2 per cent. is registered in Great Britain and Ireland and 53.8 per cent. in other countries.

THE SAVING OF ST. PAUL'S

A PERMANENT MEMENTO

The memories of a week which will long be significant in the history of London and of the Church have been given a permanent setting in the book, now on sale, of the recent special number published by *The Times*. It is a complete memento of the saving of St. Paul's Cathedral, and as such it has already brought the warm appreciation of a number of readers.

Full-page pictures of the interior and exterior of St. Paul's and a full-page plan of its construction, exposing the secrets of Wren's dome, together with other illustrations, amplify the text. The Bishop of Worcester writes the story of the Cathedral. Sir Mervyn Macartney gives his account at first hand of the great task of reconstruction and its accomplishment. Dean Inge contributes a chapter on the preaching tradition of St. Paul's, another chapter is devoted to the music, and another, by the Organist, to the St. Paul's organ. In succeeding pages and pictures the book follows its account of the "Parish Church of the Empire" with a picture of the Church's activities as centred in the Conference now sitting in Lambeth Palace and as distributed throughout the Empire.

The price of the volume (10in. by 7½in.) is 2s. 6d. net. It consists of 128 pages and is stoutly bound in maroon cloth with gilt lettering. It contains over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. Copies may be obtained from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

In accordance with an annual custom some centuries old the Lord Mayor of London has received from the Crown Venison Warrants entitling him to the carcasses of four bucks from Windsor Forest. The Sheriffs get three bucks, and the Recorder, Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, and Remembrancer one each.

BRADLEYS SALE

FINAL REDUCTIONS

have now been made to ensure absolute clearance of the remaining stock of GOWNS, TAILOR SUITS,

HEADQUARTERS OF LLOYDS BANK

A GREAT NEW CITY BUILDING

THREE LEVELS IN 50FT. BASEMENT

The new head office and City office of Lloyds Bank, which has been erected with frontages to Lombard-street, will today be open to inspection at a reception given by the chairman and directors. It is an imposing building, containing many interesting features. Every effort has been made to make the most of the space available, and while the parapet of the roof rises 106ft. above the street level the basements, which are on three levels, descend about 50ft.

The ground floor of the building contains the banking hall, with a bronze grill of horseshoe shape for the cashiers. The counter for the cashiers is cut off from the rest of the building, and only cashiers will be admitted to it. A lift from the strong room below will carry money in steel bins to each cashier, while a travelling belt under the counter will be used to carry cheques and papers from the cashiers to the machine room in the basement. Each cashier will have a telewriter machine to the accounts department on the floor below and will thus be able to make his inquiries without any risk of hurting a client's feelings. In the floor near the entrance to the cashiers' department is a large bronze mosaic showing the dark horse and the beehive, the emblems of the bank, while on the main staircase is the War memorial.

The ground floor contains the treasury department, and there is an alleyway wide enough to admit a lorry close to a lift, down which its contents can be unloaded to the strong rooms. The securities department also has its special lift down to its own strong room. The deposit and pass-book counters are near the entrance, and there are rooms for the manager and assistant manager of the City office. There are also waiting rooms, one of which is set apart for customers desiring to see deeds.

The basements are exceptionally interesting. They contain strong rooms with walls and ceilings 5ft. thick, composed of granite concrete blocks, and have an area of 240,000 cubic feet, with a floor space of 20,000 square feet. Each door weighs 11½ tons and has two combination locks. An ingenious device, the invention of a member of the staff of the premises department, fitted to these doors makes it impossible for a second person to see how the combination is set. The opening of the door sets in operation the apparatus for ventilating the strong room, while closing it automatically cuts off the electric light. Each gate in the patrol corridor has two locks, and to enter a strong room six different keys have to be used. In addition to the strong rooms the basements contain a number of offices.

MECHANICAL BOOKKEEPING

The old type of bookkeeping is going, and the machines now being used to take its place will be in the top basement. Here also will be the accounts department and the pass-book department. On this floor considerable space is given to the post department. The correspondence with the branches of the bank alone brings in 1,000 letters a day, some of them of considerable bulk, and at least a similar number go outwards. The incoming mailbags are delivered down a chute, and there is a chute communicating with each floor, down which outgoing letters come to the 84 girls in the post department. There is a special room with electric sealers for important letters. There is a printing room in which most of the printing of documents for circulation within the bank and branches is done.

In the second basement is the main ventilation plant, which pumps pure air into every room. The heating and ventilation have received special attention. The heating is on the panel system in the main walls and ceilings, with copper tubes, and the rooms, in addition to being kept warm in winter, can be kept cool in summer by a supply of cool air drawn from the roof to the basement, where it is treated and purified and then pumped into each room, the air being changed completely four times an hour. The boiler-house contains four oil-fuel boilers, though in an emergency coke can be used.

There is to be an extended use of the telephone in the new building. In addition to the general switch-room for the Post Office telephones there will be a private automatic system connecting all the principal officials at the head office, City office, and a number of the branches, by means of which it is hoped to save not only their time but that of their customers. There are two artesian wells sunk to a depth of 500ft., supplying 12,000 gallons of water an hour to the building, and it is estimated that the cost of these will be saved in a very few years.

The upper floors of the building, of which there are five above the banking hall, have been very carefully planned to provide the most convenient arrangement of the staff. They contain some very fine rooms for the principal officials, the woodwork being particularly effective. In the banking hall this is walnut in its natural state; in other rooms designed for important officials and as committee rooms there is fine panelling in its natural state. Some of the finest rooms are on the fifth floor. These are the luncheon rooms of the chief officers and are panelled with walnut veneer; the directors' luncheon room is of English oak. These rooms may also be used as committee rooms. There is a large dining-room for the staff in which it is proposed to serve 1,000 meals a day at three sittings, and adjoining it is the kitchen.

A WONDERFUL VIEW

From the flat roof of the building a wonderful view of London is obtained. A feature of that view at the moment is the rebuilding of the banks in the heart of London—the Bank of England, Westminster Bank, Midland Bank, National Provincial Bank, and Martins Bank being seen under construction almost within a stone's throw.

The main staircases are rubber centred, with marble margins, and the floors of nearly all the corridors are of rubber. Great efforts have been made to secure the best possible lighting of the building, and it is doubted if greater pains have been taken in connexion with any other building. The work of a bank naturally involves close study of figures, and when, as in this case, some of the work is done in the basement it was felt that every effort should be made to obtain a light of sufficient brilliance, but at the same time one which would reduce eye-strain to the minimum. To this end a leading engineer and an oculist were called in for advice, and they have been conducting experiments to find a really efficient lighting system. The banking hall and basement used for office purposes will have diffused lighting through a glass roof.

The architects of the new building are Sir John Burnet and Partners, in collaboration with Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers, and it has been constructed by Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Limited.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

A NOVEL DISPLAY

The Empire Marketing Board will have a novel display at the International Grocers' Exhibition, which will be held at the Agricultural Hall from September 20 to 26. Its stand will be designed to resemble the interior of a wholesale food importing house in East-cheap, where samples of produce of Empire origin will be arrayed in the customary trade style for the easy scrutiny of buyers. The purpose is to create a "trade atmosphere" in order to attract attention to the variety and the quality of Empire foodstuffs.

Attached to the stand will be an Empire Traders' Club, reserved for the use of buyers and sellers, where deals can be made without interruption. In this club, on September 22, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, who is also chairman of the Empire Marketing Board, will receive and lunch with members of the various trade committees associated with the board. In the afternoon there will be a mass meeting for grocers to discuss the question of pushing the sales of Empire foodstuffs.

The latest addition to the list of committees is the Food Products Committee, consisting mainly of representatives of wholesale firms, who have been appointed to advise the newly formed Marketing Committee in its plans for assisting the sales of Empire foods. The personnel of the Food Products Committee is as follows:—

Mr. T. Johnston, M.P. (chairman), Mr. Algernon Bostock, Sir Thomas Clement, Mr. E. T. Doubleday, Mr. T. H. Harvey, Mr. J. W. Jantham, Mr. T. W. Kiss, Mr. F. Machin, Mr. L. McLean, Major M. G. Mauro, Mr. J. B. Sainsbury, and Mr. T. F. Skelton.

John Pritchard, aged about 45, of Mosshall Villas, Ballards-lane, Finchley, was found yesterday on premises in Holloway-road with a gunshot wound in the head. He died later at the Royal Northern Hospital.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LICENSING

LORD D'ABERNON'S EVIDENCE

Lord D'Abernon, Chairman of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) during the War, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday.

Lord D'Abernon said that, in view of the fact that alcohol did badly what it set out to do, in that it was not a true stimulant, he continued to believe in the eventual concoction of some preferable substitute. A vast fortune would reward the discoverer, together with the gratitude of humanity.

In his reply to the REV. HENRY CARTER, a member of the Commission, Lord D'Abernon said that the new beverage would have to be, something attractive to the palate and would have to appeal to the drinker more than liquor did at present. The Liquor Control Board during the War did not attempt to find an alternative to liquor, but the Board made a great restriction in the strength of the liquor they controlled.

LORD D'ABERNON continued that he was in favour of improving existing legislation. It was very undesirable to weaken what was being done by law. A private authority was more competent to exercise supervision and conduct the trade than private ownership, and he suggested a Commission to supervise the whole of the administration of the liquor trade. Nationalization should be pushed forward to eliminate unhealthy competition.

LORD AMULREE (the chairman) said that he gathered that Lord D'Abernon suggested for the purpose of rationalization giving the brewing interest a certain authority that it did not now possess. LORD D'ABERNON replied that he did suggest that in certain areas, and in answer to Lord Amulree's question that he (Lord D'Abernon) thought that the trade should get together in certain defined areas to form a scheme by which indifferent and bad houses should be done away with, and good houses substituted, said that he believed it would be not only economically beneficial, but also beneficial in raising the whole standard of the conduct of the houses, and that the trade ought to be assisted and pressed to raise the general level, and to get rid of all bad houses.

The relative value of the cocktail was discussed by Dr. H. M. Vernon, an investigator for the Industrial Health Research Board, who was asked by DR. W. D. BENTLIFF (a member of the Commission) whether he agreed with the idea that the cocktail gave an appetite.

Dr. Vernon replied that he did not think so, and in explaining the cocktail's wide popularity said he thought that people were rather shy when they first came together, and that it caused them to liven up, become less shy, and start conversation. The highly alcoholic cocktail would do more harm than good. It would paralyse rather than stimulate the appetite.

Dr. Arthur Shadwell, author of many books on the drink problem, drew attention to the danger of hurrying the sobriety movement. He did not know what the object of this Commission was, whether it was to promote sobriety or not, but there was an alternative, the alternative of gambling. In those European countries where there was no drunkenness there was tremendous gambling. Drink and gambling might come together, but nationally they were complementary to a great extent. He thought that betting and gambling had increased in this country. He also considered that the present licensing hours were very reasonable, and were the best of any in the world.

Mr. D. Robinson, on behalf of the Hull and District Clubs Protection Association, said that the suggestion that the registration of clubs should be in the discretion of the licensing justices was one which, if acted upon, would bring forth the strongest opposition of all club members.

Mrs. Arthur Sh dwell gave evidence on behalf of the Women's True Temperance Committee.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

HENGISTBURY HEAD

AUCTION NEXT MONTH

In Bournemouth on August 6 a large area of land on the Hengistbury Head estate, on the Hants coast, will be offered in lots by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, by order of Mr. Gordon Selfridge. Lots 21-163 (inclusive), 43 acres on the east and north of Southbourne, will be submitted, first as a whole, and, if not so sold, then in six or 140 lots, for development.

The illustrated particulars show a total area of 700 acres for sale, but of that 420 acres "have been contracted to be sold" to the Corporation of Bournemouth, and Stanpit Marsh, 147 acres, is the subject of negotiations for its sale to the Corporation of Christchurch.

The portion left for public competition includes a farmhouse and buildings and 32 acres, and small areas of land additional to the 43 acres already mentioned. Some of the sites command views, across the Stour, of Christchurch Priory. All the lots are near the sea and Hengistbury Head.

The conditions of sale provide for imposing restriction as to the use of the sites. No advertising or bill-posting will be allowed, and no temporary or movable dwelling. The prime cost of houses on the sites is to be not lower than £550 for a semi-detached house or £700 for a detached house on some plots; and £1,500 and £1,000 on others. Business of any kind is prohibited on many of the sites.

Hengistbury Head affords on its north side, on sheltered ground sloping gently to the edge of the harbour, evidence of extensive human habitation dating from before 100 B.C. to the middle of the fourth century A.D. The people apparently occupied wattle and daub huts, usually oblong or oval in shape, wove, made nets, pottery and glass, worked in various metals, and minted their own coins. The metallurgical finds at Hengistbury were stated in 1915 to be the most important yet made in England for the light they threw on metallurgy in this country in early times. The many fragments of early amphora show that wine was brought over from South-West France; other pottery remains of a special type point to trade with the primitive tribes of Brittany, whose large, flat-bottomed oak ships, with leather sails, were probably a very usual sight in the harbour. Seven tumuli were found on the bluff of the headland containing burial urns with calcined bones and ornaments. More than 3,000 coins in all were discovered, including many late-cast British, a few Gaulish, and a few Roman, showing that the Roman occupation affected the headlanders but little. After about the middle of the fourth century the headland seems to have been deserted.

BRUSSELS SHIPPING CONVENTIONS

DEPUTATION TO THE BOARD OF TRADE

The President of the Board of Trade received on Monday a deputation from the British Maritime Committee of the Comité Maritime Internationale on the subject of the three Conventions signed at Brussels in 1926 on Limitation of Shipowners' Liability, Maritime Mortgages and Liens, and Immunity of State-owned Ships.

The deputation, which was introduced by Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., pointed out that four years had elapsed since these Conventions were signed, and said that the commercial community attached very great importance to their being ratified at the earliest possible moment.

The President, in his reply, said there was no question as to the value of these Conventions, which had been signed on behalf of the Government, and the delay had arisen through the difficulty in getting the necessary legislation drafted and in finding time for its passage through Parliament. Every effort would be made to press on, but further progress would depend on the state of Parliamentary business, and the amount of the opposition, if any, which the draft Bills encountered.

LOW TEMPERATURE COAL DISTILLERS

A Low Temperature Coal Distillers' Association of Great Britain has been formed of the leading firms who are actively engaged in the distillation or carbonization of coal at what are termed low temperatures. It will act as a representative association in all negotiations with the Government, the mining industry, the Fuel Research Board, and other official departments concerned, and will also take measures to promote the interests of the industry as a whole. The chairman is Colonel W. A. Bristow and the vice-chairman Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £200 from C N S C E on account of Income Tax.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

OPENING BY THE DUKE OF YORK

IMPORTANCE OF THE INDUSTRY

The Duke of York opened the fourth World Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace yesterday. His Royal Highness said:—

It gives me great pleasure to come to the Crystal Palace to-day and open this great International Congress, and I am especially glad to have this opportunity of giving a hearty welcome to our guests from overseas, both from distant parts of the British Empire and from other nations. I trust not only that you will all benefit from the wealth of information which this congress presents, but that our visitors will find their stay in this country a pleasant one, and that the spirit of friendship and cooperation between the many countries represented may gain additional strength. For an opportunity is here given us to increase our experience and knowledge, and also to make new friends and so strengthen that international good will which we greatly desire with all nations.

It is a happy occasion which has brought together the representatives of 60 countries to discuss the further developments of an industry which is so universally practised and which has, in recent times, become of such great economic importance. In the present depression from which agriculture is suffering all over the world we rejoice to know that the poultry industry has brought a measure of relief to many a hard-pressed farmer. The wide appeal which the industry makes is due, not only to it forming an important branch of agriculture, but also to the fact that it is practised by many dwellers in urban areas and even in the congested districts of large towns. Furthermore, its products proyide no small part of our daily food. And thus the congress should be of interest both to producer and consumer.

In an exhibition so vast as this it is hard to single out any one item for special mention, but I would draw your attention to the fact that under this roof you will find the first and latest developments of the industry. First of all come the Indian jungle fowl. Without these birds our poultry had never been; and, within a few yards of them, you will see the most modern breed of poultry, together with appliances that had not been dreamed of even a few years ago—such things as mammoth electrical brooders and incubators for no less than three tons of eggs.

VALUE OF RESEARCH

In this country we possess a system of agriculture and research which has largely enabled us to double our production of eggs within the past few years. With the help of this system and the opportunities for improving our methods of marketing under the "National Mark" schemes we can, I feel sure, look forward to an even greater expansion in the future. The work of these schemes is well illustrated in the exhibition, and I trust that every visitor will find this part of the display particularly interesting.

We are fortunate in having gained the support and assistance of so many other countries in organizing this gathering. We appreciate their help and their spirit of friendly cooperation, and I should like to congratulate them most warmly upon the part they have played in presenting this wonderful display of the poultry and small livestock industries. Competition between nations in the world of commerce may exist, but if international trade is to be successfully carried on there must be mutual trust and good will. Let us, therefore, strive to develop these most essential conditions and so increase mutual understanding that this congress may confer the fullest possible benefit upon all those taking part in it.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, thanked the Duke on behalf of the Government; and Mr. F. C. ELFORD (Canada) and PROFESSOR SALVADO CASTELLO (Spain), president and vice-president respectively of the World Poultry Science Association, also thanked his Royal Highness and the British Government for their contributions to the success of the congress.

The Government gave a luncheon at the Crystal Palace to delegates, officials, committee, and Press, at which LORD DE LA WARR presided. He complimented the officials and honorary workers, mentioning particularly Mr. P. A. Francis, the director, Dr. V. E. Wilkins, the secretary, and Mr. H. J. Buckland, general manager of the Crystal Palace. Though the United Kingdom has accomplished much in the last few years, he pointed out that we are still spending £70,000 every working day on eggs and poultry which we could produce for ourselves.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS

The conference sessions began at 9.30 a.m., and delegates and members were faced with the problem of dividing their interest between five sections in five different halls. This is necessitated by the fact that nearly 150 papers have to be read in six days; and it is recognized that many of these can only be studied intelligibly when they appear in the official report at the close of the congress.

The papers in the Education and General Section were devoted to national effort in education and organization, and those in the Economics Section to trade interests in various countries.

The section for diseases attracted a large number of delegates, and a good deal of interest was shown in a paper submitted by representatives of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College on the disinfection of a forced draught incubator with formaldehyde gas as a means of controlling pullorum disease. There was also a paper by Mr. T. Dalling and Miss G. H. Warrack, of the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Beckenham.

In the section for Incubation and Breeding the papers were mainly technical, but one of more general interest was by Dr. D. C. Warren, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on the inheritance of vigour in the domestic fowl.

Perhaps the best attended section of the day was that for Brooding and Nutrition. Mr. E. T. Halman, of the Poultry Nutrition Institute, Cambridge, discussed fibre in poultry feeding. Mr. T. Newman (Scientific Poultry Breeders' Association) summarized experiments in feeding poultry and spoke of the importance of mineral mixture in the daily ration. Mr. A. Macdonald and Dr. J. B. Orr, of the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, dealt with some recent research in poultry nutrition.

The exhibition opens each day at 10 a.m., and closes at 10 p.m.

AN OLD PRIORY CHURCH

SKELETON DISCOVERED AT DOVER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, JULY 22

A discovery which may prove of archaeological interest was made yesterday by some workmen at Dover who were digging in the basement of a house in Saxon-street. They had gone down about 9ft. when they struck what proved to be the skeleton of a man. The bones were in a poor state of preservation, and when removed some of them fell into pieces. The skeleton, which is thought to be possibly 500 years old, is described as that of a man who would have been about 6ft. high.

When the street was laid out in 1846, the foundations of the choir and chancel of the old Priory Church were found and the end of the street passes over the transepts of the great church. The thoroughfare also adjoins what is believed to have been the monastic cemetery. The church was only part of the Priory, there also being the refectory which remains to-day as part of Dover College, and other large buildings.

In 1295 when the Priory was burnt by the French all the fraternity fled with the exception of a very old monk, who was found sitting in his dormitory, and it is recorded that because he would not reveal where the treasures of the house were hidden he was slain. In the Priory library, now in the Bodleian Library, is an account of "The Life and Passion of Thomas de la Hale, Monk of Dover, slain by the French." His shrine in the Priory Church continued to be visited up to the time of the Dissolution. The Priory was built between 1130 and 1136, but was not completed until three or four years later, and was demolished in the years 1538 and 1539.

BANKRUPTCY ORDER RESCINDED

Our attention has been called to an error which occurred in the report, supplied by a news agency and published in *The Times* on Monday, of the proceedings at the London Bankruptcy Court on Saturday in the case of Mr. John Field. At a private sitting the Registrar granted a rescission of the bankruptcy order. Messrs. Gordon, Dadds and Co., the solicitors for Messrs. Pynchon and Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, point out that the latter did not state that they had made a mistake. They did not oppose Mr. Field's application for annulment, as they had previously arranged with Mr. Field that they would not do so.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

PROGRAMME OF BRISTOL MEETING

The draft of the programme for the meeting of the British Association at Bristol from September 3 to 10 has now been completed. There will again be some 300 papers. The botanical section's addresses are unusually numerous, but the President this year is Professor F. O. Bower, Emeritus Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. A number of the delegates to the International Congress of Botanists at Cambridge will go on afterwards to this meeting.

The President's address this year will also follow the modern rather than the older style. The model which passed in review the advancement made in every department of science will not be adopted by Professor Bower. His address will be purely botanical and will consist largely of a statement concerning his own work, and his subject will be "Size and Form in Plants."

It is interesting to note that at a meeting in Bristol in 1898 Sir William Crookes prophesied a world-scarcity of wheat unless agriculture sought the aid of chemistry. This year one of the subjects of the agricultural section will be the relation of nitrogen to our food supply.

A meeting in Bristol is also a natural stimulus to the archaeological, geological, and engineering interests. There will be lectures on Roman remains in Gloucestershire, and on geological formations such as those at Cheddar. Modern engineering has an important representative in the Bristol Aeroplane Company. There will be papers on recent progress in air-cooled aero-engine development and on the present position of the high-speed heavy oil engine. The latter will be associated with another lecture, by Lieutenant-Colonel V. C. Richmond, the designer of the airship R 101, which is driven by heavy oil engines. There will also be lectures on the construction of R 100 by Mr. B. N. Wallis and on the Graf Zeppelin by Herr W. E. Doerr, and films of all three airships will be shown.

Much attention will be given by the section of mathematical and physical sciences to wireless problems. A discussion on the meteorological relations of atmospherics will be shared by Dr. R. A. Watson-Watt, Professor E. V. Appleton, and Mr. M. A. Giblett. Professor Appleton will also read a paper on wireless echoes, and wireless demonstrations will be given by the B.B.C. Town-planning will be fully discussed by the geography section, and the position of the British dyestuffs industry will be discussed in the chemistry section by Professor G. T. Morgan, Sir William Pope, Professor J. F. Thorpe, Professor A. G. Green, and others.

The public lectures will be more numerous than usual. Bath, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Devizes, and Chard, for instance, have all asked for lectures on economic subjects. Sir Josiah Stamp will lecture at Bath on the price level and scientific control. Weston-super-Mare, having chosen a health subject, will hear Professor Winifred Cullis on "Breathing under difficulties"; Swindon will have a lecture on some branch of aeroplane engineering by Wing Commander Cave-Brown-Cave, and Cirencester will have a description of Gloucestershire excavations by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler.

One of the subjects for Bristol is the bearing of research on the improved production of apples. Sir Daniel Hall will give this lecture on market day. Sir Arthur Keith will speak on the contribution of Dr. John Beddoe, the Bristol anthropologist, to modern anthropology. East African archaeology and astronomy will be the other subjects at Bristol.

The centenary meeting of the British Association will be held next year in London, probably with General Smuts as President. It will take place at the end instead of the beginning of September, and its chief meetings will probably be held at the Central Hall, Westminster.

THE CHILDREN OF THE BARGES

EDUCATION AND THE CLAN FEELING

A report to be submitted to the meeting of the London County Council Education Committee to-day deals with the educational facilities for children residing on barges used on the canals in London.

There are at present two classes for canal boatmen's children, and they are held in rooms of the Canal Boatmen's Institute at Paddington. On March 31, 1930, the roll was 54 boys and 46 girls, and 70 of these children were under the age of 11. Attendances were not so good as in previous years, partly, says the report, because attendance is not compulsory unless the boats are registered in London, but chiefly because many firms using the canal are removing their headquarters to West Drayton, outside the county. Apart from a very small number of children on boats which sometimes stay less than 24 hours at Paddington, practically all the children living on the boats attend the school. The report continues:—

"Considering the difficulties, the attainments of the children are reasonably good, especially in handwork, in which they are keenly interested; but it is impossible that they should be equal to those of children of the same age in regular attendance at school. The chief difficulty is reading; once that is mastered, it becomes possible to arrange for individual work and private study to be done on the boat, but it is very difficult to master the art of reading without regular practice, which is just what these children cannot, or rather do not, have. It is significant that the younger children are making better progress than their predecessors and elders. This is probably due first to the fact that the younger children are more amenable to school discipline than their brothers and sisters were, so that they are easier to teach, and, secondly, to the fact that the teachers are using more modern methods, involving individual work, which are peculiarly suitable for children of such different ages and attainments as compose these classes. We are exploring certain suggestions which have been made to us with a view to securing a greater degree of continuity of instruction for these children.

"On the whole, the general health of these children is good—which is fortunate since one of the great problems is to get any definite treatment owing to the short period that the barges are in the wharf, sometimes only 24 hours or even less. The school nurse has followed up cases, assisted by the head teacher, and has been very successful in such cases as those requiring dental treatment, when it has been possible to take them to a centre; but where continuity of treatment is necessary the position seems hopeless especially in the case of the long-distance boats. But lately, it is stated, the Church Army missioner has persuaded many of this barge population to subscribe to the Hospital Saving Association and there is now much less reluctance to attend hospital as the parents feel 'they should get some return for their outlay. . . .' On the whole, these barge children are very lovable, anxious to help each other, and primitive in many ways, with a strong clan feeling. Much excellent and devoted work has and is being done by the teaching staff of the school and by the school nurse, notwithstanding the difficult conditions."

THE FUTURE OF EROS

PROPOSED EXPERIMENTS AT PICCADILLY-CIRCUS

Recommendations will come before the Westminster City Council to-morrow that experiments be made to discover the best site for the re-erection of Eros in Piccadilly-circus.

The Traffic and Public Lighting Committee state in their report that a special meeting was held at Piccadilly-circus, which was also attended by representatives of the Ministry of Transport and the police. "The London County Council suggest," the committee state, "that the Shaftesbury Memorial should be placed on a stepped platform 47ft. across, and that the extreme height of the memorial should be 33ft. 9in. In this connexion we propose, in order to give some idea of the suggested position and size of the memorial and its base as proposed by the London County Council, a full-size cross section, consisting of light timber framing and canvas, should be set up. The estimated cost of this is £40."

In addition to the cost of the platform and the re-erection of Eros, a sum of about £9,000 would be required for the formation of permanent islands and refuges, the relaying of the carriageway, alterations to drains, and the provision of permanent white lines, letterings, traffic and pedestrian signs.

NEW WORKING-CLASS FLATS AT WANDSWORTH

In the absence of Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the Mayor of Wandsworth opened yesterday afternoon a block of flats known as Wandle House, built by the Society for Improving the Conditions of the Labouring Classes, in Twilley-street, Garratt-lane, Wandsworth. The Duchess wrote expressing her admiration of the work of the society. There are 28 flats of four rooms at rents from 11s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. a week.

THE FIRST NAVAL TATTOO

H.M.S. EXCELLENT'S CENTENARY

STIRRING SPECTACLE AT PORTSMOUTH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 22

The final night rehearsal of H.M.S. Excellent's Centenary Tattoo, which commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of a Naval Gunnery School, took place this evening at Whale Island, Portsmouth. Actual performances will be held on Thursday, and on the 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, starting each evening at 9.30. Thursday, July 31, is Gala Night, when attendance is by private invitation only.

Although exigencies of space prevent the seating of more than 6,000 people a night, the arena could not be bettered. It has a background of low trees, and to the left is a reproduction of an 18th-century inn appropriately called the Crown and Anchor. Adjoining it is the Sally Port of Old Portsmouth with a lighthouse marking the entrance to the harbour. On the opposite side of the arena is seen the poop and quarterdeck of Queen Charlotte, Lord Howe's flagship at the battle of the Glorious First of June, 1794, complete with guns, all fittings, and mizzenmast. She is assumed to be lying at Spithead. The old name of Excellent, it should be said, has been carried on without a break since the day in 1830 when the ship of that name, commanded by Collingwood at Trafalgar, was first moored in Portsmouth Harbour as a Gunnery School. It was in 1854, however, that the second Queen Charlotte was renamed Excellent on being attached to the same establishment.

From the time Queen Charlotte's bell struck thrice to mark the hour of 9.30, until about 11.45, when the Tattoo ended, there was not a dull moment. I cannot describe each item in detail, but the first was "Beating the Retreat" by guards and bands drawn from the Royal Navy and the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment. The association of this regiment with the Excellent dates from 1794, when the Queen's fought as Marines in the Queen Charlotte at the battle of the Glorious First of June.

THE MASSED BANDS

Hardly had the guards disappeared when the brass bands of The Queen's Regiment, massed with the Royal Marine Bands of Excellent, Victory, Iron Duke, and the Royal Naval School of Music, were seen advancing from the back of the arena to the tune of "Georgia." Halting in the centre, they played two short selections, and then stepped off again at the quick to the tune of "Braganza," the Regimental March of The Queen's, which, by special permission of that regiment, it is also the privilege of the Excellent to use on ceremonial occasions.

On board the Queen Charlotte, meanwhile, night having officially come, the poop lanterns and admiral's top-light had been lit and the ship was brilliantly illuminated. We could see the eighteenth century officer of the watch pacing the quarter-deck, together with the red-coated sentry, the quartermaster, boatswain's mate, and a number of seamen. A tiny, strutting midshipman in a large cocked-hat gave orders with a very consequential air to a gigantic sailor, who hastened to obey. No detail had been forgotten.

Next we had a series of six episodes representing the progress of naval gunnery. Heralded by the appearance of St. Barbara, the Patron Saint of Gunnery, we saw the Earl of Warwick and his Archers of 1399, a cross-bowman, a ballista and a catapult. Then the lights switched over to a representation of Drake's Golden Hind of 1577, which engaged and sank a Spaniard with her culverins, after which there appeared a party of Marines, complete with officer, fifer, and drummer, bearing matchlocks, and attired in the quaint costume of 1664—long coatees of pale yellow with scarlet knickerbockers and stockings. The archaic orders, preceded by the caution "Marines, take heed," the deliberation of their movements and of the 29 motions before the cumbrous matchlocks could be loaded and fired, were diverting, while the brightly coloured uniforms made a pretty picture.

The next scene showed Nelson's seamen fighting their guns, which terminated in the realistic repulse of a hostile boarding party. Then there arrived on the scene one of Captain Percy Scott's 4.7in. guns of the Boer War on its wheeled carriage—one of the identical South African guns—dragged by khaki-clad seamen in sennet hats from the cruiser Terrible. Advancing across the arena they came into action under heavy fire, and after incurring casualties and firing some rounds, successfully demolished an enemy ammunition dump which blew up in the distance with a most satisfying blaze. This phase of the entertainment culminated in the engaging of a hostile destroyer by a battery of five 6in. guns, supposed to be those of a battleship, erected immediately in front of the grandstand. We saw the destroyer in the distance and heard the alarm sounded, whereupon the sleeping men sprang to life, manned their weapons, and fired salvo after salvo at the enemy, which presently blew up, though not before she had landed one shell in the battleship, which killed several men.

After sea shanties, cutlass drill, and the dancing of the hornpipe there was a field gun display by seamen guns' crews from the Excellent, Victory, Pembroke and Vivid, an inspiring performance which involved perfect synchronization of movement, much muscular effort, and good team-work.

VISIT OF GEORGE III.

The reconstruction of the visit of George III. and Queen Charlotte to Lord Howe's flagship after the battle of June 1, 1794, which was presented after a raid by a press gang upon a party of men carousing with girls in the "Crown and Anchor" tavern, was undoubtedly the *pièce de résistance*. We saw the quarter-deck of the Queen Charlotte being prepared for the Royal visit, and the guard of honour, composed of men of the Queen's Regiment, marched out on to the poop. After a comic interlude by an intrusive bumboat woman, the lights moved over to the Sally Port, where the Royal party embarked in a state barge and were rowed off to the flagship preceded by a cutter during the firing of a salute of 21 guns. I say "rowed"; but in point of fact the barge, the cutter, and the bumboat were all drawn across the grass by invisible ropes manned by invisible men, with their crews going through the motions of pulling. But so well was it done and so good was the lighting that the illusion was perfect.

After congratulating the admiral, the King asked for an account of his victory. Howe's narrative was given through loud speakers, and as his flagship faded into darkness we saw two fleets of model illuminated ships approach each other under sail and engage in all the confusion of gun flashes, powder smoke, and falling masts and spars of an old-time engagement. It was admirably done, and difficult to realize that each model was carried shoulder-high by two men. The battle over, the lights reappeared in the Queen Charlotte, where the King presented Howe with a sword of honour and gave chains to the other flag officers before leaving the ship to the piping of the boatswain's mates and a fanfare of trumpets known as "The Loath to Depart."

The finale, which started at 11.20, brought in all the 1,200-odd performers who had taken part, and very impressive it was. To the tune of "Hearts of Oak" the whole parti-coloured mass of men moved forward and halted, when Nelson, Drake, and Collingwood came to the front to receive the salute of the sailors of every century. The band played "Rule, Britannia," after which the lights faded out and the music broke into the sailors' hymn "Eternal Father, strong to save," the first two verses of which were sung by performers and audience. Then the searchlights blazed out again, and we found ourselves standing for the National Anthem. The whole Tattoo went with a swing from start to finish, and performers and organizers alike are greatly to be congratulated upon one of the best productions of its sort I have ever witnessed. It is the first Naval Tattoo—but one naturally expected great things of H.M.S. Excellent, the Alma Mater of Naval Gunnery, and a model for drill, precision, and discipline.

No settlement was reached yesterday in the dispute between 200 members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers employed at the City of London Cattle Market, Islington, and the Carcase Butchers' Association. A further meeting of the men will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, followed by a meeting with the employers.

SKIPTON MURDER CHARGE

"MANSLAUGHTER" VERDICT AT ASSIZES

The trial of Alfred Harrison, 21, labourer, of Skipton, for the alleged murder of Ernest Albin Patchett, 15, by strangling him in a shelter in Raikes Recreation Park, Skipton, on April 26, was concluded at the West Riding Assizes at Leeds yesterday. The prisoner was found *Guilty* of manslaughter, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Humphreys to five years' penal servitude.

The boy's body was found in the shelter. His tongue was hanging out, and at the inquest two doctors certified death as being due to accidental choking, following a seizure. It was not until the night of the funeral that murder was suspected. Harrison then gave himself up to the police at Bradford. The body was exhumed, and Dr. Sutherland, county pathologist, made a further examination.

Evidence was given for the prosecution that at 7 p.m. on Saturday, April 26, Harrison met a young woman, Ruth Tillotson, whom he was courting, and told her that he went to the recreation ground in the afternoon with a woman and was seen by Patchett. The boy threatened to tell Harrison's mother, and then, according to the prisoner, he took the boy by the throat and shook him, leaving him in the shelter.

Giving evidence yesterday, Harrison said that he saw Patchett looking through the window of the shelter. Patchett said, "I'll tell your mother." "I told him to come inside," the prisoner continued, "and when he did so I hit him in the mouth and knocked him down. He fell on his back. I knelt on Patchett's chest and got hold of his throat with both hands, but more to frighten him."

Harrison said he had no idea that what he was doing could kill the boy, and when he saw the boy lying there he did not know that he was dead.

The jury returned and found Harrison *Not Guilty* of murder, but *Guilty* of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced as stated.

Mr. Justice Humphreys referred to his admonition on Monday of a police superintendent, who admitted that after Harrison had made a statement, he was further interrogated by the police with the object of getting a description of the woman with whom he had said he had been in the shelter.

"I said then," went on his Lordship, "that that conduct was wrong, that no matter how excellent their motives might be, it was no part of the duty of the police to ask a man in custody on a serious charge, who had already made a statement, to make any addition to it, but from what has occurred this morning, it is now clear that the further information was desired by the accused's solicitor, who himself asked the police if they could procure it. If this were so, the police were not to blame. They, indeed, did what was quite right, and it is a great pity the police superintendent did not mention the fact at the time, as I should not then have said what I did say yesterday."

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

PROPOSED GRANT FROM THE L.C.C.

The Education Committee of the London County Council will consider at their meeting to-day a recommendation from the Higher Education Sub-Committee that a capital grant of £400,000 be paid during the next five years towards building developments of the University of London. Of this sum £250,000 is for new buildings and equipment on the Bloomsbury site.

£10,000 GIFT TO CHURCH

A gift of £10,000 has been received by Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, in the name of Mr. Walter Buncombe, of Taylors Depositories, Elephant and Castle. Mr. Buncombe had arranged all the details of this gift during a serious illness, but before he could have it legally included in his will he died suddenly. The gift has been completed by his widow and the income from the money, about £480 a year, will be applied at the discretion of the trustees to the maintenance and upkeep of the church fabric.

News in Brief

A specimen bream of 7¼lb. has been caught by Mr. Nelson, a Norwich angler, in the Bure at Buxton (Norfolk).

The Rev. L. C. Walford and the Hon. Mrs. Walford, of Babbacombe, Torquay, have just celebrated their diamond wedding.

At Weymouth yesterday Elias Brown, a magistrate and chief Liberal agent for South Dorset, was fined £1 for working a wireless receiver without a licence.

Last month 21,106 tons of fish were delivered at Billingsgate Market for sale. The officials of the Fishmongers' Company seized as unfit for human food 214 tons, principally haddocks, periwinkles, and skate.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald yesterday received at 10, Downing-street Mr. Jackson Montague, head of the United States delegation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, and the other United States delegates.

Kent Spensley, 55, described as a civil servant, was formally found "Not Guilty" at the London Sessions yesterday of stealing a pair of shoes from Harrods Stores and was discharged. The charge was withdrawn.

Injured by his horse falling back on him on September 5 last at the opening cubbing meet of the Suffolk Foxhounds, Jack Hoddy, aged about 43, of Peckham-street, Bury St. Edmunds, second horseman employed by the Suffolk Hunt, died in the West Suffolk

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BRASS HATS

By CALLISTHENES.

"Brass hats" is a bright phrase, but a dangerous one. It is bright because it is vivid and exact. It is dangerous because it is handy for those who wish to sneer at the men who do the planning and carry the responsibility as contrasted with those who do the routine or muscular work.

The phrase came into popular use with the War. The private soldier who had to be in the mud with a machine-gun or tramp the sodden duck-boards in the dark with clumsy loads of rations or ammunition easily had a feeling of resentment against the Staff officer, who, although he had changed his brass hat for a steel helmet, yet was obviously free from the dreary and muddy routine.

But this feeling of resentment, though it may have been natural, was wrong. The private soldier and the regimental officer may have been doing heroically on their bit of front, but someone had to do the planning and thinking on the larger scale, someone had to build the organisation, someone had to carry the larger responsibilities. These were the special duties of the brass hats. If they were badly done the heroism and endurance of the private soldier were of no avail.

Brass hats as the phrase is used by the man in the street to-day has still some of the old grudge about it. It is used to emphasise the privileges and advantages of administrative position and to imply that they are out of proportion to the merit and effort of those who enjoy them.

Anything that damages the prestige of thought in industry is to be avoided. No army ever got rid of its General Staff without regretting it and having to replace it. No business can diminish the amount of constructive thought given to it without serious risk of decay and defeat.

Creative thinking is not easy work. Only the very foolish believe that, because there is no muscular exertion, deep thinking involves no exhaustion. It can physically exhaust a man even more than carrying sand-bags or moving bales. To carry responsibility is equally a form of effort as severe as anything in manual routine. To plan ahead and then have the courage to commit all one's fortunes to the plan—that is courage which counts as well as the courage to endure physical danger.

Business has more often too little than too much of these things.

In this House we give constructive thought its place of honour. We do not think responsibility a trifle. Organisation we know must precede all achievement. We think that in so far as the brass hat is a symbol of these things one should be wary of speaking of it with disrespect.

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RECENT GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH"

The B.B.C. National Chorus recently gave a performance of Mendelssohn's *Elijah* at the Queen's Hall, and the Columbia Graphophone Company have taken the opportunity of making records of the oratorio with their assistance. These are issued in an album containing 15 10in. disks (DB. 49-63). Some of the recitatives in the first part have been cut, and there are some more extensive omissions in the second part. Apart from the passage omitted from the dialogue between Elijah and the boy, which seems to have been dictated by the size of the disk, these cuts are legitimate enough and follow the general practice of public performances. Less defensible is the substitution of the organ for the orchestra in the accompaniment of some of the choruses. Apart from the fact that the instrument is clumsily played, it is unfortunate that Mendelssohn's score should not have been recorded as written.

After a rather tame beginning in "Help, Lord!" where the vocal tone is not sufficiently incisive, the choral singing is lively and accurate. The simpler passages come out well, but, whenever there is any complication in the part-writing, the result is usually a confusion of sound, in which it is difficult to distinguish anything clearly. For example, in the chorus, "Yet doth the Lord see it not," when the voices enter one after another in invitation at the words "His mercies on thousands fall," all detail has disappeared by the time the sopranos enter, and instead of a dynamic climax there appears to be a lessening of the volume of tone owing to this confusion. The gramophone has certainly not yet solved the problem of reproducing truthfully the volume, balance, and clarity of complex choral writing.

Of the concerted numbers, those for solo voices come out best. The double quartet ("He shall give His angels charge over thee") and the unaccompanied trio in Part II. are particularly well reproduced. Some lapses in intonation show, however, that Mendelssohn's part-writing is not as simple as it looks, unless it be that its very simplicity exposes more readily the faults of singers.

The part of Elijah is sung by Mr. Harold Williams, who does well in the suppliant passages, but fails to give conviction to the air "It is enough." Miss Isobel Baillie, the chief soprano, has a voice that records well, and her performance would be excellent if she did not always take Mendelssohn's note-values quite so literally where they mis-accent the English text. A little freedom, as Mr. Harold Williams shows, can make sense of the words without doing violence to the music. The contralto solos are sung by Miss Clara Serena, who is least good in "O Rest in the Lord" and best in "Woe unto them who forsake Him!" The performance is conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson, who seems to have controlled the performers well. It is probably not his fault that there is some ragged playing, especially in the accompaniments to the recitatives.

GARDENS ON LONDON STATIONS

Directors of the Underground Railway yesterday made a tour of the gardens on stations and awarded the following:—

1st prizes to Ealing Common station and Ealing Broadway; 2nd to Walham Green, Acton Town (Signal Dept.), and Acton Town (East Platforms); 3rd to Walham Green, Acton Town (East Platforms), and Northfields; 4th prizes to Minories Junction, Hanbury Town (West Platforms), Sudbury Town (East Platforms), and Boston Manor.

Entertainments

BAYREUTH FESTIVAL OPENED

"TANNHAUSER"

(FROM OUR MUSIC CRITIC)

BAYREUTH, JULY 22.

The Wagner festival at Bayreuth opened auspiciously to-day with *Tannhäuser*, newly mounted with elaborate scenery and presented under the stage direction of Herr Siegfried Wagner and the musical direction of Signor Arturo Toscanini.

In securing the great Italian conductor to take charge of the opening performances of the festival the authorities of the Festspielhaus have certainly done something to fulfil Wagner's dream of the fellowship of all the artists. Signor Toscanini, working with an orchestra and a chorus of German players and singers, and with principals drawn from many of the leading opera houses of the German-speaking world, has produced a wonderful unity of *ensemble*, and has given a conception of *Tannhäuser* which finds new significance in what is familiar, and by replacing what is generally omitted convinces us of the rightness of Wagner's own proportions.

We must defer discussion of details, but it may be said here that the singers who created the strongest impression were Mme. Maria Müller, whose beautiful voice as Elisabeth was commanding alike when it was exerted to its full power and in many intimate and quiet details; and Herr Janssen, whose singing as Wolfram was equal to hers, and was at once rich in quality and subtle in sympathy. Mme. Ruth Jost-Arden, making her first appearance on the Bayreuth stage, created an excellent impression, but it must be confessed that Herr Pilinsky, whose youth and good looks made him a very picturesque figure as Tannhäuser, had not the vocal quality to enable him to stand out in such a cast as this.

The effective scenes and finely managed grouping of the figures, particularly in the scene of the Hall of Song, made the opera a delight to the eye. But the care for realism seemed carried unnecessarily far by the introduction of real cow-bells mingling with the shepherd's pipe in Act I. and a real pack of hounds to accompany the Landgraf's hunting party.

THE FILM WORLD

BOOKING TERMS

The recent decision of cinema exhibitors to refuse to book films after September 1 unless the booking terms are arranged on a more equitable basis was discussed by the film renters and exhibitors at a special meeting held in London yesterday. Since the advent of the talking film, renters, by demanding a minimum guarantee, have been securing a percentage of gross receipts much in excess of the amounts previously obtained for silent pictures, and, with takings back to normal level, exhibitors find their profit diminishing in proportion, and in some instances to the point of loss. Exhibitors at their annual conference held recently at Blackpool therefore recommended that no film should be booked with any renter who stipulated that any guarantee should be rendered or disk charge paid by the exhibitor. This recommendation has been approved by all branches of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, and a special committee will probably be set up to consider ways and means of putting into effect the recommendation.

Mr. H. VICTOR DAVIS, lately president of the C.E.A., in discussing the question of guarantees, said there were at least four classes of reasons given for their imposition. The first was that, unless there were guarantees, the renters had no record in the office of what they were doing in a branch, and it was for the satisfaction of their travellers that guarantees should be put on. Secondly, there was the old reason that these contracts were to be put into the bank in order to raise money for the production of other films. That sounded plausible enough, but he did not think it held water, because he could not imagine the bankers of a renting firm declaring a dividend of three and a half millions needing a few guarantees in order to ensure the safety of an advance for other films. He imagined that if a firm had not such a splendid dividend to declare they would know perfectly well they would have a better estimate from the past history of the cinemas than any guarantees could give them, because some guarantees were only a fraction of what the films produced. A third reason given was that there was reason to believe that there were some people who were not honest in their returns, and a guarantee had to be put on to make sure that the renters got an adequate return. If there were such men it was the duty of the renters to find them out. A fourth reason given was that it was often found that a man would book a film at a percentage, and because he heard it had gone elsewhere would want it postponed so that the renters could not get to show it. Then, in the absence of a guarantee, they had no hold upon him, whereas, with a guarantee, they could call upon him to pay his guarantee as from the date of the original booking of the film. There was a lot of reason in that if the practice of a man evading contractual obligations was in existence, but he conceived that there would be no obligation on the part of any exhibitor to an agreed sum being paid if a film was not shown on the date contracted for, as in the old "silent" days.

No real hardship was imposed upon the renter, Mr. Davis said, if he dispensed with guarantees, because he had already dispensed with them over large tracts of the trading in the country. It was true that some of the circuits might be paying guarantees on some big films; but, generally speaking, the great circuits did not pay them, and there were many tracts where independent exhibitors did not pay them. Generally speaking, they were past history in London. The whole thing was higgledy-piggledy. In other words, the renter said he was going to get them where he could.

NEW BRITISH "TALKIES"

A film version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's play *The Fires of Fate* will be made next month by the Twickenham Film Studios, Limited. This story, which is founded on his book, "The Tragedy of the Korosko," would appear to be ideal for film purposes, and will be directed by Mr. Leslie S. Hiscott. It is probable that the production unit will leave for Egypt for the desert exteriors, and negotiations are already pending for a well-known actor to play the leading rôle. In the meantime, the company is engaged in producing *The Call of the Sea*, a naval story, in which Mr. Henry Edwards and Miss Chrissie White will appear. Production has also begun at Elstree of a screen version of the stage farce *Almost a Honeymoon*, with Miss Dodo Watts, Mr. Clifford Mollison, and Mr. Donald Calthrop in the cast. Another transition from stage to screen is *A Warm Corner*, in which Mr. Leslie Henson, Miss Heather Thatcher, Mr. Austin Melford, and Miss Connie Ediss will play the principal parts. The picture is to be directed by Mr. Arthur Saville for the Gainsborough Picture Corporation. A film version of Sheridan's *The School for Scandal* has also been completed by Mr. Maurice Elvey.

A French version of *Atlantic*, the British International picture, of which English and German versions have already been presented in London, is shortly to be put on at the Avenue Pavilion. This experiment of showing three versions of the same picture, each in a different language, is said to be the first of the kind ever attempted. Another British International picture, *The "W" Plan*, is to be presented at the Empire during next month.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*All Quiet on the Western Front.*
ASTORIA.—*Arizona Kid* and *Three Sisters.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*The Case of Sergeant Grischa.*
CAPITOL.—*The Sunsuker* and *The Runaway Bride.*
CARLTON.—*With Byrd at the South Pole.*
DOMINION.—*Phantom of the Opera.*
EMPIRE.—*The Ship from Shanghai* and *The Richest Man in the World.*
KENSINGTON.—*Their Own Desire* and *Navy Blues.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Paramount on Parade.*
NEW GALLERY.—*The Girl in the Moon* and *Dancing Feet.*
PLAZA.—*The Benson Murder Case* and *Stark Nature.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Song o' my Heart* and *The Flirting Widow.*
REGAL.—*The Bad One* and *The Flirting Widow.*
STOLL.—*The Saturday Night Kid* and *Their Own Desire.*
TIVOLI.—*Symphony in Two Flats* and *Prince of Diamonds.*

TEAM CHESS AT HAMBURG

VERY CLOSE SCORING

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HAMBURG, JULY 21

The tenth and eleventh rounds of the Team Tournament were played to-day, and the position was made very interesting by the fact that most of the leading teams had a bad morning. Germany lost to the United States, thanks to F. Samisch having to make 20 moves in five minutes; Holland should lose to Lithuania; and Poland has the worst of it against Austria.

The positions at the end of the eleventh round were:—Hungary 27½ (one adjourned), United States 27½ (two adjourned), Czechoslovakia 27½ (three adjourned), British Empire 27 (two adjourned), Holland 27 (three adjourned), Germany 26½ (two adjourned), Austria 26 (three adjourned), Poland 25 (six adjourned). It is possible that any one of these countries may win the Cup.

The following are the results of the two rounds played to-day:—

TENTH ROUND

BRITISH EMPIRE		**ICELAND**	
Sultan Khan	0	E. Glifer	1
F. D. Yates	1	A. Asgeirsson	0
T. H. Tylor	½	E. Thorvaldsson	½
W. Winter	1	J. Gudmundsson	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½
HUNGARY		**SPAIN**	
G. Maroczy	1	V. Marin	0
A. Vajda	1	A. Ribera	0
K. Havasi	1	M. Golmayo	0
A. Takacs	1	P. Soler	0
TOTAL	4	TOTAL	0
DENMARK		**FINLAND**	
E. Andersen	1	B. Rasmussen	0
A. Desler	½	H. Larsen	½
K. Ruben	½	I. Rahm	—
T. E. Gemzoe	1	T. Gaulin	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		**FRANCE**	
S. Flohr	1	I. Bethedet	0
K. Treybal	—	A. Gromer	—
J. Reiss	—	M. Duchamp	—
A. Pokorny	1	A. Vobsin	0
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	0
LITHUANIA		**HOLLAND**	
S. Macht	½	H. Weenink	½
M. Scheinberg	—	J. Scheinberg	1
J. Vistanetzki	½	D. Noteboom	0
L. Abramavicius	½	J. H. van den Bosch	½
		S. Landau	0
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	1
LATVIA		**NORWAY**	
F. Apschenceck	1	O. Hovind	—
V. Petrow	1	O. M. Olsen	0
M. Feigin	1	E. Halversen	0
A. Taube	½	O. K. Jorgensen	½
TOTAL	3½	TOTAL	1½
UNITED STATES		**GERMANY**	
F. J. Marshall	1	F. Samisch	—
I. Kashdan	1	C. Ahues	0
H. Steiner	—	H. Wagner	—
J. A. Anderson	1	C. Carls	½
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½
SWEDEN		**RUMANIA**	
G. Staahlberg	1	S. Balogh	—
K. Berndtsson	0	A. Baratz	0
G. Stoltz	—	A. Tyroler	0
E. Lundin	1	H. Taubmann	1
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	1
AUSTRIA		**POLAND**	
H. Kmoch	—	A. Rubinstein	—
H. Muller	—	S. Tartakower	—
E. Eliskases	1	D. Przepiorka	0
J. Lokvenc	—	P. Makarczky	—
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	0

ELEVENTH ROUND

BRITISH EMPIRE		**FINLAND**	
Sultan Khan	—	R. Krogius	—
F. D. Yates	1	H. Larsen	0
Sir G. A. Thomas	—	B. Rasmusson	—
W. Winter	1	T. Gaulin	0
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	0
UNITED STATES		**NORWAY**	
F. J. Marshall	—	E. Halversen	—
I. Kashdan	1	O. Hovind	0
H. Steiner	—	A. Krogdahl	—
J. A. Anderson	1	O. M. Olsen	0
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	0
GERMANY		**RUMANIA**	
F. Samisch	—	S. Balogh	—
C. Carls	1	A. Baratz	0
H. Wagner	½	A. Tyroler	—
K. Richter	—	T. Gudju	1
TOTAL	1½	TOTAL	1½
HUNGARY		**SWEDEN**	
G. Maroczy	—	G. Staahlberg	—
A. Takacs	0	E. Lundin	1
K. Havasi	—	G. Stoltz	—
		E. Jacobsen	½
TOTAL	1½	TOTAL	1½
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		**ICELAND**	
S. Flohr	—	E. Glifer	—
K. Treybal	—	J. Gudmundsson	0
A. Pokorny	1	E. Thorvaldsson	0
		A. Asgeirsson	—
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	0
HOLLAND		**LATVIA**	
D. Noteboom	—	A. Taube	—
H. Weenink	—	M. Feigin	—
J. H. Van den Bosch	½	F. Apschenceck	½
S. Landau	—	V. Petrow	—
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	1
FRANCE		**SPAIN**	
A. Alekhine	—	M. Golmayo	—
I. Betbeder	—	V. Marin	—
M. Duchamp	1	D. Lafora	0
A. Gromer	0	P. Soler	—
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	1
POLAND		**DENMARK**	
A. Rubinstein	—	A. Olsen	—
S. Tartakower	½	A. Desler	—
P. Makarczky	—	E. Andersen	½
P. Frydman	—	T. W. Gemzoe	—
TOTAL	½	TOTAL	½

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.—Mrs. Stevenson drew with Fräulein Hegschel; Frau Wolf-Kalmar beat Fröken Beskow; Miss Menchik had the bye.

AN OLD SOUTHWARK TAVERN

The Libraries Committee of Southwark Borough Council have asked the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E., to present to the Cuming Museum, Walworth-road, S.E., a stone which is embedded in the garden wall of the hospital. The stone, which bears the date 1716, consists of two panels. One bears the arms of the City Ward of Bridge Without, which is now Southwark, and the other a representation of a squatting dog holding a duck by the neck. According to local records a tavern was built about 1640 in that part of St. George's Fields now included in the hospital grounds. It was the centre of a very popular pastime of the period, in which sportsman matched the strength and the skill of his dog against the elusiveness of a terrified duck. It is mentioned in records that the "Dog v. Duck Tavern" was well patronized by "the quality" between 1754 and 1770. About 25 years later the building was converted into a bakery, and later came into the possession of the Bethlem Hospital authorities, who have preserved the sign of the famous tavern.

PAGEANT OF ITALIAN PICTURES

A matinée performance will be held to-day at the Gaiety Theatre in aid of the General Lying-in Hospital, Lambeth, when the "Pageant of Italian Pictures" which was produced in the early part of the season will be repeated in response to many requests. Among those who are taking part are Lady Eleanor Smith, who will pose as Mantegna's "St. George"; Lady Moira Combe, who represents her presentation of Da Forli's "Angel"; Lady Diana Cooper, who poses as the statue of the Tuscan Madonna; and Mrs. Claude Leigh as the da Fiesole Madonna. Other famous pictures with their own backgrounds and lighting arrangements under the direction of Captain Troubridge, will be shown. A music-hall programme has been arranged for Part II., and among the artists are Mr. George Robey, Miss Sophie Tucker, and the Nine Allisons, the acrobatic team from the Savoy Hotel.

VISITORS AT THE OLD BAILEY

M. René-Renoult, Vice-President of the French Senate and former Minister of Justice, visited the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He was received by the Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), and occupied a seat on the Bench in the Recorder's Court. M. René-Renoult was accompanied by his secretary, Dr. Kleté, of the French Bar, and by M. Monet, a French Deputy.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND VARIETY

Mr. Leslie Henson, Miss Norah Howard, and Miss Zaidee Jackson are among the contributors to the variety entertainment which is to be broadcast to-night at 7.30 from the National station. The principal items in the London Regional programme are a recital by the Northern Singers and an orchestral concert, to be conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 23, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME — (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Week in Westminster, by Miss E. Picton Turberville. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. **2-2.30** :—Lesley Duff (soprano); Burton Harper (baritone). **4** :—Percy Manchester (tenor); Julius Ungerson (violin); Robert Barclay Wilson (pianoforte). **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: The Family has been invited to gather round the microphone. **6** :—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—Schumann Songs, sung by Helen Henschel. **7-7.20** :—Impressions of Our Trade with Southern and Eastern Africa, by Alderman A. R. Atkey (Department of Overseas Trade talk).

7.30 :—Leslie Henson (comedian), Norah Howard, at present appearing in "Bitter Sweet," and Bernard Clifton, in songs and duets; music by George Posford and Harry Pepper; lyrics by George Posford and Ralph Neale; Edwin Styles (comedian); Zaidee Jackson in Negro Spirituals; Edith Gunthorpe and Cecil Haumer (duets for two pianos); Sister Helen, a sketch by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, with Barbara Couper, Charles Hawtrey, and Marjorie Clarke-Jervoise. **9** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m. only**). **9.25** :—Plotting a Detective Story, a Plot between Miss Dorothy L. Sayers and Mr. Anthony Berkeley. **10.15** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Joan Coxon (soprano). **11-12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Orchestra from the Ambassador Club.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Organ Recital by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Alda Gardiner (contralto). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—Midland Regional programme. **8** :—Iceland, by Mrs. Engel Lund. **8.30** :—News. **8.35** :—A Recital by the Northern Singers. **9** :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Percy Pitt; Elsa Karen (pianoforte). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Orchestra from the Ambassador Club.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **1.30-3** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Edmond Letts (baritone); Una Truman (pianoforte). **5.15** :—Children: The Enchanted Horseshoes, a Fairy Tale, by Elizabeth Halford; Songs by Cuthbert Ford (baritone); The Catchfly and Minerva, a Nature Story, by Jessie Bayliss-Elliott; Mercia Stotesbury (violin). **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Mercia Stotesbury (violin). **8** :—London Regional programme. **8.35** :—The Concord Follies, presented by Charles Wade and Hylda Romney, relayed from the Jephson Gardens, Royal Leamington Spa. **9.15** :—The Midland Pianoforte Sextet, directed by Frank Cantell; Claire Davis (soprano). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.5** :—The Octet, from Edinburgh; Mary Macleod (contralto). **5** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe—Horticulture. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1-2** :—Madame van Aalst's Ladies' Orchestra, relayed from The Plaza, Dublin. **4** :—Dance Music. **5** :—John Donnan (tenor). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Regional News. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.15-11** :—The Orchestra; Doreen Jenkins (harp); Harry Dymon (flute).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.19** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—The Station Trio: Frank Thomas (violin), Ronald Harding (violoncello); Hubert Fenzelly (pianoforte); Irene Bonas (soprano). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.15-11** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **4** :—Time; Concert. **5** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Time. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—German Language from the Capitol. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—Mary Macleod (contralto), from Aberdeen; the Octet, from Edinburgh. **5** :—See Glasgow. **5.47** :—Birthdays. **5.53** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. S. Thsbolm: Propagation. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.5** :—See Aberdeen. **5** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Band of The King's Own Scottish Borderers with Pipes, conducted by T. Kingston-Jarvis, Bandmaster, Pipe-Major W. Forrest; Musician J. Dow (trombone solo), relayed from the Bandstand, Morecambe. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.15-11** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, from Cardiff.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News; Mid-Week Sports Bulletin. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15** :—See Cardiff. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.),**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Manchester. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7 :—Trio Music and News. **10** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange. **10.5** :—Orchestral Selections. **10.30** :—Soprano Solos. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—El bandido de la sierra—Drama in Verse in Three Acts and an Epilogue (Luis Fernandez Ardavin).

BELGRADE (432.m., 2.5kw.—7 :—Readings. **7.30** :—Chamber Concert by the Station Quartet; Selection from The Pearl Fishers (Bizet); Romance sans paroles (Ratey); Schon Rosmarin (Kreisler); Prelude (Debussy); Meditation from Thais (Massenet); Wagnerians—a Fantasia on Wagner Motives. **8.30** :—Yugoslavian Song Recital. **9** :—Orchestral Concert; March, The Gladiators (Blankenburg); Waltz, Moonlight on the Alster (Fetras); Intermezzo, Tzar and Carpenter (Lotzing); Selection from Lakme (Delibes); Barcarolle (Tchaikovsky); Selection from Capitan (Sousa). **10** :—Time and News. **10.15** :—Orchestral Concert, from the Café Royal Car.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m., 26kw.—4 :—See Hamburg. **5.30** :—Talks. **7.35** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—Violin Recital. Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin in A minor op. 23 (Beethoven); Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin in G Major op. 78 (Brahms). **8.30** :—Programme from Breslau, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m., 1.5kw.—7 :—Song Recitals. **7.25** :—Labour Market Report. **7.30** :—Catalogue of Operatic Music; Overture, William Tell (Rossini); Prologue, I Pagliacci (Leoncavallo); Selection from Martha (Flotow); Flower Song from Carmen (Bizet); Waltz from Der Freischütz (Weber); Two Arias from The Magic Flute (Mozart); Overture, Mignon (Thomas); Aria from Mignon (Thomas); Aria from Rigoletto (Verdi); Coronation March from The Prophet (Meyerbeer); Toreador Song from Carmen (Bizet); Prayer from Der Freischütz (Weber); Selection from Der Freischütz (Weber); Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni); Drinking Song and Serenade from Don Juan (Mozart); One Fine Day, Aria Song from Madame Butterfly (Puccini); Faust Waltz and Jewel Song from Faust (Gounod); Arias from La Tosca (Puccini), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Dance Music, from the Hotel Eden. **12.30 a.m. (Thursday)** :—Concert.

BERNE (483m., 1kw.—7.58 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Topical Talk. **8.20** :—Orchestral Selections. **9** :—Chamber Music. **10** :—News and Weather. **10.15** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 12.5kw.—7.35 :—See Prague. **8.20** :—Programme from Brno. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m., —7.5 :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Trio Music. **8** :—Weather and Topical Talk, followed by The Well-fitting Dress Coat—an Improbable Comedy (Gabriel Dregely). **10** :—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements.

BRNO (342m., 2.4kw.—7.35 :—Talks. **8.20** :—Tahiti Islands—Wireless Scene. **8.50** :—Instrumental Selections. **10.15** :—News; Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Gramophone Records. **8.20** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—7 :—Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra. **8** :—Readings. **8.35** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **10** :—Gramophone Records of Tristan und Isolde, opera (Wagner).

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7.5kw.—6.50 :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Relations, vaudeville in one act (Nielsen). **9** :—Celio Recital of Scandinavian Music. **9.50** :—Report of the Non-Political Radio Clubs and News. **10** :—Orchestral Concert—Marche de l'Armée Francaise (Boiel-dieu); Waltz, Himmelsfunken (Waldteufel); Dance from an Tonkin (Desormes); Overture, Jean de Paris (Boieldieu); Selection from La Bohème (Puccini); Aria Ancora (Tosti); Cancion del preso (Alonso). In the Interval, Relay from the Central Post Office. **1 a.m. (Wednesday)**—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m., 7kw.—7.20 :—Announcements; Weather. **7.30** :—Concert. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Talk. **8.40** :—Concert of Light Music.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.):—Review of Educational Affairs. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.15** :—Talk. **9.35** :—Violin and Pianoforte Recital. **10.20** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **10.45** :—Gramophone Concert and Dance Records.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m., 1.5kw.—7 :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5** :—See Stuttgart. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.30** :—Reading. **9.15** :—See Stuttgart. **10.15** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (210m.), HANOVER (365m.), KIEL (252.2m., —4 :—Concert of New Chamber Music. **5.30** :—Educational Programme. **5.55** :—Talk. **6.20** :—Variety Programme. **7** :—Talk. **7.50** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. **8** :—Music and Literature. 1001-1150 (Hoboeken). **10.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.50** :—Concert from the Café Wallhof.

HILVERSUM (298m., 6.5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m. :—Time; Concert. **8.40** :—Harmonium Recital. **9.40** :—Relay of the National Assembly of the Salvation Army. **11.10** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Sacred Music. **12.55** :—Salvation Army Assembly. **3.40** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **4.10** :—Reading. **4.40** :—Children. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Recital of Sacred Songs. **7.20** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Vocal and Instrumental Programme relayed from the Park Cinema, Amsterdam-Zuid. **10.10** :—News. **10.20** :—Choral Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Religious Programme. **11.40** :—Police Notes. **11.55** :—Gramophone Records. **1.40** :—Recitations. **2.10** :—Children's Hour. **3.10** :—Handicraft Lesson. **4.25** :—Organ Recital. **5.25** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.55** :—Police Notes. **7.40** :—Talk on the following transmission. **7.55** :—Orchestral Concert from the Kurhaus, Scheveningen. After the Programme: News and Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,850m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.). Recital of Songs. **7.50** :—Dance Music. **8.45** :—News. Dance Music.

**LANGENBERG (

Imperial and Foreign News

STALIN AND HIS RIVALS

VICTORY AT THE CONGRESS

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

The delegates to the sixteenth congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. have now mostly left Moscow and returned to their posts in the various parts of the Soviet dominions. The Soviet Press throughout the land has proclaimed a "complete victory for the General Line of the Communist Party under the leadership of Comrade Stalin."

This is the first time that Stalin has been openly referred to in official language as "leader" of the party in such a general way. Since the death of Lenin in 1924 he has been general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. He has not been given any new official post or status, but he has acquired a dominating position in the party, and there is none to dispute his new title.

The congress, which opened on June 26 in the Grand Theatre at Moscow, is rightly described in the official Soviet Press as a record in many ways. There were 2,159 delegates, but every resolution proposed from the platform was passed unanimously. There were leaders of the "dangerous Right-Wing heresy" present, but (say *Izvestia* and *Pravda*) they were dumbfounded from the outset and dared not raise their voices. They even voted for resolutions directed against themselves. It was the first congress at which the general harmony was not broken by some form of organized opposition.

Stalin opened the congress with a seven-hour speech giving an account of the stewardship of the Central Committee for the last 2½ years. He claimed a number of "grandiose" successes on the industrialization and collectivization (agricultural) "fronts," and blamed provincial comrades and anti-Bolshevist "wreckers" for distortions of the "General Line" of the party which led to excesses and disorders on the countryside during the spring. The Central Committee had, he said, taken timely measures in March and rescued the programme from ruin; the harvest of the present year would show how colossal was the progress they had made among the peasants towards the complete socialization of agriculture and the production of grain for the market.

RIGHT-WING SCAPEGOATS

Then followed a "debate" on the report of Comrade Stalin, but it had been announced that the slightest criticism of the party's General Line would be crushed without mercy, as that had been fixed once and for all. It was, therefore, impossible to subject the report to any real discussion, as Stalin claimed to give the genuine "Leninist" interpretation of this General Line. The magic of the word "Leninist" made his position unassailable. But how could the debate be carried on if the slightest criticism was to be considered as a deadly offence? Speakers found a way out of the difficulty by dragging in what they called the "Right-Wing leaders." They had to be dragged in, for they had refused to oppose "Leninist" Stalin and his "General Line." As they would not speak they were abused for their silence. For "opposition in thought" Rykoff, Tomsky, and Bukharin were made scapegoats. They had been charged with open opposition last year, and had publicly expressed repentance. They were now told that their repentance was insincere. They were called upon to explain.

Rykoff and Tomsky addressed the congress, assuring it that they were sincere. They had, indeed, involuntarily been guilty of errors and omissions since their declaration of repentance, but they agreed entirely with the General Line of the party and would do their utmost to carry it out. Humble though it was, their explanation was pronounced insufficient. Speaker after speaker required that they should declare that their errors and omissions had been wilful, not merely involuntary, otherwise their presence in the party could not be tolerated. According to the censored reports, Rykoff and Tomsky refused to admit that they had wilfully infringed party discipline. Bukharin was ill and absent. He was subjected to a similar attack and reproached for not replying from his sickbed.

Stalin then made a second speech, pommelling his fallen colleagues in a very unsportsmanlike way. The attack on them was apparently not originally in the programme, as both Rykoff and Tomsky had been "elected" members of the Presidium of the congress only two days before, and the congress had applauded their appearance on the platform. But for the remaining fortnight of the congress they were "in the stocks" in their exalted position, the butt of the whole congress and objects for general merriment and abuse.

A PACKED CABINET

At the last sitting of the congress, on Sunday, July 13, the Central Committee of the party and other organs were "re-elected." The committee consists of 71 members, as formerly, and Rykoff, Tomsky, and Bukharin are all included in it. The Soviet Press explains that the congress decided to give them another—a last—chance. On the same day the Central Committee held its first sitting and elected the new Politbureau, the real "cabinet" which guides the actions of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the Third International.

The new Politbureau is composed of 10 members—Stalin, Rykoff, Kalinin, Voroshiloff, Molotoff, Rudzutak, Kuibysheff, Kaganovich, Kossior, and Kiroff. The old Politbureau of nine members had included Bukharin and Tomsky, but they were disgraced last year in consequence of friction with Stalin. During the agricultural excesses last spring Rykoff, Kalinin, and Voroshiloff were also in conflict with Stalin; but when Stalin gave way in March and called for moderation on the countryside in order to sow the spring seeds they came into line with him again. Kalinin and Voroshiloff were allowed to escape without a stain on their characters, but the rivalry which has always existed between Rykoff and Stalin remained, and their differences were not really composed. The three new members—Kaganovich, Kossior, and Kiroff—have been trusted supporters of Stalin for a long time. Stalin has therefore the compact support of the whole Politbureau except Rykoff, and even if Kalinin and Voroshiloff waver he is strong enough to carry through any policy he may propose.

There appears to be no essential difference of opinion among the leaders as regards Soviet policy to-day. The divergences of a few months ago were almost entirely to do with Stalin's policy of lightning collectivization on the countryside and the immediate extermination of the *kulaki*. The slackening of the pace and the denunciation of violent excesses which were proclaimed in March was a victory for the methods which Rykoff had advocated, but Stalin was able to proclaim that the excesses were distortions of this policy by incompetent and overzealous officials.

It is uncertain whether Stalin will continue the present more gentle methods of collectivization or revert to the dragooning policy of last winter. The congress declared that the extermination of the *kulaki* must be continued, and that the peasants must be induced to adopt collective farming until no individual farms remained in the Soviet Union. But a warning was added that this process would take some time, and that the voluntary principle must not be violated. Yakovlieff, the official spokesman on the peasant question, stated that the *kulaki* would offer stubborn resistance to the exterminators, but no mercy would be shown, as this class of individual peasant-farmer must be destroyed at all costs.

The reports at the congress were based on the assumption that the country was yielding a good harvest, and that it would soon be gathered in. But the season is well advanced, and the authorities have delayed their reports on the condition and quantity of crops. Authentic news is awaited with anxiety.

The congress was faced with several problems, including the vital problem of maintaining food supplies for town and country, but these have all been left exactly where they were. The main, if not the only, achievement which is claimed for this packed congress is a "victory for the General Line of the Party," and this victory of the General Line is merely a victory of the General Secretary, who has received *carte blanche* from the congress to pursue a leftward or rightward policy in the country as he may think fit and to alternate these directions at will.

IRAQ AND THE NEW TREATY

HOSTILE PRESS COMMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, JULY 22

After taking several days to consider the text of the new Anglo-Iraqi Treaty, the majority of Iraqi newspapers have decided to adopt a most hostile attitude. The only journal to defend it is *Al Iraq*, a newspaper friendly to the present Cabinet, which says that Iraq, at her present stage of development, cannot expect better terms.

The newspaper says that although complete independence is not given, the Treaty gives Iraq advantages which the people of Syria, although more advanced and better educated, have not yet obtained, while the terms which Great Britain has conceded to Iraq are better than those offered to Egypt.

All the other newspapers make bitter comments, one writer suggesting that, although the Treaty is sweetened for decorative purposes, the word "independence" is like a large golden vessel offered to the Iraqis, containing instead of wine a dose of Epsom salts in the hope that the gorgeous manner of the presentation will compensate for the bitter taste of the contents of the goblet.

One widely-read newspaper declares that the Treaty is a fresh proof that Great Britain has no sympathy with the cause of struggling Iraq, and that it is a black spot in the history of the national strivings of this dominated country. "Let us, therefore, look for other means of deliverance and drive from our minds the great illusion that we may secure independence by means of treaties and agreements, which, concluded between two parties, are for the sole benefit of one."

An extremist journal publishes an unveiled threat, saying that before long a situation will arise "similar to that over which the curtain of 10 years has been drawn." The reference is to the rebellion of 1920.

LAPUA AIMS IN FINLAND

"ABOLITION OF PARTY TYRANNY"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, JULY 22

The abduction of M. Hakkila [who was Vice-President of the Diet just dissolved] continues to exercise public opinion, which regards it as indicating that the Lapua (anti-Communist) leaders have lost their hold on certain unruly elements who are indulging in terrorism on their own account. To-day M. Kares, vicar of Lapua parish, and, with M. Kosola, the most important Lapuan leader, issued a declaration of the Lapuans' aims and tendencies.

M. Kares says that the movement represents a kind of revolution which is necessary to abolish the tyranny of Parliamentary parties. It is evidently impossible, he says, to substitute other authority without exercising coercion, and the Lapuans, luckily, have been compelled hitherto to resort only to the destruction of Communist newspapers and to abductions. M. Kares realizes that the outrages have shocked many people, but he hopes that real Lapuans will persevere in their efforts to achieve their goal. He contends that the Social-Democrats are responsible for the fact that the Communists will be able to take part in the coming elections unless they are prevented by the Lapuans or by a special interpretation of the law, and he expects that patriotic resentment will increase with the approaching election.

This declaration is supplemented by a leading article in to-day's *Hufvudstadsbladet*, written by a member of the present Government, Professor Witting, who says that the causes of the present political crisis include the Communist terror in the factories, the large amount of emigration, the high crime rate, and the increasing drunkenness in spite of prohibition. He also severely criticizes the Parliamentary system and the politicians and condemns proportional representation as encouraging the formation of many parties, with consequent bargaining between parties in the Diet. The present method of conducting State affairs, he says, has resulted in short-lived Cabinets and the Diet's supremacy. Finland has much to reform.

FRENCH INSURANCE LAW

A STRIKE AT LILLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 22

Sixty per cent. of the workmen employed in the metal industries at Lille went on strike this morning. The strike was ordered as a protest against the refusal of the employers to raise wages to meet the subscriptions demanded from all workmen under the new social insurance law. Negotiations between the workmen and the employers' representatives still continue.

*** The new French Social Insurance Law, which came into force on July 1, provides that all wage-earners of both sexes whose total remuneration, excluding family allowances, does not exceed 15,000f. (£120) a year, or in certain industrial areas and towns of over 200,000 inhabitants 18,000f. (£144) a year, shall contribute 8 per cent. of such income to an insurance fund and that the employers shall contribute a like amount.

U.S. HEAT WAVE BREAKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 22

The heat wave shows signs of breaking to-day. Humidity is very high, but the temperature from noon onwards was only 84deg., compared with the 99deg. reached yesterday afternoon. Twelve persons died from heat prostration in the New York metropolitan area yesterday.

The city authorities ordered all parks to be thrown open to the public during the night; they were filled with thousands sleeping on benches and on the grass. Others spent the night on the piers along the river fronts. Storms and a drop in temperature are reported from various parts of the country to-day.

CHANGES IN SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE

GERMAN APPRECIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 22

The appointment of Litvinoff to succeed Tchitcherin as Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs is regarded here as no more than the official confirmation of a state of affairs which has prevailed for some three years. The appointment, over Karakhan's head, of Krestinsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, to be Director of the European Department and senior Deputy Commissar comes, on the other hand, as something of a surprise, and various conclusions are drawn.

Krestinsky has been Soviet Ambassador here for nearly 10 years. *Germania* sees in his new appointment confirmation of the fact that Berlin is regarded by the Soviet Government as the most important diplomatic post and a suitable training ground for a distinguished career among the rulers of Moscow.

It infers that Krestinsky's work in Berlin has been thoroughly satisfactory to the Moscow authorities and observes that in Germany there have been many opportunities to realize that his achievements are commensurate in every respect with his reputation. If, the newspaper says, it had not been for the activity of the Soviet Embassy, political communism in Germany would certainly not have been so excellently organized and in harmony with Moscow as it is. Karakhan, on the other hand, was the instigator of the Bolshevist movement in China, the failure of which is not likely to be forgiven him in Moscow.

In other comments it is pointed out that in Litvinoff the Soviet Foreign Commissariat has a man with English connexions and a knowledge of British ways and affairs, and is now acquiring in Krestinsky a man with a thorough knowledge and appreciation of Germany and German thought. The *Vossische Zeitung* recalls a joke current some years ago in Moscow, where it was said that Krestinsky could very well be put in the late Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's place as German Ambassador, and that the Count could equally well be entrusted with Russian interests in Berlin.

More seriously speaking, in spite of the periods of friction caused by Communist activities in Germany, with Soviet encouragement, the change can hardly be unwelcome to the German Government at the beginning of a new phase of foreign policy in which the Russian connexion is apparently to be accorded if anything more attention than it has received for some years past. The feeble results of recent attempts to smooth out causes of Soviet-German friction may be attributed in no small degree to the gradual eclipse at the Moscow end of Soviet representatives acquainted with Western ways and ideas, and the increasing difficulty of obtaining comprehension from minds of more Oriental mould. With Krestinsky in Moscow a readier appreciation of German views may be expected.

THE VICTORIA FALLS OUTRAGE

NO TRACE OF MRS. KIRBY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVINGSTONE, JULY 22

In spite of an extensive search, the body of Mrs. Kirby, of Pretoria, who was attacked by a native on the edge of Victoria Falls on Sunday, has not been recovered. A large number of police under European officers have left for the Falls to comb out the Rain Forest.

A white tennis shoe, similar to those worn by Mrs. Kirby, has been found on some rocks at the bottom of the cataract by a man who had been lowered from the top of the Falls to an islet. He also noticed that three branches of bush had been recently broken.

The native who received fatal injuries when he slipped and fell 200ft. while attempting to descend the steep slope to the Silent Pool has been identified as a man named Koni, employed as a servant by a bank clerk at Livingstone. It is ascertained that he left Livingstone to go to the Falls, and that he was wearing a blazer and trousers. It will be recalled that Miss Allison, Mrs. Kirby's companion, declared that the latter's assailant was wearing such a costume.

When found, however, he was wearing shorts. Askari have since found the legs of a pair of trousers, and they are said to correspond with the material worn by Koni. Other visitors to the Falls on Sunday state that they saw a native dressed like Koni; but since the outrage he has not been seen. Miss Allison states that she and Mrs. Kirby first saw the native on a path at the entrance to the Rain Forest. The second time she saw him was when he was struggling with Mrs. Kirby, whose mouth he had stuffed with grass. When Miss Allison ran to the assistance of Mrs. Kirby the native grasped her by the wrist, but she was able to free herself and escape. Miss Allison is unable to identify the body of the native.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

OPINION IN UGANDA!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KAMPALA, JULY 21

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which is composed of Europeans and Indians, has unanimously adopted a memorandum in which agreement is expressed with the statements and conclusions of the recent White Paper on Closer Union. The Chamber requests, however, information as to the allocation of the Customs revenue between the territories and the proportion of the expenses of the Central Authority to be borne by each.

The memorandum recommends that no matters other than those set out in paragraph 5 (I—B) of the White Paper shall be placed under the High Commissioner except after consultation with the local Governments. In regard to paragraph 5 (II.), setting up a Council to assist the High Commissioner, the memorandum urges that the representation of the territories on the Council should be shared equally by officials and non-officials, as an official majority is assured by the three members of the Commissioner's staff. It is urged, further, that the appointment of members of the Council for one year is too short. Referring to paragraph 9 of the White Paper (which deals with the franchise in Kenya, and says that "the establishment of a common electoral roll is the object to be aimed at and attained"), the Chamber recalls its own memorandum of 1929, in which it was urged that Uganda should have power to nominate its own members to the local Legislative Council. This point has been ignored, and the Chamber recommends that the attention of the local Government should be given to it, and presses for a decision. The Chamber further holds that there is nothing to discuss in the Memorandum on Native Policy, issued at the same time as the White Paper.

Generally, the Chamber's memorandum represents opinion here on native policy, and shows little or no change from that held in the past. Uganda is against federation, but if it is forced into it, then it is inclined to accept the proposed scheme of the White Paper, which safeguards its interests.

THE VILNA QUESTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 22

According to a message from Kovno M. Grinius, the former President of Lithuania, said, in a statement to Baltic pressmen, that he had come to the conclusion that Lithuania must emerge from her isolation and cooperate with her neighbours, including Poland. Friendship with Poland was possible if the Lithuanian Government would modify its attitude on the Vilna question, which should not continue to dominate Lithuanian foreign policy.

M. Grinius is now chairman of the Populist Party.

ROUND EUROPE AIR CONTEST

ARRIVALS IN MADRID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

MADRID, JULY 22

The first of the aeroplanes engaged on the air contest round Europe to enter Spain to-day was that piloted by Mr. A. S. Butler. He arrived at Getafe aerodrome, near Madrid, at 4.35 p.m. (British summer time). M. Finat arrived at 5.23 p.m., and M. Arrachart at 5.35 p.m. M. Arrachart had lost time by landing on

the adjoining military aerodrome of Cuatro Vientos. The fourth to arrive was Mr. Thorn, at 6.30 p.m. He was followed by three Germans.

Flying conditions were generally good, and the airmen were spared extreme heat.

PARIS, JULY 22

Mr. Butler was the first to land at Poitiers. He was followed at a few minutes interval by M. Finat (France), Mr. Thorn (Great Britain), M. Arrachart (France), M. Cornez (France), Miss Spooner (Great Britain), Herren Spengler, Morzik, Poss, and Siebel (Germany). The propeller of M. Arrachart's machine was accidentally damaged while he was refilling, and his departure was delayed for an hour.

GERMAN PASSENGER KILLED

Twenty machines reached Bristol from Calais yesterday, and 18 of these continued the journey from Heston back to Calais later in the day. Four machines which had spent Monday night at Heston also went on yesterday. Of these departures two were British entries, Captain H. S. Broad and Mr. Carberry, 13 were Germans, seven were Poles, and one was Swiss. The two machines which did not go on from Heston were both German, one piloted by Herr von Oertzen having to withdraw because one of his passengers was killed.

This accident occurred when the machine landed at Heston. One of the two passengers, Herr Wolff Dietrich von Redern, of Kaiser Allee, Berlin, alighting to take the log book to the control office, turned his head for a moment and walked straight into the airscrew. He was struck on the head. He was immediately taken in the air park ambulance to Hounslow Hospital, but was found to be dead on arrival.

The other German machine which had to stay last night at Heston was that piloted by Herr von Weildan. It was damaged soon after arrival by a spectator who accidentally fell across the tail. Repairs will be finished by noon to-day, and the competitor will then continue. The total number of machines that have arrived at Heston so far is 54, of which 51 have continued the journey.

A SUGGESTED SITE OF SODOM

EXCAVATIONS IN TRANSJORDAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 22

A claim to have discovered the site of Sodom is made in an account recently sent to the Pontificio Istituto Biblico of excavations in Transjordan at Tell Ghassul, four miles to the north-east of the Dead Sea on the Wady el Jorfeh.

Work began last year and a number of houses were discovered containing the remains of ovens, granaries, and mills, together with human remains and quantities of ashes, sometimes forming layers nearly 8in. deep. Other miscellaneous objects were found, such as knives, scalpels, necklaces, quartz and alabaster beads, and pottery. Further excavations were then made to the north and south at distances of about 600 yards. To the south an area of about 1,500 square yards was opened, and the foundations of stone walls belonging to houses of considerable size were found. The conclusion has been reached that the ruins at Tell Ghassul date back to 3000 B.C. and that the site was destroyed about 2000 B.C. The theory is now advanced that the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Belah were all to the north of the Dead Sea, instead of in the Vale of Siddim, at the south end of the Dead Sea, as has hitherto been suggested, and that the more southerly of these excavations have revealed the site of Sodom itself.

PIRACY IN CHINESE SEAS

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, JULY 22

The British steamer Helikon (2,000 tons), *en route* for Saigon from Hong-kong, was seized by pirates on Monday and taken to Bias Bay. The passengers were robbed and 14 of them, all Chinese, were taken ashore, presumably for ransom. The ship was released this morning. There was no resistance and no one was hurt.

The pirates had boarded the vessel at Hong-kong disguised as passengers. With the exception of the captain and three other British, the crew was composed of Chinese.

THE CAPTURED WOMEN MISSIONARIES

PEKING, July 22.—Mr. Martin, the British Consul, and Mr. Muccio, American Consul, left Foochow last Friday after the receipt of a letter from Chinese bandits demanding a ransom for two women missionaries [Miss Harrison and Miss Nettleton] of the Church Missionary Society, who were captured by the bandits some three weeks ago. They have now arrived at Yenpingfu, 100 miles up the river Min, in the hope of effecting the rescue of the missionaries concerned.

The two Consuls are safe, and are being treated with every courtesy.—*Reuter.*

NOMINATIONS IN CANADA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 21

Nominations were received to-day for 171 constituencies throughout Canada, the nominations for the 75 other constituencies having been made last Monday.

The nominations show that there will be a straight fight between the two major parties in most of the ridings of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. In Quebec the Liberals are opposed by Conservatives in all ridings except two, in one of which Mr. Bourassa (Independent) has been returned unopposed. The Quebec returns also show several Independents in the field. In the Prairie Provinces the number of Farmer Party candidates is larger than at the last election. Three women candidates have been nominated for Ontario ridings and two in Quebec.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ALLOWANCE CUT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 22

The estimates for the current financial year which have been tabled in the House of Representatives do not reveal substantial savings except those for defence, in which there is a reduction of £446,000, chiefly in the naval branches. The Air Force estimates are slightly increased, but expenditure for civil aviation development is substantially decreased. The Governor-General's special Canberra allowance is reduced from £2,000 to £500. It is understood that Lord Stonehaven's successor is expected to regard Canberra more as his official home than his predecessors have.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, resuming the debate on the Budget, appealed to the Government to set an example of economy by cutting the costs of administration, which should share the losses which the public were called on to face. Mr. Latham moved a reduction of the first item as an instruction to the Government to reconsider the estimates for the purpose of reducing expenditure, including the salaries of members and Ministers, by about £4,000,000, so as to prevent increase in the cost of living and unemployment which would be brought about by the additional taxation. Mr. Latham indicated that savings could be realized in the public service, in the expenses of Parliament, and in regard to bounties, unemployment, and grants to States. Progress was reported.

The Commonwealth Statistician announces that the weekly basic wage reductions in accordance with the cost-of-living figures for the quarter ended June 30 are as follows:—Melbourne, Perth, and Hobart, 6d.; Brisbane, 4½d.; Sydney, 1s.; and Adelaide, 1s. 6d.

STRIKE OF UNEMPLOYED NEAR SYDNEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JULY 22

One thousand men employed near Sydney on relief works, started to provide sustenance for the distressed unemployed, struck work to-day. Their grievance is that they are paid £3 8s. 9d. for a 40-hour week, whereas the rate of pay under the arbitration award is £4 3s. 4d. for a 40-hour week. The men also claim that the award rate would cover their fares, which they now had to bear themselves under the relief work scale of wages.

VATICAN AND ITALY

A CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 22

An interesting conflict of jurisdiction has, according to the *Tevere*, arisen between the Vatican and the Italian State, in a matter connected with the personal belongings of the late Cardinal Vannutelli.

It is stated that immediately after the Cardinal's death ushers of the Vatican City placed a seal on the doors of his bedroom and study, and went through his papers. Such papers as had to do with the Cardinal's position at the Vatican were, by consent of his "universal heirs," taken away, but they insisted that his private papers should be deposited with one of his relatives, who happened to be a Vatican subject, although not a resident of the Vatican City. As soon as the Vatican authorities learnt that the act of deposit had been duly carried out they gave orders to Signor Rota, the judge of the Vatican tribunal, to seal the trunk containing the papers. They further ordered that the papers were not to be given up to anybody without their consent.

Accordingly, when the Cardinal's "universal heirs" asked for the documents to be restored, the person with whom they were deposited refused to give them up. In consequence of this refusal the heirs have now filed a petition with the Rome Tribunal for an injunction which, if granted, will amount to ordering a Vatican subject to perform an act which he has been expressly prohibited to perform by the Vatican authorities.

The petition is to be heard during the next few days.

COMMUNISM IN THE U.S.

THE AMTORG INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 22

The committee of the House of Representatives, which has an appropriation of $50,000 (£10,000) to investigate Communism in the United States and is now sitting in New York, to-day examined Peter Bogdanoff, chairman of the board of Amtorg—the Soviet trading organization in the United States.

Bogdanoff was called on account of charges against Amtorg contained in documents published on May 2 by Mr. Grover Whalen, then Police Commissioner of New York. The publication of these documents, which, if genuine, would show that Amtorg engaged in political as well as commercial activities here, had an immediate adverse effect on the credit of the corporation. Important American firms who feared a disturbance to their business at a time of general depression did their best to prevent a general inquiry into Amtorg by a Congressional Committee rather than by the Department of Justice. At the same time the authenticity of the documents began to appear somewhat doubtful, especially when it became known that before being taken to Mr. Whalen they had been offered for sale to a news agency here, but refused on the ground that they were probably forged. Mr. Whalen, examined by the Congressional Committee, reaffirmed his belief that they were genuine, but it was decided to be undesirable to produce the proofs in public. It was arranged that these should be produced and considered at some later private session of the committee.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, chairman of the committee, to-day asked Bogdanoff whether every member of the Communist Party was pledged to carry out that party's programme, and whether the provisions of that programme included the overthrow by force of the capitalist form of government and the destruction of the right to own private property. Bogdanoff flatly refused to answer on the ground that it was not permissible for him to discuss politics. Later, after a member of the committee had threatened to have him pronounced in contempt of the committee, he agreed to answer any question about Amtorg. He explained that he was not a member of the Communist Party, having resigned before coming to the United States. He admitted that Amtorg worked under the direction of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, but denied that it took orders exclusively from the Commissariat. He said the clerk in charge of the American division of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade was so unimportant that he had forgotten his name.

THE BLACKS IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, JULY 22

Next month a scientific expedition will leave for Central Australia to make an anthropological and ethnological study of the blacks in the Macdonnell Range area, 160 miles north-east of Alice Springs. The cost is being defrayed out of the funds of the Rockefeller Foundation grant which the Australian National Research Council administers.

The party will consist of university professors and museum authorities not yet named, and research will be conducted on modern anthropological lines in regard to the physical and physiological characteristics, standards of intelligence, and psychology of the blacks. The expedition will make gramophone records of native songs, and make films of native ceremonies, dances, and domestic routine.

ECONOMIC UNION OF LITTLE ENTENTE

YUGOSLAV PROPOSAL TO RUMANIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, JULY 22

A *communiqué* published to-day says that the Yugoslav Foreign Minister has sent to the Yugoslav Minister in Bucharest a "memorandum about the necessity of an economic organization of the States of the Little Entente."

The memorandum says that the only way to combat competition is for the Little Entente to act collectively as one European agricultural organization, which would make direct agreements with the industrial countries of Europe. Rumania and Yugoslavia, owing to the identity of their economic structure, should first make such an agreement between themselves: "for certain special interests it would be to a certain extent a real Customs union." The fact that Czechoslovakia is an industrial country and a partner in the Little Entente, would, the memorandum adds, make the process of agreement between the agricultural and industrial States much easier. The agreement between Yugoslavia and Rumania on the one hand and Czechoslovakia on the other would thereafter be open to all other countries desiring to join it, either on the industrial or agricultural side. In view of the complexity of the question, however, it is necessary that the whole problem should be first discussed in principle at a conference of Yugoslav and Rumanian Ministers.

It would seem that by this memorandum Yugoslavia is disposing in advance of the present negotiations between Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary in Bucharest. It will be noted that the Yugoslav proposal differs from the Polish proposal, as a result of which the Bucharest conference is being held. While the Yugoslav memorandum puts as basis of all further action an agreement within the Little Entente, Poland suggested the calling of a joint conference of States entering the same political sphere of interest as herself. The Polish proposal also reckoned Czechoslovakia as an agrarian State, while the Yugoslav proposal puts it among the industrial countries.

MADMAN WITH MACHINE-GUN

FIGHT WITH HONG-KONG POLICE

HONG-KONG, July 22.—An Indian constable "ran amok" last night at Lok-Ma-Chau police station, on the Kowloon-Kwangtung frontier, shot dead Mrs. Madgwick, wife of the sergeant-in-charge, and mortally wounded a fellow Indian, and then engaged in a machine-gun battle with a force of 50 European police until he was finally shot dead.

The madman first got possession of a rifle by gaining entrance to the armoury, then, forcing his way into Mrs. Madgwick's room, shot her down, and shot in turn an Indian who was on guard at the entrance to the station. Four other Indian police fled out of the building. On returning from patrol duty Mr. Madgwick was met with a hail of bullets from a machine-gun.

Reinforcements, including 50 European police, led by Captain-Superintendent Wolfe, arrived from Hong-kong. Quickly surrounding the police station, which is well fortified with barbed wire, they returned the mad constable's fire for two hours. Finally the Indian's fire ceased and the attackers carried out a charge. Breaking down the front door, they found the Indian lying dead, with a bullet in his head, behind his machine-gun and piles of ammunition.—*Reuter.*

Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture to the MYSORE Government, is going to Java to study the borer beetle, which, after causing great losses to coffee growers in Java and Brazil, is now threatening large tracts in South India.

Telegrams in Brief

On December 31, 1929, the population of BELGIUM was 8,060,789, an increase of 56,920 on that of 1928.

Large consignments of guns, ammunition, and war material have been sent to Bastia and Bonifacio for the reinforcement of the defences of CORSICA.

Signor Lombardi, who left Italy 10 days ago on a flight to TOKYO, reached the naval aerodrome at Yokosuka yesterday evening, after missing Tokyo in a fog.

A report from BURMA jade mines says that a block of jade of perfect colour, weighing about 1cwt. and tentatively valued at five lakhs of rupees [£37,500], has been found.

The Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances in South-Eastern NIGERIA has completed its report, which was signed on Monday. Evidence was taken from 485 witnesses.

An international conference on microbiology has been opened at the Pasteur Institute in PARIS under the presidency of Professor Border, director of the Belgian Pasteur Institute.

Dr. Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, arrived yesterday at LISBON on board the Arlanza. After a visit to President Carmona he went to see the tombs of Vasco da Gama and Alburquerque before returning to the liner.

King Alfonso, who arrived in MADRID on Monday from Santander, yesterday signed a number of administrative decrees, among which was one concerning electoral identification cards, to be used in the coming election.

In spite of the SWISS authorities' interdiction a French motor-coach on Monday passed the Col de la Forclaz, above Martigny, carrying 15 pupils of a girls' school of Bonneville, Haute Savoie. While descending the steep road above Trient the driver lost control of the vehicle, which left the road and was smashed to pieces. Three of the injured girls are in a grave condition, and one died yesterday.

END OF BRITISH WEEK AT ANTWERP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JULY 22

British Week at the International Maritime and Colonial Exhibition at Antwerp ended to-day. A third contingent of sailors from the Second Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, visited Ypres by motor-car, and during the morning 60 officers went round the docks of Antwerp on board the Antwerpen. Four hundred members of the British crews, headed by a band, visited the Antwerp Exhibition.

This evening Major Torrey, Antwerp manager of the Red Star Line, invited the Admiral and officers of the Squadron to a ball on board the steamer Lapland. The evening closed with a farewell reception on board the flagship, H.M.S. Hawkins.

A GIFT TO YALE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Francis P. Garvan, of New York, an alumnus of Yale University, has presented to the new Art Museum of his *alma mater* his magnificent collection of old American silver, the most representative extant.

All the most conspicuous craftsmen from the seventeenth century to about 1825 are represented, in many cases by rare or unique specimens of their skill and by many historic pieces. Boston silversmiths are represented in abundance, as are other places in New England. Many superb examples of the work of famous New York silversmiths are to be seen side by side with choice pieces from the workshops of Philadelphia and other centres of the craft. With this gift are included Mr. Garvan's great collections of American Colonial furniture, glass, pewter, and other objects.

It is the wish of the donor that the collections shall be available for the American people generally and that Yale shall be a centre for the study of old American arts and crafts.

Other Foreign News on following page

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THE NAVAL TREATY

RATIFICATION AND AFTER

MR. HOOVER'S HOPES

"LIFTING BURDEN OF MILITARISM"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 22

President Hoover signed the Instrument of Ratification of the London Naval Treaty at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and did so, he declared, with "gratification." He spoke his mind on the subject of the Treaty to the assembled correspondents at noon, and was careful to express his satisfaction "that this great accomplishment in international relations has at all steps been given the united support of both of our political parties."

With the ratification by other Governments, the President went on, the Treaty will translate an emotion deep in the hearts of millions of men and women into a practical fact of government and international relations. It will renew again the faith of the world in the moral forces of good will and patient negotiation, as against the blind forces of suspicion and competitive armament. It will secure the full defence of the United States. It will mark a further long step towards lifting the burden of militarism from the backs of mankind, and speed the march forward of world peace. It will lay the foundations upon which a further constructive reduction in world arms may be accomplished in the future. We should, by this act of willingness to join with others in limiting armament, have dismissed from the mind of the world any notion that the United States entertains ideas of aggression, imperial power, or exploitation of foreign nations.

VIGOROUS LEADERSHIP

Mr. Hoover is richly entitled to his gratification. Approval of the treaty at some time may have been certain, but it required a vigorous assertion of leadership to bring it about at a Special Session. At the first sign of weakening the Senate would have melted away, and the first to go would have been a number of Republican members. The President was able to hold these in line, and in doing so he won the sort of victory which will add to his prestige. Even so, he needed the support of Senator Robinson (Arkansas) and the Democratic side of the Chamber, and he did well to acknowledge that he received it.

Now that, three months to a day after the signing of the Treaty in London, the process of American ratification is complete, it is important to consider the forces by which the opposition was moved. The first and most powerful came recognizably to the surface while the hearings of the Foreign Relations and Naval Committees of the Senate were in progress—the resentful conviction that, in consenting at this time to any agreement for naval limitation, the United States left unused the machinery of its vast wealth, whose slow turning would ultimately have given this country naval supremacy. The belief that neither Great Britain nor Japan is now, or will soon be, able to finance any considerable programme of new construction is uppermost in a good many minds, and, here and there, found open expression. It was responsible for the discontent of a number of professional sailors and for the criticism of the Treaty which came from the Navy League.

Next in order were those who felt that this Treaty came either too late or too soon; that if limitation could not have been had upon the terms laid down by the United States at Geneva it should not have been attempted, at least until the 15 new 8-in. gun cruisers authorized by Congress had been built; and that this country, with a force of 23 vessels in that class, could have gone to a new conference with the negotiatory advantage which resides in superior strength. In short, there were some who believed that the interests of the United States could be better served by the abandonment of the method of international conference, and others who would have resorted to this method only at America's time and on her terms.

THE NEXT FIGHT

Obviously these are views and purposes unsuited to formal declaration, and those who have unavailingly held them have now turned their criticism of the London Treaty in another direction. It represents, they say, the discarding of the 5—5—3 ratio for the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, and the establishment of what they call the *status quo* in naval strength. They profess to believe that a form of competition will now begin between the three Powers in which each will endeavour to attain the last limit of permitted strength by 1935, when the next conference is to be held, and their concern is lest the efforts of pacifist groups in this country may operate to leave the United States once again at a disadvantage in the negotiations five years hence. There need be no doubt that their anxiety is in some measure justified. The fight to secure consent to ratification of the treaty has been bitter, but it has been brief. The struggle to secure from Congress, in the teeth of pacifist opposition, the money necessary to build the ships which the Treaty permits will be as bitter, and will be renewed each year.

The Opposition, in spite of all that it said, and the much more it implied, was able to accomplish very little, but even that little would have been impossible without the support of the Hearst newspapers and a few individual organs like the *Chicago Tribune*. These were the mirror in which men like Senator Johnson (California) could see themselves heroically magnified each day, and take new inspiration from the pleasing spectacle. The Press of the country as a whole had been for the Treaty. Some newspapers said it did nothing in particular, but even these admitted that it did it very well, and there were very few who were not brought to see that failure to secure American ratification might have been disastrous.

The President spoke to-day of a "great accomplishment," and he will be applauded throughout the country.

JAPAN AND THE TREATY

RECOMMENDATION TO THE THRONE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JULY 22

The second informal Session of the Japanese Supreme War Council to-day agreed on the terminology of its recommendation to the Throne concerning the London Naval Treaty. The text of the recommendation has not officially been made public, but it is learned from trustworthy sources that in effect it states that "certain defects exist in the Treaty from the point of view of the defence of Japan, but since the Treaty is for a short term it is still possible to take measures off-setting them. These measures, which are concerned with increasing defence units outside the scope of the Treaty, particularly the Air Force, are insufficient completely to off-set the defects."

The Chief of the Naval General Staff immediately left for the Emperor's villa at Hayama to report the result to his Majesty. A formal meeting of the Supreme War Council to-morrow will adopt to-day's findings and report them officially to the Throne, following which a meeting of the Privy Council will be called, although it is now the summer vacation. It is expected that the Privy Council will refer the Treaty to a sub-committee of its own members to make a report, probably in September, but possibly in August.

TARIFF CHANGES IN NEW ZEALAND

BRITISH PREFERENCE INCREASED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), JULY 22

The Government surprised the House of Representatives and the country to-night by proposing increases in tariffs two days before the presentation of the Budget. The general effect of the increases is to make good the losses from revenue anticipated from the reduction in imports; to increase local protection, and to increase substantially the preference to British Empire goods. The following are the principal increases:—

Cigarettes, 8s. 3d. a thousand; cigars, 3s. a pound. Apparel—hosiery: British, 2½ per cent; foreign, 5 per cent. Motor-vehicles: foreign, 5 per cent. Motor bodies: British and foreign, ½ per cent. Watches: foreign, 25 per cent.

The duties in a long list of foreign goods have been increased by 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, including the following:—

Confectionery, provisions, soap, chemicals, drapery, haberdashery, woollens, millinery, hats, boots (except children's), leather manufactures, motor tires, glass-ware, china-ware, clocks, fancy goods, toys, jewelry, plate, phonographs and records, photo-goods, stationery, paper-hangings, metal manufactures, hardware, electrical, weighing, and industrial machinery, artificers' tools, motor-cycles, furniture, wooden-ware, brush-ware, typewriters, and basket-ware.

In addition to the duties the primage duty, except on Australian imports, is replaced by a surtax of nine-fortieths of the duty except for tobacco, cigarettes, spirits, timber, and petrol, on which it will be one-twentieth. The petrol tax is increased from 4d. to 7d. a gallon, but the proceeds will be applied to the highways revenue.

Explaining the alterations the Prime Minister, Mr. Forbes, said the new duties were expected to yield £800,000, but even then the total Customs and Excise revenue would be £370,000 below that of last year. The imports of British goods had fallen in recent years, and the added Preference, which would be applied to 158 items out of 295 now subject to Empire Preferential duties, should assist in the recovery. No increased Preference had, as a rule, been made where the bulk of the trade was now supplied from Empire sources.

The Government were also greatly concerned with regard to the tariff and other barriers which had been raised against New Zealand products. It had been urged that the Dominion should retaliate, but though there might be instances where retaliation was the only satisfactory way left the Government preferred to proceed by negotiations. He did not, therefore, regard all the increases on foreign goods as necessarily permanent; but he would consider some reduction with the foreign countries who were prepared to treat New Zealand products fairly. He hoped thus to extend the markets for the products of the Dominion. The new duties, in the meantime, did not apply to Australia.

The alterations were received by the House almost with consternation, but the main objection was raised against the increase in the petrol duty. The Labour Party claimed that the added indirect taxation would ultimately fall on the workers. After a long debate, however, the new duties were adopted without a vote being taken.

WAFDIST PETITION REFUSED

MORE RIOTING IN PORT SAID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 22

The King has refused the Wafdist petition for an extraordinary meeting of Parliament on Saturday. It is understood that the Cabinet, after careful consideration of the question, decided that the petition was unconstitutional and advised the King not to grant the request. If the petition had been submitted according to the articles of the Constitution, the King would have been obliged to grant it.

There were demonstrations to-day in Port Said, where one man was killed after an attempt had been made to set fire to straw in the stables of the municipality, which, as in Alexandria, is a mixed European body. The police had to open fire to disperse the crowds, who let loose the municipality's mules and horses and destroyed dustcarts. Another of the demonstrators injured in the disturbances in Port Said yesterday died during the night, making a total of three killed.

The Cabinet is believed to be gaining ground as a result of Sidky Pasha's reply to Mr. MacDonald, and of the way in which the Government dealt with the disturbances in Cairo yesterday, which seem to have been engineered by means of payments to small boys, who, it need hardly be said, have little knowledge of the meaning of the Constitution.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales will leave London by air early to-day for Caernarvon, where he is due to arrive at 12.45 p.m. to attend the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show.

The Prince will fly in a Service aeroplane piloted by Squadron-Leader Don, and arrangements have been made for landing near the ancient castle, where he will be received by his hosts, Lord and Lady Penrhyn, Mr. J. E. Greaves, Lord Lieutenant of Caernarvonshire, and Mr. Lloyd George, who is president of the historical Welsh Pageant to be opened to-day at Caernarvon Castle.

The Prince will return to London by air in the evening.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

DISASTER ON THE RHINE

BRIDGE COLLAPSES

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COBLENZ, JULY 23

A day made memorable in the history of Coblenz by the rejoicings attendant upon President von Hindenburg's visit ended in disaster.

Great crowds had gathered on the river banks in the evening to watch the illumination of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which was lit with red flares and flood lighting. Fifty yards from the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine a large number of people gathered on a small footbridge across a back-water of the Moselle from which the illuminated Emperor Wilhelm memorial, with Ehrenbreitstein in the background, could be seen. At about 11.15 the bridge suddenly collapsed and the people on it, whose numbers are not known, were thrown into the water. By 1 o'clock this morning over 30 bodies had been recovered. Seven people had been rescued and restored by artificial respiration.

In the light of flares policemen, firemen, and volunteers were busy in the early hours this morning dragging the water. It is considered probable that President von Hindenburg will abandon his tour of the former occupied territory. There is every reason to fear that the number of victims will be very high.

VON HINDENBURG'S VOYAGE

STIRRING SCENES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COBLENZ, JULY 22

President von Hindenburg to-day continued by water his tour of the formerly occupied territory. This summer is indeed one of roses and wine on the Rhine: his journey repeated Saturday's triumphal progress from Speyer to Mainz and ended in a magnificent reception at Coblenz.

The President's steamer, the Mainz, early this morning left Eltville, where he spent a comparatively restful day yesterday, only motoring out to Bingen and to Kreuznach, his headquarters in 1917-18. The journey followed a splendid stretch of the Rhine, where the river runs between converging watersheds to meet the Mosel and Lahn in the shadow of Ehrenbreitstein.

Long before the Mainz, making a voyage which is like turning the pages of history, came in sight, the Rhenish country people had gathered at the waterside. The children were ranked in white-clad rows in front of villages known to the writers of A.D. 800 and A.D. 900; the youths, in gymnastic costume, formed human pyramids on the banks. The frock-coated veterans were there, the country police and the volunteer fire brigades.

COBLENZ ILLUMINATED

At Coblenz crowds the like of which the city can scarcely ever have seen lined the banks. They were massed most thickly round the great monument to the first German Empire at the Deutsches Eck, where Rhine and Mosel meet, and they stretched back into the smaller streets on to the roofs and to every vantage point. There were groups on distant hills, and dots thickly fringing the towering walls of Ehrenbreitstein were human heads. As the Mainz turned to bring the President ashore the sun came from behind lowering clouds to shine on a memorable scene set against this splendid natural background. The President, erect and immobile of feature, stepped ashore amid roars of cheering and bursting maroons. There was a brief ceremony with some remarkable singing by 3,000 children, and then he drove through packed, tumultuous streets to the Prussian Government ceremony in the Stadthalle. To-night the town and the fortress dominating it across the Rhine are illuminated and offer a fascinating sight fantastically reflected in the waters of the two rivers meeting at the foot of Ehrenbreitstein.

There are a few passages in the speeches which must be summarized. At Mainz, the President, in associating himself with the popular rejoicing, expressed the hope that the principles of full equality and self-determination would gain full acceptance. Germany was still, he said, denied full equal rights, for the evacuated territory was subject to regulations infringing German sovereignty, and the Saar was still cut off from the Fatherland. He hoped these territories would soon belong to Germany again in full freedom and equality. That would be the best service to European peace and international understanding. Herr Curtius, the Foreign Minister, also spoke strongly of Germany's claim to "full equality of rights," and expressed a similar hope for the Saar and Rhineland. Herr von Guérard, the Minister of Communications, to-day said the Rhineland evacuation marked the beginning of a new era in German foreign policy. "Though visible control and ordinances are gone, oppressive treaty clauses still weigh on the land. And I ask, is the Rhine out of danger?"

MISSING AIRMAN

UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH IN JUNGLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JULY 22

An official *communiqué* states that a most careful search for Mr. Hook, the missing airman, whose machine crashed in the jungle 250 miles from Prome on July 3, has been unsuccessful. The conditions in which the search was made were very unfavourable, as incessant rain had rendered the mountain streams impassable, communication difficult, and camping, except under cover, impossible. In addition, supplies were difficult to obtain, as the villagers had hardly enough for themselves.

In spite of these difficulties a strong party, including the Burmans who originally found Mr. Matthews, has searched both sides of the Bali stream from the point where Mr. Matthews was picked up to a spot not far from the source of the stream in the Yoma range. There was no sign of Mr. Hook, or of his clothes, which Mr. Matthews states he hung up to mark the spot where he left his companion. There were no broken branches or any trace of branches having been broken at the place where Mr. Hook was last seen. The search party is satisfied that he is no longer on the banks of the Bali stream.

Other search parties have carefully examined the whole neighbourhood within a radius of 10 or 15 miles, but without result. The place where Mr. Hook was stated to have been left is only a few feet above the level of the stream. Since then the stream has been in flood, and it is feared that Mr. Hook may have been washed away and drowned. The rumour that he had reached a certain village is groundless; it seems impossible that he could have reached a place of shelter or obtained assistance.

PEACE MOVE IN INDIA

ALLEGED TERMS FOR GANDHI

CONGRESS HOSTILE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 22

The Congress newspapers in Bombay have for the most part ignored the coming unofficial negotiations with Mr. Gandhi, or, following Mr. Vallabhai Patel's lead, have expressed the opinion that the time for a peace move has not arrived. The *Free Press Journal*—a newspaper which only recently came into existence—states that the Congress does not desire peace, because it has no faith in Government declarations and pledges, and maintains that if there are to be any negotiations, they should be conducted by the acting president of the Congress [Mr. Patel].

The newspaper asserts that the proposals likely to be made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are that the Viceroy's recent speech should be regarded as binding the Labour Government to adopt as the proposals of the Home Government any decisions reached at the Round-Table Conference, that the Congress should take part in the Conference, and that, pending the conclusion of the Conference, civil disobedience should be called off, prisoners released, and repressive measures withdrawn. Commenting on this the journal says:—"These terms are to-day considered by Congressmen as out of date. Predominant opinion in political circles is that the Government have forfeited all claim for regard and consideration by the depths to which they have descended in the name of law and order, and that, whatever degree of suffering be in store, the non-violent war must be fought to a finish."

Whether this is a correct interpretation of the Congress attitude or not, it undoubtedly reflects a hardening of heart which is observable in other Congress newspapers and in Mr. Vallabhai Patel's recent speeches. Mr. Patel's visit to Bombay does not appear to have had much effect, but there is increased picketing, and the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday succeeded in passing a resolution that the Municipal Commissioner should not sell or lease coconut trees standing in municipal plots. The municipality's revenue from tapping these trees for toddy amounts to about Rs.50,000 [£3,750] annually, and a strong effort was made by the Municipal Commissioner and the Progressive Party to avoid the sacrifice of income involved in this resolution.

The picketing of schools and colleges seems to be going out of favour, but twice to-day I met the "monkey army" [juveniles of the Congress movement] on the march. It has contrived a musical accompaniment by which the public is encouraged to take part in the boycott, and it is surprising how the sound of a crowd shouting "Boycott" can be imitated by a drum and bugle repeatedly playing two notes—and if the notes are not always the same, perhaps their variety may be taken to indicate the mixed motives which inspire this boycott movement.

The Bombay Government has issued a circular in regard to the cooperation of municipalities and other local bodies in carrying on administration.

Recently, the circular states, a tendency has been observed on the part of some local bodies to support or publicly sympathize with advocates of civil disobedience or promoters of movements directed against the Government's authority. The Government says it will be impossible to continue financially to assist local bodies which commit themselves to lines of action seriously likely to affect the revenues or withhold loyal cooperation with the Government. The Government "are most reluctant in any way to curtail the benefits for which local bodies, and through them the public, depend on them, but if such action becomes necessary they hope the electorate will understand that it is in consequence of returning to local bodies persons likely to commit them to an objectionable course of action."

POONA, July 22.—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar arrived here this evening, and will have an interview with Mr. Gandhi to-morrow. Afterwards they will go to Allahabad to interview Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. From Allahabad they will proceed to Simla to meet the Viceroy.—*Reuter.*

SIMLA CONFERENCE

ARREST OF CONGRESS ROWDIES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 22

His Holiness Sardar Syedna Tahir Saifuddin, who is Mullaji of the Dawoodi Bohra community, arrived in Simla by rail-motor this morning, accompanied by his family and staff.

The Bohras are a branch of Moslems who are characterized by the fact that their members are engaged mainly in commercial pursuits, most of them being men of substance. There is a big colony in Bombay. The Mullaji has been followed to Simla by leading men of his community, who come from places as far apart as Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. He was met at the station by Iftakhar Ali Khan, Nawab of Malerkotla, and a large number of Simla Moslems. The object of his visit is to interview the Viceroy, and place before him the claims of the Bohra community in any proposed schemes of representation.

The conference of Governors was resumed this morning, when the Statutory Commission's Report was further examined. Congress volunteers continue to seize on the visit of the Governors as a favourable occasion for an intensive campaign. Following on the arrest of the secretary of the local branch of the Congress yesterday, there were more processions and demonstrations this morning, most of those taking part being mere boys. The police, who were puzzled by the large numbers of volunteers in green and red Congress uniforms arriving in Simla in spite of the patrolling of the road from Kalka and the south, now discovered that many made a circuitous march through the hills, carrying their uniforms in bundles, and so entered Simla from the north. Constables on the Mall are showing the utmost good humour in dealing with noisy hysterical youths who are attempting to picket shops. More than 20 arrests were made to-day.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE FOR THE CONFERENCE

The India Office issued the following *communiqué* last night:—

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to allow the forthcoming Indian Round-Table Conference to take place in St. James's Palace.

THE INVALIDS

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who has been suffering from a chill, was stated yesterday to be improving.

The Duke of Northumberland was reported to be making satisfactory progress yesterday.

THE KENT AIR CRASH

WRECKAGE VIEWED BY EXPERTS

INQUEST TO-DAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MEOPHAM (KENT), JULY 22

The inquest on the bodies of the six occupants of the aeroplane which crashed yesterday at Meopham will be opened to-morrow by Mr. E. C. Harris, the coroner for the Sittingbourne district.

It was disclosed to-day that the machine, a Junkers monoplane, registered as belonging to the Walcot Air Line, had flown only for about 100 hours, and was almost new. Colonel Henderson, the pilot, made two journeys to Le Touquet yesterday morning, one to bring back his wife and the other for the four passengers (Lord Dufferin, Lady Ednam, Mrs. Loeffler, and Sir Edward Ward), who, with him and the assistant pilot, were killed. Before setting out from Croydon on the second occasion the machine was examined, and Colonel Henderson signed the daily "O.K." certificate. This was about 11.30 in the morning. There was one last-minute adjustment, for Colonel Henderson, after a short flight, landed and had a loose exhaust pipe washer tightened. He was expected back at Croydon at 2.30 p.m.

Major J. P. C. Cooper and Major S. J. V. Fill, of the Accidents Branch of the Air Ministry, to-day inspected the wreckage. The expert examination to which it will be submitted will take at least two weeks, but preliminary investigation has ruled out any question of an explosion or fire. The wreckage, from engine to port wing, lies almost in a straight line, but villagers have come across fragments of the machine scattered over a wide area, and have brought them to the police. Nearly every important part which will be required for testing purposes has been found.

BREAKING OF THE WING

It is believed that the "rumbling" noise heard by people in the village just before the aeroplane fell, and which suggested that there had been an explosion in the air, was caused by the port wing as it broke away from the body. The aeroplane was an all-metal machine, and the tearing away of a wing would give a loud report. The vital portions of the engine seem to be intact and without fault. The propeller is broken at the base of the driving shaft; whether it snapped before or after the engine buried itself in the ground will be a matter for determination by the experts.

In so puzzling an accident, with nothing at present to explain why the engine should have broken away from the body in mid-air, technical experts advance theories with caution. Major Cooper stated that at the moment he has an open mind as to the cause of the accident; and Mr. Amer, the chief mechanic of the Walcot Air Line, who spent many hours examining the wrecked machine, said afterwards that the cause of the crash was to him as mysterious as ever.

One of the theories advanced suggests that the gale which swept over this part of Kent yesterday with considerable force was responsible for the break-up of the machine. Buffeted by rough weather on the journey from Le Touquet, the port wing, it is thought, may have collapsed, and the aeroplane then dropped 200ft. or 300ft., to encounter another violent gust of wind which whirled it about, wrenched the engine from its seating, and threw out the passengers. The fact that the roof of the cabin is ripped from stem to stern has led to the suggestion that the passengers were hurled through the roof when the engine fell and the lightened fuselage turned over.

THE LATE LORD DUFFERIN

A MESSAGE FROM THE KING

Lady Dufferin has received the following telegram from the King:—

"The Queen and I are distressed at your grievous loss through yesterday's appalling accident, in which we offer you our heartfelt sympathy. I know that Lord Dufferin's death will be felt as a national loss by his fellow countrymen.—George R.I."

The funeral of Lord Dufferin will take place to-morrow morning at Clandeboye, his seat in County Down. The body will be conveyed from London overnight, and will be met at Donegall Quay, Belfast, by an escort from H.M.S. Caroline (drill ship for the Ulster Division, R.N.V.R.), which will escort the bier to Clandeboye. The interment will take place in the plot where Lord Dufferin's father and brother were buried.

The following telegram has been sent by the Lord Mayor of Belfast to Lady Dufferin:—"The citizens and I beg to tender to you and the members of your family our deepest sympathy in your overwhelming sorrow. We mourn the loss of one beloved for his charming personality, greatly esteemed for his unflinching devotion to duty, and held in honour for his high-minded patriotism. Belfast is indeed bereaved. His name will long be held in grateful remembrance." The Lord Mayor also sent a message of sympathy to the Dowager Lady Dufferin. The flag at the Belfast City Hall yesterday was flying at half-mast, and tributes to Lord Dufferin were paid at many public gatherings in the city.

Preparations were being made at Clandeboye for the homecoming of Lord Ava (Lord Dufferin's son and heir) and his bride, who were due to arrive from their honeymoon on August 17. There were to be treats for the school-children, balls for the tenants and neighbours, bonfires, and fireworks. All the preparations for merrymaking have now to be abandoned.

The funeral of Lady Ednam will take place at Himley, near Dudley, at 2.15 p.m. on Friday. A memorial service will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at a time to be notified later. Lord Ednam and Lady Dudley arrived in London yesterday from Le Touquet. Lord Ednam has been ill, and is confined to bed.

Several dinners and private dances which had been arranged to be held in London shortly have been cancelled in consequence of the accident.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

MINISTER'S STATEMENT

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The House of Commons showed keen interest in SIR GEORGE PENNY'S question about the nature of the regulations enforced for the safety of civil flying.

MR. MONTAGUE explained that all machines must be inspected by a properly certificated ground engineer within 24 hours of a flight, and a written guarantee obtained that a machine inspected was fit to fly. Further, the person in charge of the machine was required to satisfy himself before a flight that all safety regulations had been carried out, and to fill in a load sheet, showing that the weight carried was properly distributed. He was satisfied that these regulations were generally strictly complied with, although, in anticipation of an inquiry, he could not say anything definite about the machine concerned in the accident yesterday. He pointed out, however, that the regulations, being those of the British Air Ministry, could not be enforced on machines leaving foreign air ports.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL

803,236 MORE THAN LAST YEAR

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour makes the following announcement:—

On July 14, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,206,200 wholly unemployed, 641,400 temporarily stopped, and 92,300 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,939,900. This was 6,446 more than a week before, and 803,236 more than a year before. The total on July 14, 1930, comprised 1,394,900 men, 48,300 boys, 454,800 women, and 41,900 girls.

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
July 14, 1930:				
Men	886,600	418,300	90,000	1,394,900
Boys	33,200	14,900	200	48,300
Women	256,400	196,300	2,100	454,800
Girls	30,000	11,900	—	41,900
Total	1,206,200	641,400	92,300	1,939,900
July 7, 1930				
Men	870,245	424,942	90,684	1,385,871
Boys	32,538	14,830	190	47,558
Women	249,988	209,288	2,017	458,273
Girls	29,562	12,156	34	41,752
Total	1,182,333	658,196	92,925	1,933,454
July 15, 1929:				
Men	609,921	198,045	74,539	882,505
Boys	23,195	5,674	112	28,983
Women	112,570	85,780	1,278	199,637
Girls	21,213	4,320	7	25,540
Total	766,899	293,830	75,936	1,136,665

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday, July 21, Lord St. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £666,000 to provide employment for approximately 1,600 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 670, and are estimated to cost £12,100,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

IRISH RAILWAY DISPUTE

STRIKE CALLED OFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JULY 22

The following official statement on the Irish Free State Railway dispute was issued to-night:—

"The Minister for Industry and Commerce met representatives of the Irish Omnibus Company, the Great Southern Railway, and the N.U.R. at Government Buildings to-day. As the result of the discussion a basis for a settlement of the dispute affecting the Irish Omnibus Company was arrived at, and full work on all railways is being resumed at once, all men being reinstated in their former positions."

The railway company was represented at the meeting by Sir Walter Nugent, chairman of the company, who was accompanied by three other directors; the Irish Omnibus Company by the chairman, Mr. H. G. Burgess, formerly General Manager of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company; and the National Union of Railwaymen by 27 members of the executive, including Mr. John Gore, president, and Mr. C. T. Cramp, general secretary.

I learn to-night that Mr. H. G. Burgess (chairman) and Mr. C. D. Evans have resigned from the board of the Irish Omnibus Company. It is assumed that they disagreed with the decision of the majority, including the board of the Great Southern Railway, which favoured recognition of the N.U.R. by the Omnibus Company. It is assumed also that while a general strike has been averted no formal settlement of the omnibus dispute can be reached until the Government has been in touch with new representatives of the Omnibus Company.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS

GOVERNMENT DECISION

It is understood that the Government have decided that for the six months from September 1 the Civil Service bonus shall be based on a figure of 65 instead of 70 as at present. As stated in *The Times* of Monday, the operative figure under the 1920 Bonus Agreement would in all probability have been 60, and the concession now granted to Civil servants is thus comparable with that of a year ago when the bonus was maintained by Mr. Snowden at a figure of 70 instead of 65, in accordance with the above agreement. The fall in the bonus represents, however, a saving to the Exchequer of some £800,000 in the six months from September next, as compared with the provision made in the Estimates for the current financial year, which was based on a figure of 70.

THE "LAST POST" AT MENIN GATE

(FROM OUR BRUSSELS CORRESPONDENT)

Ever since the summer of 1929 buglers have sounded the "Last Post" daily at 9 p.m. before the British monument at the Menin Gate. The committee responsible for the introduction of this mark of honour to the British soldiers who died in the defence of the Ypres Salient have collected donations sufficient to permit of its continuance in the future. So far not a single day has passed without the sounding of the call.

CIVILIAN WAR SUFFERERS

In answer to a petition of right filed by the Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited—a company formed to obtain compensation for civilian sufferers, members of the association, who suffered loss or damage during the War—the Attorney-General pleaded by way of demurrer that the petition was bad in law and disclosed no cause of action. Mr. Justice Roche yesterday upheld the demurrer and gave judgment for the Crown.

The case is reported on p. 5.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

W. and T. Avery, Limited.
Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour.
Great Boulder Proprietary.
Parana Plantations Limited.
United Dominions Trust.

POLITICAL NOTES

LORDS AND COAL BILL

FURTHER AMENDMENT TO BE PROPOSED

The House of Lords will consider the Coal Mines Bill again this afternoon. It had been generally expected that this would be the last phase of the long drawn-out dispute between the two Houses on the measure, but there is now every prospect that it will have to come before the House of Commons yet again before it receives the Royal Assent.

The position now is that the House of Commons has accepted the principle of the permissive spread-over of hours and, without a division, it has carried an addendum to the Peers' proposal by which the application by the owners and miners in any district to the Board of Trade for endorsement of a spread-over system must be made "with the approval of the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain." The President of the Board of Trade urged that such approval would not be lightly withheld and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, on behalf of the Conservatives, accepted the addendum as an earnest of a general desire for agreement. It appears, however, that the Peers are not entirely satisfied with the proposal as it now stands, and when the subject comes before the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury will propose a further addendum to say that

the purpose of the approval [of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation] is to secure that the application is according to the unfettered decisions of the representatives of the workers aforesaid.

When the matter was discussed in the House of Commons on Monday night Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister pointed out that Lord Salisbury had emphasized as intensely as he could his desire that any agreement on the spread-over should be an absolutely free agreement. This is the object of the new amendment which is to be moved to-day. Labour members were urging last night that the House of Lords might well have followed the lead set by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in suggesting that the spirit underlying the Government's proposal rather than the actual words should be considered, and regret was expressed that it had been felt advisable to table yet another amendment and so to carry the battle between the two Houses one stage further.

The Consultative Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday had under consideration the action of Mr. Beckett, who was suspended last week for removing the Mace from the Table. A report on the subject will be presented to the full party to-day, but it is not suggested that any further disciplinary action should be taken by the House of Commons itself. The next step will rest with the National Executive of the Labour Party and with the branch executive in Peckham which Mr. Beckett represents.

The Parliamentary Liberal Party at its meeting next Monday will consider the advisability of setting up a new committee to maintain closer contact between the leader of the party and the rank and file. There is already a Consultative Committee of this kind in the Labour Party, and it is felt that some such body in the Liberal Party could be of considerable service. Mr. Lloyd George in his discussions on unemployment with the Government is working in collaboration with Lord Lothian and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, but it is felt that the Parliamentary party should also be kept fully informed of any proposals which are under consideration. One of the suggestions which have been put forward is that the committee should include Mr. Lloyd George, the Chief Whip, and a number of members of the Parliamentary party, with a few other members like Mr. Ramsay Muir, the chairman of the party organization, and Lord Beauchamp, the leader of the party in the House of Lords.

THE GREAT TYPHOON

TOKYO, July 22.—It is officially stated that the casualties and damage resulting from the typhoon which swept Korea last Friday were 393 dead, 1,493 missing, believed dead, 205 injured, and 8,475 houses destroyed.

The official figures of the casualties and damage in the island of Kiushiu are 82 dead, 75 missing, 425 injured, 16,890 houses destroyed, 20,786 houses damaged, and 1,803 boats sunk or missing.—*Reuter.*

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(For details see page 12)

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THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	2.30 & 8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ARIZONA KID	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
Capitol	THE SQUEAKER	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6. & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE SHIP FROM SHANGHAI	12 to 12
Kensington	THEIR OWN DESIRE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE GIRL IN THE

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

England, S.E.—Moderate or fresh winds between north-west and west, strong at exposed places on coast; cloudy, some rain; cool. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Two officers of the Accidents Branch of the Air Ministry inspected yesterday the wreckage of the Junkers aeroplane which crashed on Monday at Meopham, Kent, with the loss of its four passengers and two pilots. The inquest will be opened to-day. (p. 14)

The King has sent a message to Lady Dufferin expressing his sympathy and the Queen's on the death of Lord Dufferin in the aeroplane accident. (p. 14)

The number of unemployed on July 14 was 1,939,900, or 803,236 more than on the same date a year ago. (p. 14)

The threatened Irish Free State railway strike has been called off. (p. 14)

The Duke of York opened the World Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace yesterday. (p. 11)

The Examiners in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence at Oxford issued a Class List yesterday. (p. 16)

At yesterday's session of the annual meeting of the Representative Body of the British Medical Association there were discussions on medical ethics in relation to inventions and on the examination of motorists. (p. 9)

The draft programme for the meeting of the British Association at Bristol from September 3 to 10 has now been completed. There will be some 300 papers. (p. 11)

The problems of national minorities was discussed at the concluding session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in London yesterday, and afterwards Mr. MacDonald addressed the delegates. (p. 9)

Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) during the War, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday. (p. 11)

The results are announced of the examination for honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court. (p. 5)

A man was remanded at the Hampstead Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing an oil painting by Van Dyck from Pitt House, Hampstead. (p. 5)

Statistics published with the new edition of Lloyd's Register Book show that during last year motor shipping increased by 1,468,235 tons, whereas the increase in steamships was only 148,176 tons. There is, it is stated, a continued extension of the use of oil fuel, either for raising steam or in the internal combustion engine. (p. 10)

Norfolk House was withdrawn yesterday at a final bid of £250,000. (p. 24)

The National Rose Society held a show at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. (p. 7)

The Home Office has issued, for the guidance of the police, a circular drawn up with the object of removing difficulties or divergences of opinion with regard to the meaning of the Judges' Rules governing the questioning of accused or suspected persons. (p. 5)

References to misleading propaganda in America about India were made yesterday at a World Peace Demonstration at Leeds in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

The jury at the West Riding Assizes at Leeds yesterday found Alfred Harrison, 21, accused of the murder of a boy named Ernest Albin Patchett, at Skipton, *Guilty* of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday several Bills were advanced a stage. Lord Burnham postponed his question on India. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Finance Bill was considered on the Report stage. (pp. 8 & 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

There was more rioting yesterday in Port Said, where one man was killed when the police fired on a mob. King Fuad has refused the Wafdist petition for a special meeting of Parliament on Saturday. (p. 14)

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar will have an interview with Mr. Gandhi to-day to urge the calling-off of the civil disobedience campaign. Congress comment in Bombay on the peace move is hostile. (p. 14)

President Hoover signed the Instrument of Ratification of the London Naval Treaty yesterday afternoon. He described the Treaty as marking a "further long step towards lifting the burden of militarism from the backs of mankind," and as laying the foundations of a further "constructive reduction" in the future. (p. 14)

The New Zealand Government unexpectedly proposed changes in tariffs yesterday increasing local protection and the preference to British Empire goods. The changes were approved by the House of Representatives. (p. 14)

The estimates for the current financial year have been tabled in the Australian House of Representatives. Among the proposals for the reduction of expenditure is one for the curtailment of the Governor-General's special Canberra allowance. (p. 13)

Mr. Butler, the British pilot, was the first of several competitors in the air contest round Europe to arrive yesterday at the Getafe aerodrome, near Madrid. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Leicester Meeting was concluded yesterday, when the race for the Leicestershire Oaks was won by Lord Glanely's filly Ocean Wide, trained by Captain Hogg, and ridden by G. Richards. (p. 6)

Rain so greatly interfered with the county cricket matches yesterday that none of those continued reached a definite conclusion. (p. 7)

The Plymouth Yachting Week was continued, when Lulworth gained her second victory of the regatta. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A Newfoundland Loan ; Australian Gold Producers' Claims ; the Floating Debt Position ; a Property Owning Company's Profits ; Plantation Dividends Passed ; Tin Mining Profits ; Industrial Assurance Development ; and New Shipping Statistics. (p. 19)

In the Money Market loan and discount rates were unaltered. The Bank announced the sale of £285,000 of bar gold, while France took the bulk of the £764,000 of gold available in the bullion market, the price being 1d. lower at 85s. 1d. per oz. The French exchange was higher ; the New York rate showed little movement on the day. Spanish currency depreciated. Silver rose 1-16d. to 16d. per ounce. (p. 19)

In the Stock Markets yesterday a recovery took place towards the close in Gilt-Edged securities. The tendency in other markets remained unsatisfactory, particularly for Industrial and Mining shares. (p. 19)

AMERICAN RATIFICATION

The Naval Treaty of London was ratified yesterday by PRESIDENT HOOVER, who thus completed his share in the great work which he set on foot as soon as he entered the White House. When, on March 4 of last year, he took the oath of office as President of the United States, he declared that the acceptance of the Kellogg Pact "should pave the way to the "greater limitation of armaments, the offer of "which we sincerely extend to the world." A few weeks later at Geneva MR. GIBSON, the United States delegate on the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, made a speech which—immediately welcomed by the British delegate, LORD CUSHENDUN, and by SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—led to the resumption of the naval negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, and ultimately to the Naval Conference and to the Naval Treaty which the PRESIDENT has just ratified. The advance made by that Treaty along the road to disarmament would not have been possible had PRESIDENT HOOVER not found statesmen eager to cooperate with him on both sides of the Atlantic and in Japan—among whom MR. MACDONALD in particular showed an unflagging enthusiasm in the cause of disarmament both during his visit to Washington and in his work as President of the Conference. Nor could he have set his hand to the work with any hope of success if he had not been assured of the solid backing of public opinion in the United States. Yesterday, in the hour of his success, he was careful to express his satisfaction "that "this great accomplishment in international "relations has at all steps been given the united "support of both our political parties."

In the heat of a Washington summer the factious opposition to the Naval Treaty by a small minority in the United States Senate finally collapsed on Monday evening, when the motion to agree to ratification was carried by 57 votes to 9. With powerful support from American naval opinion, the little group of dissentient Senators had been able to put up a more prolonged resistance than was anticipated when the Treaty was signed, or when it was first laid before the Foreign Relations Committee on May 12, over two months ago. They forced the PRESIDENT to keep the Senate sitting in special session for over a fortnight in the height of summer after Congress had been prorogued; but the final figures show how completely they were out of touch with public opinion, to pressure from which the Senate, with an election close at hand, is peculiarly sensitive. The overwhelming majority, so much greater than was expected, is a triumph for the PRESIDENT, who initiated the negotiations, gave his firm support all through to the American representatives, and in spite of obstinate obstruction insisted that the Treaty should be accepted before the Senate dispersed. Its terms become binding as between the United States, Japan and Britain when ratified by all three. In Japan the protests of ADMIRAL TOGO and other opponents of the Treaty still present a serious obstacle, but it is difficult to believe that the naval protest will succeed in wrecking an agreement signed by the Government and, to judge by all the evidence, approved by public opinion. Of the British ratification there has never been any doubt. Criticism of the cruiser clauses, by LORD JELLICOE and LORD BEATTY in particular, has created certain natural misgivings ; but, broadly speaking, the nation and the House of Commons are at one with the Government in believing that the advantages of preventing a competition in warship construction between the three greatest naval Powers will prove well worth the price that is being paid to secure them. The Governments of the Dominions and of India were associated with that of Great Britain in negotiating the Treaty, which must also be ratified on their behalf ; but the Canadian Parliament some time ago formally approved the Treaty, and there is no sign of any movement in any of the other Dominions to disown the signatures of their representatives.

When all three Powers are ready they will simultaneously exchange ratifications and sign the protocol. That may not be for some time yet ; but Monday's vote in the Senate lifted the Treaty over its most serious hurdle, and the limits it imposes on naval construction may be regarded as already in operation. Opposed in each of the three countries by a considerable body of naval officers and critics, it has been in each approved by the great bulk of public opinion, which, since the first step was taken at Washington in 1922, has seen no reason to regret the policy of progressive disarmament by mutual agreement. In Monday's debate on the Navy Estimates MR. ALEXANDER was very hopeful that, as the result of new conversations between them, France and Italy would be able to arrive at an agreement on programmes enabling them to adhere to the principles of limitation which had been accepted by the other three signatories to the Treaty. But he also made it perfectly clear that, if the building of any other Power should become a menace to this country, the British Government would be free under Article 21 of the Treaty to reconsider the position, and to take whatever steps might be necessary. His programme for 1930 was attacked on the lines on which programmes not very dissimilar, brought forward by the previous Government, had been attacked by the leaders of the Labour Party, but COMMANDER KENWORTHY, who led the attack, could only rally a score or so of members to support him. Contact with realities and with the responsibilities of office has had its educational effect on the more sober members of the party. Criticism of the programme from the other side mainly resolved itself into criticism of the whole policy of limitation by agreement, and was therefore beating the air. The real defect of the programme, that it is for one year only, was admitted by the FIRST LORD, who claimed however that it was inevitable in the circumstances. The conclusion of the Treaty provided the opportunity for a programme covering the period up to the end of 1936, thus stabilizing construction and employment in the dockyards, but, he argued, the Government could not take advantage of it until the whole situation had been discussed with the Governments of the Dominions at the Imperial Conference. The country will take that as an assurance that every effort will be made to frame a full-term programme with the participation of the Dominions, and it will certainly expect that this programme will not let the Navy fall short of the strength, by no means excessive, permitted by the Treaty. The less ground the country is given for uneasiness during the tenure of the present agreement, the easier it will be when the next Naval Conference meets in 1935—if the international situation should then justify it—to make another step towards disarmament in cooperation with the other Powers.

An Irish Railway Dispute

The small strike on the Great Southern Railway of Ireland, which threatened to become a large one, was settled last night on terms which should be lasting. Strictly speaking it was not a railway trouble, but the direct consequence of the extension of a railway trade union's activities to include the organization of road transport workers in an allied undertaking. The Irish Omnibus Company, although a separate entity, is closely linked financially with the Great Southern Railway, and maintains road services that supplement and feed the railway services. The National Union of Railwaymen is an organization with the ambition to become, in the fullest sense of the term, an industrial union, and to include every railway worker in its membership. When the railway companies of Great Britain, as well as of Ireland, made their reply to the competition of road transport by themselves organizing road transport services, or acquiring interests in road transport companies, the union decided upon a collateral extension of its membership. It had to contemplate the possibility of some of these road services superseding some railway services, and it desired to safeguard the economic position of its railway members by ensuring that their wage rates should not be undermined by lower rates on the road services, and also that, so far as possible, railwaymen no longer required on the line should be favourably regarded for positions on the road. Neither on the railways nor on the roads is the union without rivals. Most of the enginemen on the British lines, and probably on the Irish lines also, are members of another union; the railway clerks have their separate but scarcely rival organization; and the skilled men in the workshops for the most part belong to the unions of their craft. On the roads also the National Union of Railwaymen has a powerful competitor in the Transport Workers' Union, which disputes the title of a railwaymen's union to invade a territory that was the undisputed sphere of operations of one or other of the bodies that now constitute the Transport Workers' Union before the railway companies took to the roads.

Trade union rivalries had, however, no part in creating the recent difficulty in Ireland. Their only effect was to produce a divergence of policy—the practical result of which could not be foreseen—between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. The society instructed its members to remain at work, but to confine themselves to the performance of their ordinary duties. In fact the railway dispute was subsidiary to the omnibus dispute, though much more serious in its potentialities. The omnibus company had refused to have dealings with the National Union of Railwaymen. What is more, the omnibus company refused to admit that it could have any quarrel with the N.U.R., or with any union whose proper business—it indicated with mild politeness—must end at the point where traffic no longer needed lines to run upon. Moreover, and with a truer sense of practical argument, the omnibus company represented that if the railwaymen's union singled it out for attack, and required conditions of employment that other road transport companies could ignore, both it and the union's members would be liable to suffer as a result. But the union insisted and declared an ineffectual strike. There was no difficulty in filling the places of the men who left their jobs. After weeks of waiting the union began to put pressure upon the omnibus company's ally, the railway company—only, however, to receive the reply that the omnibus company managed its own affairs. Last Thursday the dispute came to a head when certain Dublin railwaymen refused to handle consignments of oil to the omnibus company, and, being suspended, were supported by a strike of their immediate colleagues. Once railwaymen were involved there was imminent danger of the extension of the trouble to the whole of the Great Southern Railway system, and the N.U.R. did indeed threaten on Monday to make the strike general. Then the IRISH MINISTER of INDUSTRY intervened, and arranged the triangular negotiations which yesterday had the happy result of securing recognition of the union by the omnibus company and the disappearance of the danger of extended trouble on the railway. Instead of the railway's traffic being at a standstill to-day it will run normally, and the Dublin season will be preserved from a catastrophe.

Poultry at the Palace

The DUKE of YORK gave an excellent send-off yesterday to the fourth World Poultry Congress and Exhibition, organized with the object of developing the poultry and small livestock industries of this and other countries. Three years ago, when the Congress was held in Ottawa, it attracted representatives of forty different nations from overseas. This week the corresponding number of those assembled in London is half as large again. That is a fair measure of the progress which has been made in the direction of international cooperation in the science, research, and practice of the industry. In our own country, as the DUKE was able to point out, the British system of agriculture and research has in the last few years doubled the national output of eggs. With the marketing improvements recently introduced under the National Mark scheme, and the continued support and assistance of the poultry breeders in other countries, he looks forward to still further development in the future. Of the urgent need for a greatly increased rate of progress there is of course no question. At the luncheon given yesterday by the Government LORD DE LA WARR dwelt on the fact that in Great Britain we are still spending £70,000 every working day of the year on eggs and poultry which we might produce ourselves. In recent years a definite advance has been made in the economic importance of the industry. But, in spite of what has been already done, the full extent of the relief which it might give to farmers in these times of agricultural depression is only now beginning to be realized. If, as may be hoped, the object-lesson of this Congress succeeds in calling practical attention to the value of the opportunities that are now being missed, it would be difficult to over-estimate the services which it may render to all farmers, and British farmers in particular.

For the next week, till July 30, the exhibition at the Crystal Palace will be open from ten in the morning for twelve hours each day. A large number of papers dealing with education, economics, diseases, incubation and breeding, and brooding and nutrition, have been prepared by experts in each subject. These will probably be preserved by the delegates for home consumption at their leisure, leaving them time to inspect the exhibits in the five sections into which the exhibition is divided—ranging from the original Indian jungle fowl to the most highly developed breeds of their present-day descendants, and the latest inventions, such as mammoth electrical brooders and incubators with a capacity for holding three tons of eggs, which the science and ingenuity of modern man have been able to devise for the intensive production of poultry. Consumers, as well as producers, will find in the five halls of the exhibition an attractive display of interesting objects and information, to say nothing of the musical, military, and other supplementary side-shows included in the week's programme. And, if any additional inducement to visit the show is needed, it is to be found in the words used yesterday by the DUKE of YORK in part of his speech. "An opportunity," he said, "is here "given us to increase our experience and know-"ledge, and also to make new friends, and so "strengthen that international good will which "we greatly desire with all nations."

Good Walking

Most people, after learning to walk with the help of parents and nurses who are themselves but amateurs at the art, continue through life without taking any pains to improve. But the Road Traffic Bill promises to change all that. It proposes to lay down what are, in the agreed view of the nation, the canons of good walking. With the help of clear directions, and with the whole authority of the State behind them, coroners and Judges will be able to say how far it was the victim's own fault because he was larropping or skrimshanking or slithering when he was mowed down. So far all the prizes have gone to fast walking, without anybody doing anything to encourage elegance and correctness. Yet it is obvious that fast walking is a direct incitement to motorists to be reckless. Speed is their special province; they make no pretence to be ornaments to the landscape. A rapid pedestrian is a challenge and must be passed or destroyed; but a peaceful pedestrian is a temptation to linger, and should do a great deal in a quiet way to counteract the present devotion of the motorists to speed, a devotion which finds its justification in the plea that so few pedestrians are worth watching to-day.

Walkers are likely to find that the new code, though primarily introduced to help inquests and at the instance of motorists, will be a great help towards making the pavement a more friendly place. A miner at Doncaster has just been fined for assaulting a stranger who got on his nerves because he met him too often in the streets. That particular factor of monotony cannot be abolished altogether as long as men all choose the same parts of the day for their breakfast or evening stroll. But they will learn to bear with each other more tolerantly if they learn to stroll with unimpeachable text-book excellence. The ideal walk must be a mixture of movement and courtesy. Under the first heading it must achieve its primary object of enabling the walker to proceed from one place to another. Nothing in the nature of a gyration can be considered. It must be exercise, and it must not wear out shoe leather unduly fast. Under the heading of courtesy the refinements of the art will come in. It is highly discourteous, as the more exquisite sensibilities of women have always recognized, to pass shop windows without the civility of an inspecting glance. The trading delegations, whose views on the new code will no doubt be heard, may go farther than this, and argue that the ideal walk in a town will stop every few yards even if it does not make side loops into inviting shops. High rents are paid on the assumption that people will listen and look in streets with shops, and in general it may safely be said that the well-bred man reads whatever is placed before him and looks at whatever is designed for his eye. Whether any minimum or maximum speeds ought to be laid down for the pavement is a difficult point. So far as courtesy goes a gait that is highly appreciated by shopkeepers may easily excite uneasiness and alarm in quiet residential streets. The man who is looked on with approval as a possible customer by tailors in the Strand is peered at from behind lace curtains as at best a detective and at worst a burglar if he goes at the same pace in suburban roads. But there is no need for uniformity, and streets might usefully have a large sign at each end showing the mean speed at which pedestrians are officially recommended to walk.

AIR ACCIDENTS

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF PROBABLE CAUSES

MAINTAINING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The terrible air accident which occurred yesterday impels me to advance a contention which I have been anxious to make for some time past.

All those who believe in the future of flying, and who fly themselves, will be anxious that the risks of the air should be put in their true perspective without either exaggeration or minimization. The Air Ministry have an excellent department which investigates and reports upon all accidents both civil and military, but not sufficient use is made from the public point of view of the valuable information gathered from that department.

The object of inquiring into air accidents is to prevent their repetition and to correct the inaccuracies of inexpert witnesses which the Press very naturally and immediately reproduces. This object cannot be achieved merely by publishing periodical statistics of the number and causes of accidents. When public attention is excited by the occurrence of a disaster in the air, the fullest possible information should be disclosed at the earliest possible moment. Otherwise the public may be unnecessarily alarmed and pilots and constructors may be deprived of information which would be of use to them.

I would point out that in the case of a fatal accident the coroner who conducts the inquiry is not, except by chance, an expert in aviation, and cannot, in his summing up, express an opinion upon the causes of the accident in sufficient detail or with sufficient authority. It would surely be a great pity if those who are keen to fly, or are flying, or the parents or relatives of flyers, were given unnecessary anxiety or deprived of valuable protection against accidents because they were not made aware of what is dangerous in flying and what is not.

What I have in mind is that as soon as possible after every accident, even after an accident the cause of which is not certain, some authority whose opinion will carry weight should place before the public, in the form of an official report, the probable cause of the disaster. For example, if the probability is that the accident was due either to the human factor or to mechanical failure, the fact should be boldly stated. In the former case no appreciable extra amount of distress will be caused to the relatives of the victim, and in the second case it is no part of anybody's duty to protect manufacturers or ground engineers from the consequences of imperfections or carelessness.

In the case of accidents to military machines I agree that there is something to be said for not publishing the unit of the victim, because if criticism is justified the Air Ministry are perfectly capable of acting upon it, and the Air Ministry must answer to the public if, because of a particular policy, the number of accidents is seriously increased. If, on the other hand, criticism is not justified, unjust odium may be cast upon the unit to which the victim belongs.

To illustrate my general case for the necessity of reliable and immediate publicity, I read in the account of yesterday's accident a statement (not in *The Times*) that an Air Ministry expert had declared that "it has been proved beyond all doubt that the aeroplane turned turtle in the air and that all the passengers were thrown out through the roof." Why did the machine turn turtle? Was it because the pilot was flying in or above the clouds and unwittingly turned on his back? Did this happen because the machine was not fitted with a turn indicator? How were the passengers thrown through the roof? All constructors know that this would have been impossible unless the machine was fitted with a rip panel in the roof.

It will be seen from these queries that the public require the fullest explanation in all such accidents.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
FREDERICK GUEST.

7, Aldford-street, Park-lane, W.1, July 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The tragic accident at Meopham yesterday brings once again to public notice the question of the safety of commercial air transport.

It cannot be denied that on the day in question the weather conditions were extremely unfavourable for flying. In the opinion of certain persons qualified to judge, the bad weather prevailing was the primary cause of this accident. A perusal of the recent accidents in which commercial aircraft have been involved will show that bad flying weather has been the chief cause of several of these accidents. It will be remembered that on November 6, 1929, a German air liner flew into the top of a hill at Caterham in extremely bad flying weather. At the inquest held near Caterham on November 22 the coroner's jury added a rider to their verdict to the effect that certain control should be exercised over pilots flying in bad weather. It would be interesting to know what action was taken as a result of this rider, this recent accident being similar in many respects to that of the German air liner.

I would respectfully submit that, if commercial air transport is to be a success, the public confidence must be fully maintained, and, therefore, that a full and public inquiry should be held into this and every accident to commercial aircraft in which loss of life is involved, instead of, as at present, the matter being terminated by the coroner's inquest. Plainly, there are lessons to be learnt from these distressing accidents, and the public has a right to know what is the cause and to be safeguarded against a repetition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GLEN KIDSTON, Lt.-Comdr., R.N. (Ret.).

49A, Grosvenor-square, W.1, July 22.

A MATTER OF TASTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I took up one of the evening journals in the House of Commons' smoking room this evening, and my eye was caught by the following headlines on the front page: "United Empire Fight in Kent. Death of Colonel Cuthbert James, M.P." I hope that the electors of Bromley will be as disgusted by the indecency of this announcement as are the many friends of Colonel Cuthbert James in the House of Commons.

I am your obedient servant,
GUY M. KINDERSLEY.

House of Commons, July 21.

TEST MATCH SPORTSMANSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lovers of cricket and country owe you a debt for your timely leading article. It is significant that, in an article known to be written with reserve and a sense of responsibility, you condemn in such unmeasured and convincing words what many consider an unsporting, unpatriotic, and mischievous suggestion to the world at large that our cricketers have failed to "play the game." As some of the sinister criticisms come from those who have upheld our reputation in the cricket field in the past, there must be some strange room for misconception.

Although of secondary importance to the honour of country and cricket, the honour of retaining the "Ashes" is at stake; and to the man in the street it appears that an atmosphere is being created, commonly called "funk," more likely to result in the loss of the coveted "Ashes" than any lack of ability on the part of our teams. Bradman and Grimmett should no more make an unbeatable team than one swallow a summer—unless we allow them to get on our nerves. Though prodigies, they are human. David slew Goliath with a cleverly arranged delivery, although history does not relate whether it was a swerver or not! Over-confidence made Sisera an easy prey. It is against all the chances of the game that two humans shall always "come off." Should one fail, our team may be trusted to give a good account of itself, and victory should be in sight.

Yours, &c.,
JEREMIAH COLMAN.

Gatton Park, Surrey, July 21.

AMERICA AND INDIA

III.—SAMPLES OF "HISTORY"

A PLEA FOR ACCURACY

In the last of his articles on the inaccurate and misleading descriptions of Indian affairs which pass for authoritative pronouncements in America, Mr. Edward Thompson turns to the criticisms of another well-known author.

(By Edward Thompson)

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Dr. Jabez Sunderland, the author of "India in Bondage," through many decades has been a pertinacious critic of the Indian Government. He is a generous and enthusiastic man, but everything he writes is crowded with false assumptions, so crowded—the schoolmen used to debate how many angels could crowd into the limited space on a needle-point—that seriatim refutation is impossible in anything less than a pamphlet. All the harm in the world is the work of the British; America, he tells us, would never have gone to the Philippines if it had not been for England's evil example. His reckless partiality and sweeping style need no comment but juxtaposition of the facts. He says in "India in Bondage":—

As is well known to every one at all perfectly acquainted with the history of the Great War in Europe, it was the splendid Indian Army, brought over with the greatest possible haste to France, when war was declared, that turned the tide at the first battle of the Marne, beating back the German advance and saving Paris from capture.

Since the Marne was fought between September 5 and 11, while the Indian Army was still in India, this must have been achieved by telepathy. In the Boston *Christian Leader* (May 29) he writes, driving home a point thereby:—

Indeed, it has been under dyarchy that India has experienced some of the worst tyrannies in her whole history. It has been under dyarchy that the shocking Amritsar massacre and all the terrible "Punjab atrocities" have been perpetrated.

April, 1919, was the month of Amritsar and the Punjab troubles. Dyarchy passed the House of Commons in December, 1919, and came into operation in 1921.

Dr. Sunderland gathers facts and quotations from one side only. These he either cannot or will not check. Thus to bring into relief our light-hearted belittling of our Indian warfare and its severity he finds an author who assures him that the British

are accustomed to consider the battle of Waterloo one of the most sanguinary ever fought; yet the losses in some of our Indian battles of conquest were about double the loss at Waterloo. The loss in our Sutlej battles in 1846 was much more severe than that of Waterloo.

The four Sutlej battles of 1845 and 1846, with the British and Sepoy casualties combined, were: Mudki, 872; Ferozeshah, 2,518; Aliwal, 400; Sobraon, 2,383. Was this "much more severe" than the 15,000 British and 7,000 Prussian casualties at Waterloo?

Turning the pages of "India in Bondage" at random, I find attention arrested by such statements as this gratuitous insult to all parties concerned:—

Mr. Tagore had been friendly to the British régime and had freely cooperated with it, in recognition of which the British Government had conferred upon him the Order of Knighthood.

The allegation is untrue in its very bones. Tagore has been often in opposition to the Government, but usually indifferent to it, since he holds that politics obsess the Indian mind and waste immense tracts of time. His knighthood was solely a distinction to literature; it was neither bought nor sold.

FALSE PREMISES

Dr. Sunderland's premises are grotesquely false.

I repeat [he says] India is a vast land—almost a continent—rich in resources of every kind—agricultural products, forests, fisheries, minerals.

India is nothing of the sort; her natural resources are very greatly exaggerated. The credit for the abolition of suttee, he declares, "is due quite as much to the eminent Indian leader, Ram Mohun Roy, as to the British Government. Indeed, the Government would not have acted at all except for strong pressure from a powerful Indian movement." Rammohan Roy thought the prohibition injudicious and premature. If the reader cares to see how much there is in Dr. Sunderland's findings—besides a characteristic refusal to give "the Devil" (the British Government) his due—he may look up my book "Suttee," pp. 75-81.

Elsewhere in his book Dr. Sunderland says:—

Wherever in India the British are most in evidence, there the riots are usually worst; wherever the British are least in evidence, there riots are generally fewest. Before the British came to India, there seems to have been little hostility between Hindus and Moslems; everywhere they seem to have lived together for the most part peacefully and harmoniously.

And again:—

For more than 2,500 years before the British came, the Indian nation was one of the greatest, the most influential, and most enlightened in the world.

For him these golden millenniums, rich in every art and science and form of material wealth, are unquestioned facts, as they are coming to be for that section of the American public that forms its mind from the lecture-platform.

CENSORSHIP AND SALES

Dr. Sunderland has had a great American advertisement because the Indian Government—placed in an extraordinarily difficult position—suppressed his book as mischievous. Mr. C. F. Andrews, in particular, has bemoaned this cruelty. I think I have no more love for a censorship than Mr. Andrews has. But I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Sunderland was lucky. Without this advertisement, where would his book have been?

Dr. Sunderland and the other authors I have quoted have "got away with it." They could not have survived a day's criticism in England. There are many things that are done better in America than we do them in England, and the Englishman finds in himself an admiration that increases with knowledge. But it is still true that the exposition of a serious problem that gives us a mind thinking behind every sentence and anxious for truth and caring nothing for sensation has no chance in the United States beside the outpouring of one that screams. Mr. Garratt's book "An Indian Commentary," the work of a man generous, brave and careful, and master of a nervous, eager style, was reviewed sparingly and sold hardly at all, whereas Mr. Upton Close and Dr. Jabez Sunderland have a rejoicing and trustful public.

Questions involving self-respect are of solely domestic concern. If the American public is willing that discussion of India should oscillate between the extremes represented by "India in Bondage" and "Mother India," then that is its own business, and the Englishman can only keep his surprise to himself and pass on. The book that can convey its own ecstatic inaccuracy to the reader will continue to represent all that is known of perhaps the world's most fascinating and wonderful problem to-day.

But there is another side to the question. The British do not hold meetings to discuss the negro question, or the American problem of the Philippines, or American action past or present in the Caribbean or Central America. No Englishman after spending years under the protection of the American flag returns to tour Great Britain abusing America. No American

sojourning in our midst is asked to defend his country against bitter critics, before audiences whose opinion is already biased against him. But the British Government, as all know, is subjected to continual pressure from the American side.

We have our friends, a great host of Americans who believe that we are a just, kindly folk and anxious, even against our economic interests, to do some sort of right by India. But they are silent, while our enemies are creating an atmosphere unfriendly to that peaceful settlement for which we long and are working. I wonder if Americans know how widespread and how deeply felt is the resentment now accumulating over many years, but never expressed. There is a tremendous access of popularity waiting for the first British Government — Labour, Liberal, or Conservative—that in its exasperation answers ill-informed criticism with a straightforward rebuff.

Yet this is not the normal attitude of the British people. For we do realize that our problems are the whole world's, to a greater extent than the problems of any other nation. There will be no resentment on our side of American discussion of British actions if Americans can only remove from our minds the belief that their public and publicists care little for accuracy? Is that belief unjustified?

The Indian question is not one that can be settled by sentiment. And if it were settled by sentiment, and things went wrong—if India became a weaker Mexico, a more ridiculous China—the American public would be the first to cry out on our weakness. It is a compliment that they expect, however much they criticize us, a higher standard of efficiency in administration and in solution of political problems, than they expect in any other people. When the Jewish-Arab riots broke out last August, the American Press rang with denunciation of Great Britain's failure to be prepared for anything that might happen.

The same energy that brought the English race to the New World of America, already possessed and in part populated by an indigenous race, brought it at the same time to India. The problems caused by the latter intrusion remain unsolved. The British are responsible to outside opinion for the process whereby 330,000,000 are to move forward—not into chaos and wretchedness, but into enjoyment of freedom and the pursuit of happiness. There are some who will blame us, whatever happens. But the more reasonable among our critics will be prepared to find not all the obstacles on one side, and will want to be made aware of facts, on which they can form their own judgment. The vast majority of the American people are well disposed to the British people in this time of difficulty. But, since the misrepresentations of a minority pass uncorrected in their country, it is inevitable that many of them should think that they are not misrepresentations at all, but facts.

(Concluded).

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*** The first article of this series appeared in *The Times* of Monday. The second was published yesterday.

MISREPRESENTATION OF BRITAIN

APPEAL TO U.S. CHURCHES

A World Peace Demonstration took place last night in the Town Hall, Leeds, in connexion with the meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. The Rev. H. B. Workman, D.Litt., president of the Conference, and the Rev. Otto Melle, D.D., Principal of the Methodist Theological College at Frankfurt, were the principal speakers.

The chair was taken by Sir Henry Lunn, who opened the proceedings by expressing his keen sense of the importance of the principle involved in the League, of which Archbishop Lord Davidson was for many years president, known as the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches.

The power of the Churches was strikingly illustrated on the day when he last left America, when President Coolidge launched his big navy proposals. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ on that occasion intervened and appealed to the nation through their marvellous organization and secured the immediate modification of their proposals. This was only one illustration of many which he could give of the power of the Churches to deal with questions concerning peace.

For these reasons he appealed to his friends Bishop McConnell, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, and Dr. Parkes Cadman, ex-president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, to deal with the situation revealed in *The Times* of Monday, with which he himself had been only too painfully acquainted for a long time—namely, the tragic misrepresentation of the attitude of the majority of Englishmen with regard to the future of India and the facts of the situation in that country.

FALSE STATEMENTS

It was his custom to read every week a number of American newspapers, including the *New Republic*, one of the ablest papers in the English language, to which Professor Dewey and other distinguished men were constant contributors. He had remarked with great regret the attitude taken up by Professor Dewey and the editor of that paper showed a readiness to accept the wildest statements about the English position in India. The most striking illustration of the false statements that were being circulated was given in *The Times*, which showed that the statement had been widely circulated in India that 1,000 times the amount of wheat was "extracted" from India by Britain instead of the actual amount exported, which was a mere bagatelle. The action of the *New Republic* in printing Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy under the heading "Why Gandhi is in Jail," without giving the reasonable and excellent reply by Lord Irwin, was a shocking case of partiality of which so excellent a paper as the *New Republic* ought not to be guilty.

There was another paper of great importance, the *Christian Century*, the editor of which had been received at a luncheon at which Sir Henry Lunn had the privilege of presiding, and reading letters of welcome from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, and the Lord Chancellor. Cordial speeches were given by leading members of the three political parties. He had just received a letter from the managing editor of this paper in the absence of Dr. Morrison, from whom he wished to read this extract:—"I can assure you that we, in this office, sympathize to the full with the British Government in the dilemma which it faces in India. Personally, I am inclined to believe that it is probably doing better than an American Government, faced by a situation anything similar, would do. It seems to be indeed the irony of history that such an issue should have come to such a crisis while Mr. MacDonald is Prime Minister of Great Britain."

Dr. Hutchinson, the writer of this letter, went on to say that the extraordinary success of Mr. Gandhi in enlisting thousands of people in a crusade of non-violence gave to the whole affair an ethical significance which could not be minimized, and must not be overlooked.

MR. GANDHI'S CHARACTER

There was no doubt that Mr. Gandhi's high character had misled American people, and especially the religious section of the American nation, on this issue. Mr. Gandhi had plunged India into a strife which was anything but non-violent, and it was the weight of his personal character and his plea for passive resistance which had led to all the unfortunate disturbances which had been so grossly exaggerated in the American Press. Sir Henry Lunn hoped that in view of these facts it would be possible for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ officially to take action to investigate the facts from both sides, and to show the American Press the truth of this situation. England and the present British Government had everything to gain from a wide knowledge of the real facts of the case.

THE SIMON REPORT

LECTURE BY MR. SASTRI

MEANING OF DOMINION STATUS

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the only Indian member of the Privy Council, in a lecture to the East India Association yesterday afternoon on the Report of the Simon Commission, argued that the proposals were calculated to block for all time the development of India into a Dominion, and therefore were opposed to the clearly enunciated purpose of his Majesty's Government as announced by the Viceroy at the beginning of November. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., presided over a crowded audience at the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts.

Mr. SASTRI said that however much the meaning of the term "Dominion status" might be changing, one aspect of it had for some years been accepted, not only as an essential, but as forming the very bond and cement of Commonwealth—namely, the right of secession. If the Commonwealth was in reality a voluntary association of free peoples and the people of India were to come within this category, their continuance as a component part must be based on their active consent, which could not be said to exist so long as they remained without the power to effect a severance. To rise to Dominion status India needed to be placed in a position to defend herself both from external aggression and internal disorder. The Simon Commission had decisively ruled out all prospect of the present army being wholly Indianized or passing under the control of a self-governing India. It postulated the continued maintenance of British troops and *personnel* in the Higher Command, with the corollary that such an Army could not be placed at the disposal of a responsible Minister at the centre on occasions of grave internal disorder. Sound as the reluctance to place the British soldier on a mercenary footing might be in ordinary circumstances, he held that the British authorities should relax this attitude in regard to India and, indeed, feel themselves precluded from adopting it by reason of the persistent neglect of an important duty during a long series of years. Moreover, during the period of transition the Viceroy might be given the power to veto the application of the Minister for such assistance. As to the proposed creation of another Army, to be wholly Indian and under the control of a responsible Minister for purposes of internal order, even a tiro in public affairs must see how distant would be the prospect of full self-government if the Indian Treasury had to find the means for maintaining a second Army.

Another serious obstacle to Dominionhood was the guarantee proposed on behalf of the Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India that their political relations should henceforth be, not with the Government of India, but with the Viceroy, as the representative of the Crown. In proposing a Federal structure for the whole of India, the Commissioners had shown an even greater regard for the susceptibilities of the Princes than the members of the Butler Committee. The necessity of two-thirds of India readjusting its constitution in order to make possible the accession of one-third of India would not appeal strongly to those who objected on other grounds to the Commission's idea of Federation. The States, being autocratically governed, would not come into a system in which the centre had the large legislative and superintending powers and financial control that it now enjoyed. For their sake the centre must be shorn of these great functions, and the provinces of British India must necessarily be exalted in similar fashion at the expense of the centre. An irresponsible system at Delhi would not be allowed to work by educated India even for a brief period, for they were resolved no longer to be kept out of control of their own destiny.

"FLOUTING THE INTELLIGENTSIA"

There was a more fundamental objection. In a country of the size of India there was grave danger of a central government, however exalted its office and functions, becoming a mere abstraction to the people. The elaborate and learned arguments by which a case against responsibility at the centre was buttressed by the Simon Commission would carry no conviction to the Indian reader, who could not but think that they were a cover for the desire to keep the British in supreme control of Indian affairs for an indefinite period. He was glad to give his hearty approbation to the proposals for provincial autonomy, though on some points of detal, such as that of the power given to the Governor to appoint to his Cabinet an official, he differed from the Commission. By refusing the greater part of the demands made by educated Indians, the Report had added to the causes of contention. To flout the intelligentsia while satisfying the princes, the British, the minority communities, and the Services, was to involve Britain and India in strife of which no one could see the end.

Lord Chelmsford wrote paying tribute to Mr. Sastri for his great personal qualities and his outstanding public services. Recalling the principles laid down by Parliament and assented to by all parties he wrote that they had as their goal "the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire." The last seven words were inserted in the Announcement of August, 1917, at the instance of his Government and their meaning was clear. If then "the right of secession" was implicit in the term "Dominion status," as the lecturer suggested, the latter term was not a synonym for "responsible government" as the right of secession was deliberately excluded from the Announcement of 1917. This and the other principles set forth in the preamble to the 1919 Act must serve as a "yardstick" by which to measure all proposals, whether those of the Simon Commission or of its critics. Parliament could alter them, but until it did, those principles held the field.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola challenged the view that the Mohamedans had welcomed the federal form of government because they expected under it to control several provinces along the north-western border. There was not a Mohamedan who did not want freedom for his Motherland, and they approved the federal plan because they believed that it was the only system suitable to Indian conditions. Mr. Sastri, in his concluding remarks, had put the *intelligentsia* on one side and the Princes, the British, the minority communities, and the Services on the other. But when all these exclusions were made, who were left?

Mr. Waris Ameer Ali, Sir Louis Dane, and Mr. Rushbrook Williams also criticized these sweeping exclusions from the Indian *intelligentsia*. The latter assured Mr. Sastri that the Indian States would never act as a drag upon the attainment of the aspirations of British India.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a great mistake to suppose that the Simon Report bound this country. The Commissioners were given no other mandate than to provide a groundwork or basis of discussion and to give this country a knowledge of the Indian problem which it did not possess before the Report was issued. He was confident that this country would welcome any settlement reached at the Conference which secured the welfare of the various races and communities of India. It was a question not of finding an ideal solution, but of men of good will getting together at the Conference and hammering out a settlement which would be satisfactory to both countries.

NO WISH TO SECEDE

Mr. SASTRI, replying to the discussion, urged the inexpediency in political affairs of using words and phrases having different meanings in different circumstances. It was a mistake to interpret Dominion status in respect to India differently from its interpretation for other parts of the Empire. The young men and women of India wished their country to be within the British Commonwealth of nations, not without it, but upon a footing of complete equality with other parts of the Empire. That was a point which he most earnestly and respectfully asked his British friends to remember. India was not going to exercise the right of secession if it were reached; but they asked for it because it would bind the Empire closer together, for it would then be an association of free peoples in which India would be willing and glad to remain. Freedom was the essential condition of the unity, strength and solidarity of the Empire. Their hopes were concentrated on the Conference, and he for one felt that it must not break up without success. Let them make up their minds that it must succeed. He was by no means committed to all the arguments he had brought forward: he was willing to shed the greater part of them in the cause of reconciliation and peace. They should recognize that it would be wise to set aside some of their dearest convictions if need be; they were nothing beside the good of India and the good of Britain.

Obituary

LADY EDNAM

AN APPRECIATION

A correspondent writes:—

The gap that is left in the lives of her friends by the death of Rosemary Ednam will never be filled. They will feel always, as they feel to-day, that the world is poorer by the loss of one of the rarest spirits that ever breathed the air. To say that she was the best of wives and most wonderful of mothers seems unnecessary and almost irreverent to those who knew her, for it never occurred to them that she could have been otherwise, any more than she could have done differently than serve throughout the War as a nurse in France. When there was any onerous duty or inconvenient kindness to perform, she could not avoid it, for it was natural to her to act nobly.

But, together with these high qualities there was bound up such a wealth of human understanding, so quick a wit, so unfailing a sense of humour, that it is her laugh and her voice, rather than her more admirable virtues, that her friends will never forget and can hardly bear to remember.

The joke that was against herself was the one that she saw most readily; the point of view that differed most from her own was the one she was most eager to discuss. And so, wherever she went and among whomever she moved, she won immediate admiration and lasting love. Life gave her much, but she repaid it a hundredfold by the beauty and the grace, the intelligence and the humanity, out of which she wove a vivid and adorable personality that will be an inspiring memory to many as long as they live.

MAJOR-GENERAL INGLEFIELD

Major-General Francis Seymour Inglefield, C.B., D.S.O., died yesterday at 65, Prince's-gate, at the age of 74.

The son of Rear-Admiral Valentine Otway Inglefield, he was born at Devonport on December 6, 1855, and was educated at private schools. His twin brother, Brigadier-General N. B. Inglefield, R.A., who died in 1912, was also C.B. and D.S.O. He obtained his commission in the East Yorkshire Regiment in 1874. Passing the Staff College in 1885, he was brigade major at Gibraltar from September, 1888, to January, 1892, and the following September he went to the Royal Military College as instructor in fortification, remaining there until June, 1896. In November, 1899, he was appointed for special service in South Africa, and from the following February to June he was brigade major of the 19th Infantry Brigade under Major-General Smith-Dorrien, and then until the end of the year he was A.A.G. on that general's staff. He had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel in April, 1900, but he did not take command of his battalion, the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, until March, 1901.

During the South African War he took part in the operations at Paardeberg and the actions at Poplar Grove, Dreifontein, Houtnek, Zand River, and Lydenberg, and had two horses shot. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and given the D.S.O. with six clasps to the two medals. Vacating the command of his battalion in April, 1904, he was on half-pay until November, 1905, when he was appointed A.A.G., 7th Division, Ireland, and in July, 1909, he was given the command of the 12th Infantry Brigade at Dover. He was made C.B. in 1908, and was promoted major-general in 1912. From 1916 and during the Great War General Inglefield commanded the 54th East Anglian Division (T.F.) and the 72nd Division in England, Gallipoli, and Egypt. He was Colonel of the East Yorkshire Regiment from 1920 to 1925. He married in 1885 Zoe Sophia Barbara, daughter of Mr. H. L. Strong, and had one son.

THE HON. LOCKHART ST. CLAIR

The Hon. Lockhart Matthew St. Clair, C.I.E., C.B.E., died yesterday at Folkestone at the age of 74.

The fourth son of the fourteenth and uncle of the present Lord Sinclair, he was born on July 25, 1855, and was educated at Wellington and at the old Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill. He served in the Public Works Department, India, from 1876 to 1904. From 1881 to 1885 he was assistant engineer in the Saugor Road Division and executive engineer in charge of the Nagpur and Jubbulpur Divisions. With Mr. J. N. Glass he was responsible for the design and construction of the Jubbulpur waterworks, Simla Imperial Circle. As personal assistant to the Superintendent of Works he assisted in the design and construction of the new Imperial Government buildings at Simla, and was in sole charge of the building of the new Viceregal Palace. For this service he received an autograph letter and memento from the Viceroy (Lord Dufferin).

From 1889 to 1892 he was lent to the Nepal Government as State Engineer, and designed and constructed the Khatmandu waterworks. Subsequently he was executive engineer in Lower Assam and in the Hoshungabad Division of the Central Provinces, and constructed the Khundwa waterworks. After serving as Under-Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, he was placed in charge, in October, 1899, of the buildings, roads, waterworks, and famine relief works in the Nagpur Division. The separate famine relief camps numbered 214, employing a daily average of 535,000 persons. In 1900 he was appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the local Administration, Central Provinces, and in 1902 he was made C.I.E.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, JULY 22

The Examiners in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence to-night issued the following class list:—

CLASS 1.—G. G. BAKER, Brasenose; R. S. L. BOWKER, Trinity; A. P. BUCKLEY HOLMES, Queen's; G. F. CURTIS, Lincoln; D. H. ELLETSON, St. John's; C. H. E. JONES, Magdalen; A. KUALELI, Brasenose; R. MARYLAND, Hertford; J. F. F. PLATTS MILLS, Balliol; A. T. D. PRITCHARD, Oriel; G. E. STRICKLAND, Queen's; CATHERINE E. CLOUGH, St. Hilda's.

CLASS 2.—N. S. AFOUMADO, Queen's; R. ASHBURNER, Balliol; P. J. BIDDULPH, Oriel; F. DE L. BOIS, Exeter; J. DE M. BURRUS, Brasenose; P. M. W. BUTLER, Queen's; T. W. CHILDS, Merton; L. COPELAND, Brasenose; T. L. W. H. CORBETT, Brasenose; G. E. CURTIS, Trinity; D. L. DE VILLIERS, New College; H. A. G. DURBRIDGE, University; L. B. EDMUNDS, Exeter; L. N. EVANS, Brasenose; K. EWART, Worcester; K. D. FINDEISEN, Corpus Christi; E. M. FOSTER, Hertford; A. GARRAN, New College; H. N. GRATTAN-DOYLE, Worcester; R. S. HARRIS, Christ Church; L. J. HEIN, Exeter; R. P. HICHENS, Magdalen; C. P. HIERNEISS, Wadham; E. B. C. HOWARD, New College; H. M. HYDE, Magdalen; R. A. S. JEROME, Christ Church; W. T. KERSHOW, Pembroke; A. G. LEASE, Queen's; J. A. T. LINELL, Wadham; A. G. G. MACDONALD, non-collegiate; A. D. MACHENDRIE, Brasenose; I. A. MACPHERSON, Brasenose; J. F. MARNAN, Trinity; E. O. MATHER, Lincoln; A. B. MILLER, Wadham; B. NASH, Jesus; C. D. NEWBOLD, Keble; C. S. PARKER, Oriel; D. L. M. RENTON, University; T. G. ROCHE, Wadham; S. H. SABIN, Queen's; E. C. SCHOLEFIELD, Christ Church; F. SEALE, Exeter; H. D. SENIOR, University; J. F. THOMPSON, Queen's; J. H. TREVOR, Pembroke; G. F. WAGSTAFF, Exeter; J. W. WALKER, Corpus Christi; J. G. WHITEHEAD, Merton; E. WILLIAMS, St. John's; A. S. WILSON, Wadham; BEATRICE H. ALEXANDER, St. Hugh's; MARION S. PEXLEY, Oxford Home Students.

CLASS 3.—A. P. BARTHOLOMEW, Worcester; J. A. W. BATE, Brasenose; R. P. BAYLY, New College; M. J. BESSELL, St. Edmund Hall; S. B. BIRD, Christ Church; F. J. CAMENISCH, Wadham; J. F. S. CARPENTER, Brasenose; J. A. D. D. A. CARTWRIGHT, Christ Church; A. G. G. CODD, Brasenose; H. DAWE, Christ Church; G. W. A. DENNY, New College; J. R. EDWARDS, Wadham; M. L. EDWARDS, Lincoln; S. E. ELLIS, Queen's; R. H. FORREST, Pembroke; C. F. B. GILMAN, Brasenose; W. J. L. GLOVER, Pembroke; R. H. GUEN, Worcester; E. W. G. GOODWILLIE, Christ Church; A. E. GRAUER, University; A. M. GREEN, Brasenose; N. L. HAMILTON-SMITH, Magdalen; VISCOUNT HARCOURT, Christ Church; R. D. HENDERSON, Queen's; G. W. HIGNETT, Christ Church; R. D. HOUGHTON, Wadham; D. G. HOWELL, Brasenose; H. D. B. JEFFARES, Exeter; F. R. KENTFIELD, University; J. F. KNIGHT, Exeter; H. M. O. KNOX, Trinity; W. R. LUSH, Christ Church; A. L. MCCLURE, Magdalen; R. C. B. MACKENZIE, Pembroke; G. W. MACLAURIN, Trinity; R. M. MERE, Christ Church; F. P. MILLARD, Trinity; G. W. R. MORLEY, Christ Church; A. H. MORRIS, Hertford; N. C. MOSES, St. Edmund Hall; S. E. NASH, Corpus Christi; C. J. NALDER, Magdalen; R. M. H. NOBLE, Balliol; W. E. NORTHEY, Lincoln; F. W. B. PACEY, Keble; L. G. C. E. PUGH, New College; H. T. RAYMOND, non-collegiate; R. L. P. REDMOND, University; J. C. REID, Worcester; J. M. RHEA, Pembroke; J. R. ROBERTSON, Oriel; W. A. R. SANDOVER, Trinity; I. C. STUART, Oriel; R. A. S. SWIFT, New College; J. H. THOMAS, Hertford; P. E. THOMAS, Exeter; P. D. THOMAS, Exeter; T. C. WALLACE, St. John's; W. A. WELCH, Hertford; C. C. WENTZEL, University; H. S. WHARTON, Lincoln; H. B. WILLIAMSON, Queen's; F. E. WILSON, St. John's; A. J. J. WROTTESLEY, University; ELISABETH O. DODGSON, Oxford Home Students; SHIRLEY T. HODGKINSON, Oxford Home Students.

CLASS 4.—A. W. L. ADLER, Merton; H. S. CAMPBELL, Worcester; F. L. DICKSON, St. John's; V. DYALL, Christ Church; H. M. FOOT, Exeter; J. HARRIGAN, Merton; G. P. JACKSON, Lincoln; W. JONES, Lincoln; T. W. KING, Trinity; L. J. KINGSTON, Keble; H. C. KOCH, New College; M. LACROIX, Worcester; N. W. LAWRENCE, University; S. LITCHFIELD-SMITH, Hertford; N. K. MACDONALD, Hertford; D. L. NICHOLSON, Lincoln; M. F. PEARSON, University; A. W. PLATTS, University; A. P. S. TALBOT, Worcester; H. E. WEIR, University.

Aegrotat.—G. W. HILL, Lincoln.

Overstanding for honours, satisfied the Examiners.—C. WINSLOW TAYLOR, Christ Church.

Satisfied the Examiners in Group B4.—N. J. CHAMBERS, University; J. M. CREASE, Oriel; A. T. C. HADDON, Worcester; J. H. HOPKINSON, University; S. C. JOLLY, Worcester; A. F. F. LAWTON, Exeter; D. MILLS-ROBERTS, Lincoln; H. E. B. NEWELL, University; M. H. WHEELER, Exeter.

ARMY TRAINING

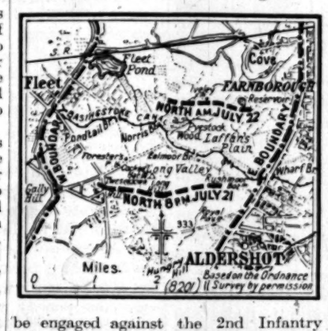
FIRST AND FIFTH BRIGADES

CROSS-COUNTRY ATTACK IN THE DARK

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, JULY 22

Before visiting the Headquarters of the Southern Force last night I had heard of an operation by the 6th Infantry Brigade and attached troops, involving an attack in the enclosed woodland country north of the Blackwater-Bagshot road, and a withdrawal by night. I was tempted to divert my course to see something of this operation in which further experience has been gathered in the handling of the various experimental and other vehicles which are being tested, but, as the 6th Brigade will



be engaged against the 2nd Infantry Brigade to-morrow and the day after, I hoped to hear something of the results, and I determined to adhere to my original plan of witnessing the completion of the operation between normally-equipped troops, the 1st (Guards) Brigade of the 1st Division and the 5th Infantry Brigade of the 2nd Division.

Before proceeding with the narrative it is desirable to recall the general situation. I left the Northern invaders (5th Infantry Brigade, with an armoured car squadron of the 11th Hussars, the 13th Field Brigade and 20th Light Battery, R.A., and a Flight of the 4th Army Cooperation Squadron, R.A.F.), under Brigadier Minshull-Ford, moving southward, the bulk of the troops *via* Norris Bridge, covered by The Buffs, who crossed at Norris and Eelmoor Bridges, and by the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., who crossed farther to the eastward. The armoured cars had pushed on ahead, and by 6 p.m. had reached the high Hungry Hill range south-west of Aldershot.

Brigadier Sergison-Brooke's Southern force (1st Guards Brigade, with the 7th Field Brigade and 1st Light Battery, R.A., 5th Field Company, R.E., with one medium and eight kapok bridges, a section of smoke-producing tanks, Royal Tank Corps, and two aeroplanes of the 13th Army Cooperation Squadron, R.A.F.) was advancing northward from the line Crondall-Farnham almost in touch with the Northern armoured cars. Some years ago I expressed the opinion, after witnessing a march of an infantry column harassed by armoured cars in Sussex, that in such a country armoured cars, by operating on the flanks, could impose 80 per cent. of delay upon such a marching column, and that the only reply was armoured cars, or equally mobile anti-tank guns, on the side of the marching column. On this occasion the flanks were not open, under the conditions of the scheme, and the armoured cars were of a type confined to the roads. Their usual function is reconnaissance work at far longer radius, but here they were used to oppose the advance of the Southerners for a time. They ultimately fell back with some losses, owing to the steps that were taken by Brigadier Sergison-Brooke to station anti-tank guns ahead of, and on the flanks of, his marching columns and to other causes. The difficulties which confront the umpires under such conditions have been proved by previous experience, but the situation was well handled by them. I will begin by describing the advance of the Guards Brigade until nightfall. Until that time the sky was lowering and the light faded earlier than usual at this period of the year, but enough important information was obtained from the air and from the advanced troops to enable the Southern Commander after dark to make his plans for the night and for the early morning. An intercepted wireless message, received at Headquarters at about 10 p.m., confirmed previous impressions of the likelihood of a withdrawal of the Northerners across the canal in the night, but I must not anticipate.

I found the Southern force advancing in two columns. The main body, preceded by an advanced guard of the 2nd Coldstream Guards and the light battery, was on the left, directed on the road leading northward to Aunt's Pool Hill and thence N.E. to Norris Bridge. They kept excellent touch with the right column, mentioned below. The main body was led by a company of the 2nd Grenadier Guards, followed by headquarters and the Brigade Signal section, followed by the 7th Field Brigade, R.A., and the Grenadier Battalion. The "B" echelon cookers of the advanced guard followed, and then the 2nd Cheshire Battalion. A right column (1st Green Howards and 43rd Field Battery, R.A.), moving across country, was directed on Eelmoor Bridge. This right column was ultimately held up on the Long Hill-Rushmoor line, shown on yesterday's map, by the D.C.L.I.

SMOKE-TANKS IN ACTION

Repairing to the Southern headquarters at about 9 p.m. I found that air reports before that time had provided information from which the correct conclusion could be drawn that the Northerners were in greatest force on their right (western) flank opposite to Norris Bridge and in the Pondtail and Pyestock woods. Also that the Coldstream Guards on the Southern left would, at 9.15 p.m., launch an attack on the enemy's right flank about Tweseldown Hill, covered by a smoke-screen laid by the smoke-tanks, an operation which I particularly wanted to witness. I arrived just in time. From a position on the racecourse I had a good view of this advance, skilful use being made of the smoke (in a strong breeze, blowing across the line of advance from the left flank) to blind enemy observers on Long Hill. By about 9.32 the position was stabilized, the Coldstream being in possession of Tweseldown Hill, on which light automatics and ultimately machine-guns were established.

The Southern Commander, who had already issued orders for forward patrolling on both flanks to give immediate notice if the enemy should fall back under cover of the darkness, then lost no time in making his plan. Assuming that the enemy would expect him to press forward on his left, he decided to mass his main strength on the right; the 2nd Grenadier Guards and 2nd Cheshire Regiment to advance to the canal, well to the eastward of Eelmoor Bridge, with five assault bridges, and to leapfrog through The Green Howards, who would be in reserve on the right flank. The 2nd Coldstream Guards to demonstrate on the left, with three assault bridges at their disposal. The pontoon bridge to be used between Eelmoor and Wharf Bridge, two sections of light guns to support which of the battalions advancing on the right. The Field Brigade R.A. to be worked as a whole under their commander. The howitzers to put a smoke-screen east of Pyestock Wood to screen the left flank of the main attack. One battery to be used defensively against any movement eastward from about Eelmoor Bridge, and the whole to cover the establishment of a bridgehead and a subsequent advance towards the Cove Common position, the concentration to be near Point 333, west of the Royal Pavilion, at 1 a.m. Headquarters moved to a concealed position in that neighbourhood at midnight, when final instructions were issued. The difficulty of this concentration in the dark is obvious, but it appeared that the 2nd Grenadiers and 2nd Cheshire Regiment had taken the opportunity of reconnoitring this and other routes in their neighbourhood in anticipation of possible developments.

In the actual event the Northerners fell back over the canal, blowing up the bridges, at about 1 a.m. At 3.45 the Grenadiers and Cheshire Regiment effected a crossing, with some of their machine-guns. The Coldstream also advanced to the canal line and made one bridge, but found the enemy in strength. At 4.45 the two right battalions attacked N.W. on a two-battalion front with artillery support as given above. The bridge would have been finished by the R.E. by 6.30, but operations were stopped by the Director at 6 p.m. The attack was then developing against the Ively Farm position. I regret not having seen more of the Northern force, but

(Continued at foot of next column)

witnessing the handling of the units of the Southern force, and their successful assembly in the darkness, followed by a well-staged canal crossing and attack, has been a very valuable experience.

EXPERIMENTAL INFANTRY BRIGADES

In the process of mechanizing the Army, trials towards the evolution of the ideal infantry brigade of increased power and mobility will, as already notified in *The Times*, be continued, and brigade training operations will begin next week.

The 6th and 7th Infantry Brigades are again being regarded as experimental brigades. The composition of the brigades is the same as last year, except that the experimental light tank battalions which formed part of them during the 1929 training season have been eliminated. The 6th Infantry Brigade contains four battalions—the 1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, the 2nd Battalion, The Loyal Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; while the 7th Infantry Brigade has three battalions—the 2nd Battalion, The Somerset Light Infantry, the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, and the 2nd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Experiments will be continued in the carriage of machine-guns in mechanized vehicles. In the 6th Infantry Brigade, the guns will be carried in Carden-Loyd carriers with trailers, and in the 7th Infantry Brigade other types of mechanized vehicles will be used: the platoons so equipped will be employed to carry out the normal role of machine-guns as forward, supporting, and reserve weapons. Other platoons in both brigades will be carried in Carden-Loyd carriers, which will be used as armoured "in-fighting" weapons, the machine-guns being fired from the vehicles.

Trials will be made with batteries of mechanized 3.7in. howitzers as close support weapons for infantry, and experiments will be continued in the employment of batteries of mechanized 3in. mortars for such purpose: for these tests the batteries will be regarded as an integral part of the organization of an infantry brigade.

Experiments will also be made in the organization of rifle platoons with a view to securing increased mobility for the infantry, and throughout the training season the rifle platoons of all battalions in the two brigades will be organized on a basis of three rifle sections and one Lewis-gun section.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

BISCUIT MANUFACTURER'S LARGE ESTATE

Mr. ELLIS CARR, of Yewbarrow, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, for some years connected with Associated Biscuit Manufacturers, Limited, and Messrs. Peek, Frean, and Co., Limited, who died on June 16, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £1,051,208, with net personalty £1,042,082. The duties on the property at this valuation, and according to the dispositions of the will, will amount to about £360,000, but under the new Budget the duties would have amounted to nearly £100,000 more.

He directed the payment of the duties on a gift of 30,000 Ordinary shares in Associated Biscuit Manufacturers, Limited, made to the Pensions Fund of Messrs. Peek, Frean, and Co., Limited, and also directed the payment of any duties that might be chargeable on other gifts *inter vivos*.

He left:—

Life annuities of £104 each to his servants, Maria Wilkins and Jane Ann Tener; a life annuity of £85 to Ada Mary Filkins, daughter of the late Mr. John Carr's coachman; a life annuity of £52 and the use of a house at Southborough to his gardener, William Langridge, and should his said gardener's wife survive him she is to receive an annuity of £26 during widowhood; a life annuity of £52 to his employee, Henry Young; a life annuity of £26 to Elizabeth Phillips, niece of the late Mr. John Carr's gardener; £1,000 to his chauffeur, Robert James Budgen; £100 to his gardener, Bert Llewellyn Evans; £50 each to his gardeners, Hector Ford and Albert Edward Manktelow.

To his former servant, Harold Robert Hopkins, £2 a week during the life of his (servant's) wife or 30s. a week for his life after her decease, together with the use of a suitable house, and should his (servant's) wife survive him then to her during widowhood an annuity of £26 and the use of the said house. And he forgave certain sums due to him.

After some further bequests of similar amounts he left:—

The residue of his property as to one-half to his sister, Ada Carr, one-sixth to each of his nephews, Lawrence and Philip Carr, and one-sixth between the children of his late nephew, John Carr.

SIR HERBERT JAMES HOPE, of York House, York-street, Marylebone, W., a former Senior Registrar of the London Bankruptcy Court, who died on May 23, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £18,793, with net personalty £17,993. He left:—

One year's wages each to his cook, Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Williams, and her daughter, Evelyn Mary Williams, if in his service at his death; and an annuity of £50 to his former housekeeper, Emma Cronk, if not already given.

SIR BENJAMIN LONGBOTTOM, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., of Harraby Lodge, Totteridge-lane, N., and late of Thornville, Macclesfield-road, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, electrical engineer, joint managing director of Laurence, Scott, and Electromotors, Limited, of Norwich and Manchester, who died on May 1, aged 53, left estate of the gross value of £25,607, with net personalty £19,179. He left:—

£50 to W. H. Biggs, secretary of Electromotors, Limited.

Miss ANNIE NUGENT DOCWRA, of the Royal Crescent Hotel, Brighton, who died on May 19, aged 66, daughter of the late J. W. Docwra, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £98,417, with net personalty £98,127. She left:—

£2,000 to the Middlesex Hospital Cancer Research Fund; £1,000 to the Actors' Benevolent Fund; £500 each to the Royal National Life-boat Institution, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Home of Rest for Horses, Cricklewood, N.W., and the Dogs' Home, Battersea, S.W.

The proceeds of the sale of her jewelry, &c., to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers; and £500 to the "Society for Worn-out Horses."

MR. REGINALD CECIL LYBBE POWYS-LYBBE, of Rectory Farm, Streatley, Berkshire, who died on March 25, aged 48, left unsettled property of the gross value of £37,680, with net personalty £22,834. He left:—

To the British Museum the diaries of his great-great-great-grandmother, Caroline Powys.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BROOME, Mr. Robert, of Liverpool-road, Chester (net personalty £22,366)	24,465
BUTLER, Mrs. Maude Arme (47), of The Ghyll, Grove-avenue, Ilkley, Yorks, wife of O. B. L. Butler (net personalty £14,697)	15,623
CRAIG, Mr. Hugh Hamilton Simpson (or Hugh) (64), of Dromore, Wellington-road, Wokingham, Berks, wholesale tobacconist, trading as A. Hughes and Co., of Minster-street, Reading (net personalty £22,329)	39,307
CROOK, Alderman Philip Thomas (85), J.P., of Rosemount, The Park, Hull (net personalty £40,169)	45,428
GARDNER, Surgeon-Major Hamilton George (79), M.B., late Army Medical Staff, of Royal-parade, Cheltenham (net personalty £15,100)	15,192
GEE, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William (67), C.I.E., M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (retd.), of Westmead, Cookham, Berks (net personalty £8,565)	9,646
HILL, the Rev. Herbert Whitbread, of Rue Pereire, St. Germain-en-Laye, France, and of Maison Blanche, St. Germain-en-Laye	2,980
HINKS, Mr. John William, of Waterloo-street, Birmingham, chartered accountant (net personalty £10,530)	21,142
HOARE, the Rev. Harry Basil (51), M.A., of Akabo, Princes-crescent, Lyndhurst, Hants (net personalty £2,383)	3,594
KENT, Lieutenant-Commander Harry Ebenezer (72), R.N. (retd.), of Alma-road, Plymouth (net personalty £949)	984
MARSHALL, Commodore William (55), C.B., D.S.O., of Highfield-lane, Southampton, captain of the Majestic and commodore of the fleet of the White Star Line (net personalty £4,210)	7,783

JOURNALISM IN ARGENTINA

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 22

The King received the Raja Muda of Perak this morning.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Francis Humphrys (His Majesty's High Commissioner for Iraq) had an audience of The King.

King Faisal of Iraq visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Francis Humphrys and Lady Humphrys also had the honour of being invited to Luncheon with The King and Queen.

The King and Queen gave a Dinner Party this evening, to which the following had the honour of being invited:—

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Countess of Ilchester, the Dowager Countess of Antrim, the Earl and Countess of Minto, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Feversham, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, the Countess Buxton, the Viscount and Viscountess Weymouth, the Lord and Lady Burghley, the Lord Herbert, the Lord Willoughby de Eresby, the Lord Buckmaster, the Right Hon. Walter Guinness, M.P., and the Lady Evelyn Guinness, the Right Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, M.P., and the Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, the Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., and Lady Rumbold, the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bt., and the Hon. Lady de Trafford, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Bt., and Lady Keyes, Brigadier-General Sir William Bromley-Davenport, Sir Henry and Lady Newbolt, Mr. Henry Gladstone and Mr. Henry and the Lady Anne Hunloke; and the Lady Ampthill and the Lady Cynthia Colville (Ladies in Waiting), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), Sir Harry Verney (Groom in Waiting), Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N. (Equerry in Waiting) and Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt. (Deputy Master of the Household).

The Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny, the Earl of Ilchester, the Earl Buxton, the Viscount and Viscountess Cobham, the Lady Buckmaster, the Hon. Mrs. Gladstone and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain also had the honour of being invited, but were unavoidably prevented from obeying Their Majesties' commands.

The String Band of the Royal Artillery, under the direction of Captain E. C. Stretton (Director of Music), played a selection of Music during and after Dinner.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, visited the Tunbridge Wells and South Eastern Counties Agricultural Show at Tunbridge Wells this afternoon, and subsequently returned to Buckingham Palace.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 22

The Prince of Wales received this morning Sir Herbert Stanley (Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon) and the Hon. T. Boydell.

145, PICCADILLY, JULY 22

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, returned to London from Scotland this morning.

This afternoon His Royal Highness, attended by Mr. P. K. Hodgson, opened the World's Poultry Congress and Exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

Princess Beatrice arrived at Carisbrooke Castle on Monday. She will be in residence for eight or nine weeks.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Sankey) and the Lord President of the Council (Lord Parmoor) are entertaining some of the members of the Lambeth Conference at tea at the House of Lords to-day at 5.15.

The new Egyptian Minister, Dr. Afifi Pasha, arrived in London yesterday.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Queensberry will leave 67, Tufton-street early next week for the South of France.

The Marchioness of Huntly will leave London on July 28 for Baden-Baden.

The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston will leave London on Saturday for Hackwood Park, Basingstoke.

The Marchioness of Hamilton gave birth to a daughter at 22, Cambridge-square yesterday.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty will return to 17, Grosvenor-square to-day from The Priory, Reigate.

General the Earl and Countess of Cavan are leaving London early next week for North Berwick.

The Earl and Countess of Courtown and Lady Marjorie Stopford leave London to-morrow for the country, where they will remain for three weeks before returning to Ireland.

In consequence of the aeroplane disaster at Meopham reported yesterday, the party which was to have been given to-morrow (Thursday) evening at Gloucester House, Regent's Park, by Lady Clementine Waring, Lady Evelyn Malcolm and Mrs. John Buchan is postponed.

Viscount and Viscountess Charlemont have arrived at Park Gate House, Ham Common, Surrey, from Northern Ireland.

Lord and Lady Carson returned to 5, Eaton-place on Monday from Harrogate. They left London yesterday for Cleve Court, Minster-in-Thanet.

Lord and Lady Monkswell will leave 69, Cambridge-terrace on Monday for Goodwood.

The Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Guest are going to Germany and Italy next week, on a motor trip, and will not be back before early September.

The Hon. John and Mrs. Parker have left North Leigh, Bradford-on-Avon, and Mrs. Parker has returned to 11, Hyde Park-square.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner will leave 34, Grosvenor-gardens on August 2 for Brettenham Park, Ipswich.

Sir Samuel Scott has left London for Amhuinnsuidh, North Harris, Inverness-shire, where he will remain until the end of next month. Lady Sophie Scott expects to join him in a fortnight's time.

Major and Lady Mary Griffin have arrived at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington.

Owing to Mr. and Mrs. de László's bereavement through the death of Mrs. de László's sister, Miss Eva Guinness, they are cancelling all their engagements for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred V. Sale have removed to 59, Brompton-square, S.W.3, which is now their permanent address. (Telephone, Sloane 1132.)

The King has been pleased to ordain that David Alan Bethell and Veronica Wenefryde Nefertari Bethell, minors, the brother and sister of Richard Morland Tollemache, Lord Westbury, shall enjoy the same title and precedence as the son and daughter of a baron as would have been due to them if their father, Captain the Hon. Richard Bethell, late Special Reserve Scots Guards, had survived his father and had thereby succeeded to the dignity of Baron Westbury.

Wills and Bequests will be found on Page 16

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. C. CRAWLEY AND MISS R. CHRISTIE-MILLER

The marriage of Mr. Cosmo Crawley and Miss Rosemary Christie-Miller will take place to-morrow (Thursday), at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, at 2.15.

MR. S. H. SMITH AND MISS R. MILLER

The marriage of Mr. Simon Harcourt Smith and Miss Rosamond Miller will take place at the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.15. All friends will be welcome at the church.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. P. DIXON, R.N., AND MISS N. MEGLAUGHLIN

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander G. P. Dixon, Royal Navy, and Miss Natalie Meglaughlin will take place at Hampstead Parish Church, on Tuesday, July 29, at 2.30 o'clock.

MAJOR G. G. S. BRANDER AND MISS DICKINSON

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major G. G. S. Brander, O.B.E., The Suffolk Regiment, late Soudan Defence Force, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Brander, 24th Regiment, and Mrs. Brander, West Close, Wick, Christchurch, Hampshire, and Eve Jeannette, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Dickinson, Aberyskir Court, Breconshire.

CAPTAIN W. A. WHITEHEAD AND MISS CROUCH

The engagement is announced between Captain W. A. Whitehead, 1st Punjab Regiment, elder son of the Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Whitehead, of Keinton Mandeville Rectory, Somersetshire, and Constance Dulcie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Crouch, 160, Kensington Park-road, W.

MR. R. W. LITTLEHALES AND MISS REEVES

An engagement is announced between Mr. Ralph Walter Littlehales, The Essex Regiment, elder son of the Rev. C. G. and Mrs. Littlehales, of Langford Hall, Maldon, Essex, and Miss Margaret Mary Reeves, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Reeves, Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Reeves, of Louisburg House, Bordon.

MR. G. S. CALDECOTT AND MISS I. PATCH

The engagement is announced between Gerald Stanley Caldecott, The West Yorkshire Regiment, son of Mr. G. S. Caldecott, of Exeter, and Mrs. G. S. Caldecott, of Hove, and Ione, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. B. G. Patch, of Aldershot.

MR. A. MCG. WILLIAMS AND MISS A. T. PRINGLE

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place very quietly, between Alan McG. Williams, late 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (FF), second son of the late G. T. T. Williams, Udaipur, India, and of Mrs. Williams, 27, Hillside-crescent, Edinburgh, and Amelia (Amy) Taylor, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. Pringle, 16, Newington-road, Edinburgh.

DR. R. M. GORDON AND MISS C. C. RUNNACLES

The engagement is announced between Robert MacIntyre Gordon, D.F.C., M.B., Ch.B., second son of the late Mr. A. M. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, of Glasgow, and Cicely Cottingham, youngest daughter of the late Mr. E. H. Runnacles and Mrs. Runnacles, of Branwoods, Great Baddow, Chelmsford.

M. G. LEBRUN AND MISS J. MAY

The marriage arranged between M. Georges Lebrun and Miss Jocelyn May will take place very quietly in London on Tuesday, July 29.

MR. N. STEVENSON AND MISS DIXON

The engagement is announced between Noel, younger son of Major and Mrs. Stevenson, late of Rangoon, Burma, and Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dixon, of 149, Croxted-road, Dulwich.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place at Yateley Parish Church, yesterday afternoon, of the infant daughter of Commander Stephen King-Hall and Mrs. King-Hall. The Rev. R. F. Pechey officiated, and the child was named Amelia Jane. The godparents were Mr. Ivison Macadam, the Hon. Mary O'Neill, and Miss Phipps.

LUNCHEON

LADY HUNTLY

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly gave a luncheon party yesterday. Their guests were:—

The Maharajah of Kapurthala, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Chilean Ambassador and Mme. Villegas, the Earl and Countess of Lindsay, the Countess of Macclesfield, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, Lord and Lady Dudley Gordon, Sybil Beatrice Lady Meichett, Mrs. Wilmer Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Keppel-Palmer, Mr. Wingfield, and Mr. Bradley Campbell.

DINNER

MME. VILLEGAS

The Chilean Ambassador and Mme. Villegas gave last evening a farewell dinner in honour of Sir Henry Chilton, the newly appointed British Ambassador to Chile. The following guests were present:—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson, the Italian Ambassador, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, the Earl of Cromer, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Sir Robert Vansittart, Sir Malcolm Robertson, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, Lady Lowther, Lady Sybil Graham, Mr. J. B. Monck, Admiral Don Luis Escobar and Mme. Escobar, Señor Don Fernando Ibenta-Cruz and Mme. Santa-Cruz, Señor Don Julio Bittencourt and Mme. de Bittencourt, M. Theoring de Sonnenberg, Señor Don Luis Renard and Mme. Renard, Mme. Marshall, Mlle. Lola Miralles, and Señor Don Carlos Nieto del Rio.

FUNERALS

LORD CLIFDEN

The funeral of Viscount Clifden, of Lanhydrock, Bodmin, took place in the churchyard adjoining the family residence yesterday afternoon. The officiating clergy were Prebendary Wood (vicar of Lanhydrock), the Rev. F. H. Grenville Knight (nephew), the Archdeacon of Bodmin, Canon J. K. Rashleigh, and the Rev. Edgar Lancaster. The chief mourners were the Hon. Gerald Agar-Robartes, Major the Hon. Victor Agar-Robartes and Captain the Hon. Cecil Agar-Robartes (sons), the Hon. Violet and the Hon. Constance Agar-Robartes (daughters), the Hon. Mrs. Victor Agar-Robartes (daughter-in-law), Major S. C. Dickinson and Captain W. F. Dickinson (nephews), and Mrs. F. H. Grenville Knight (niece). Among others present were:—

The Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, Captain Sir Hugh Molesworth-St. Aubyn, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Colonel C. R. P. Prideaux-Brune, Brigadier-General A. G. Tatham, Colonel E. Treffery, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. S. Trelawney, Major W. P. Buckley, and Captain H. L. Harvey (representing the Depôt, D.C.L.I.), Captain B. Kelly, Mr. Isaac Foote, M.P., Colonel W. A. Rawden, Major M. S. Aldham, Major Rashleigh, Major Jenkin, Major F. M. M. Rawden, the Mayors of Bodmin and Lostwithiel, Mr. Henry Grylls, Mr. W. Hawke, and Mr. T. A. H. Sheers.

Canon the Hon. Reginald and Mrs. Yarde-Buller were prevented from being present by indisposition.

SIR HENRY RANDALL

The funeral took place at Northampton yesterday of Sir Henry Randall. The service at Christ Church was conducted by the vicar (the Rev. J. L. Cartwright), who was assisted by the Rev. A. H. Birks and the Rev. G. R. Terry. The chief mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. Percy Randall (son and daughter-in-law), Miss Randall (granddaughter), Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lloyd (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Manning (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Bull (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Elizabeth Rogers Bull (granddaughter), Mr. Herbert Randall (son), and Mrs. Rose Watkin (cousin).

Others present included:—

Nurse Patterson, Mr. W. Brown (secretary and director of H. E. Randall, Limited), Mr. W. Hurst (director), Dr. W. A. Henshaw, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. Herbert Norman, Mr. C. F. Alsop, and 120 of Messrs. Randall's workpeople who were chosen by ballot.

LADY HAMILTON-GRIERSON

The funeral took place at the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon of Lady Hamilton-Grierson, widow of Sir Philip J. Hamilton-Grierson. The Rev. C. W. G. Taylor, Minister of St. George's, Church of Scotland, officiated. The pall bearers were Mr. P. F. Hamilton-Grierson (son), Major William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Kirkpatrick (brothers), the Rev. R. S. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. G. Kirkpatrick, and the Rev. J. M. Kirkpatrick (cousins), and Mr. I. Kirkpatrick (nephew).

MRS. LOEFFLER

The funeral of Mrs. Loeffler will be at Stapleford, near Melton Mowbray, at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday). For those wishing to attend, luncheon will be served on the 11 o'clock train from St. Pancras, due at Melton Mowbray at 1.12; motor-cars will meet the train. The express for London will stop at Saxby Station at 3.30, due in London at 5.35. Special tickets will be issued on application at the booking office at St. Pancras.

REQUIEM MASS

LADY SYKES

A requiem Mass for Lady Sykes will be sung to-morrow (Thursday) morning at Westminster Cathedral at 11.30.

MARRIAGES

MR. J. J. DENISON-PENDER AND MISS PEMBERTON

The marriage took place yesterday, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. John Jocelyn Denison-Pender, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Denison-Pender, of 65, Eaton-place, S.W., and Miss Camilla Lethbridge Pemberton, only daughter of the late Mr. Willoughby A. Pemberton and of Mrs. Pemberton, of 74, Eaton-place, S.W. Canon Herbert Barnett officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Ellison.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Mordaunt Pemberton, and was accompanied to the church by her mother. She wore a long gown of ivory satin, the long skirt forming a short train at the back. A wreath of orange-blossom held her ivory tulle veil in place, and her long, wide train of old Brussels lace was lent by Mrs. Denison-Pender and Mrs. Greenhill Gardyne. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley. There were three child attendants—Miss Cynthia Denison-Pender, Miss Phillipa Belmont, and Master Francis Curzon. The page wore long trousers of buttercup-yellow crêpe de Chine with a shirt to match, and the little girls had Kate Greenaway frocks of yellow marquisette with poke bonnets of yellow straw to match. There were also seven grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Gaynor Denison-Pender (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Pamela Henderson (cousin of the bride), Miss Eva Madden, Miss Lindisfarne Hamilton, Miss Thetis Wilson, Miss Elizabeth Birchall, and Miss Elizabeth Snagge. They wore long dresses of yellow marquisette with short bolero coats to match and long transparent sleeves, and had yellow straw hats. They carried sheaves of tea roses, and their choker necklaces were the gifts of the bridegroom.

Mr. John Tilney was best man. A reception was held at Chesham House, Chesham-place, when among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Denison-Pender, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Stedall, Colonel E. St. C. Pemberton, Mrs. Reynard, Mrs. Talbot Rice, Major and Mrs. H. Denison-Pender, the Misses Denison-Pender, Mrs. de Pass, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph de Pass, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Williams, Miss Alice Williams, Lord and Lady Inverforth, the Hon. Nita Weir, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Pelham, Lady Liddell, Miss B. Liddell, Lady Desmore, Lady Birchall, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Harold Myers, the Dowager Viscountess Portman, the Hon. Mrs. de Yarburgh-Bateson, Lady De la Rue, Mrs. G. W. Erskine, Miss Diana De la Rue, Sir Harold and Lady Snagge, Miss Snagge, Mr. L. W. Snagge, Sir William and Lady Pleydell, Mrs. Ivor De la Rue, Lady Symons, Mrs. (Robert) Johnson, Miss Johnson, the Hon. Mrs. Sandbach, Miss Sandbach, the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Curzon, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Drury Lowe, Miss Drury Lowe, Mrs. Helmut Schroder, Lady (Brodie) Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mrs. N. Henderson.

Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert and Lady Belfield, the Hon. Aline Partington, Lady Swinfen, Lord Swinfen, Sir Wyndham and Lady Lethbridge, Mr. Roger Chetwode, Major Sir George and Lady Hamilton, Miss Kindersley, Lord and Lady Chesham, Lady Butler, Miss Butler, Lady Mullens, the Hon. Lady Chichester, the Hon. George Peel, Edith Lady Jessel, Miss Jessel, Lady Flavia Gifford, Miss Ismay Crichton-Stuart, Lady Louisa Hamilton, Mrs. Glen Kidston, Colonel the Hon. Arthur Broderick, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Thellusson, Lady (Malcolm) Hogg, Sir Reginald and Lady Bonsey, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Gibbs, Sir Frederick Barthorpe, Mr. Arnold Hall.

Sir Launcelot and Lady Crawley-Boevey, Lady Neave, Miss Neave, the Misses Baker-Wilbraham, Mrs. Madden, Miss Cynthia Madden, Miss Rosalind Norman, Captain and Mrs. R. De la Rue, Lady (Douglas) Newton, Lady Fox, the Hon. Mrs. Post, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Portman, Mrs. Kingscote, Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Searight, Mr. Christopher Hanbury, Mr. Brodrick Martin, Mrs. George Henderson, Miss V. Henderson, Mrs. Gray Cheape, Mrs. A. Gibbs, the Misses Gray Cheape, General Sir Noel and Lady Birch, Major and Mrs. John Grey, Miss Helen Grey, Mr. Ralph Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Hesse, Captain and Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Dreyer, Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. John Bell, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. A. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Poodewell, Mr. H. J. R. Burke, Miss Powell, Miss Curll, Miss Baddeley, Mr. P. Hamilton, Mrs. A. Warr, Mr. and Mrs. Hibberdine.

Major and Mrs. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. S. J. Croft, Mr. Gordon Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stephens, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Evan Gibbs, Mrs. Fair, Mr. Q. Craig, Mr. R. Shaw Kennedy, Mr. Hervey Black, Colonel and Mrs. Fremantle, Mrs. Percy de Bas, Miss de Bas, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Micklem, Miss Micklem, Miss Neva Fane, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brown, Mrs. R. C. Beazley, Mrs. Daniell, Miss Daniell, Dr. and Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Hamilton Wedderburn, Miss Hamilton Wedderburn, Mrs. Archibald Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mrs. Guy Loeck, Miss Rosemary Loeck, Mrs. Atkinson Clark, Miss Atkinson Clark, Mrs. O. Williams, Captain and Mrs. M. Lawson, Mr. J. C. Besly, Mrs. Hay Walker, Captain and Mrs. Lockett Leith, Mrs. Tilney, Mrs. Michael Lubbock, Miss Lubbock, Mrs. Alfred Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Hesketh Goddard, Captain and Mrs. Roland Orred, Major and Mrs. Hector Maclean, Miss Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kellaway, Miss Kellaway, Mr. Kellaway, Mr. Cyril Muirhead, Colonel Titmarsh, Mrs. Walter Duff, Mrs. Bruce Ottley, Mrs. Jack Christopher, Mrs. Boyd Maunsell, Mr. William Francklyn, Miss D. Charrington, Mrs. Cecil Berry, Miss M. Birchell, Miss Mowbray, Mrs. Torrens, Miss Torrens, Mrs. Carlton Crose, Miss B. Crose, Mrs. George Hill, Miss Hill, Mrs. Y. Vickers, Miss Vickers, Miss Duncan, Mr. E. Wilshaw, Miss D. Jenkinson.

Major and Mrs. Guy Paget, Mr. and Mrs. S. Williams, Mrs. Beasley Wells, Major Eustace Quilter, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, Miss Leith, Miss D'Oyly, the Misses Raphael, Mrs. Acland Hood, Captain and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Clive Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Miss Kindersley, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. H. Grant Suttie, Admiral and Mrs. H. W. Grant, Mr. D. Lomax, Mr. P. Milliean, Mrs. Gordon Leith, Mrs. Darell, Mr. Carlton, Miss Edith Gold, Mr. A. Part, Mrs. Montague Price, Mrs. Lionel Heald, Miss Blackett, Sir Basil Blackett, Mrs. Robert Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Payton, Miss Donaldson, Miss Cecil, Mrs. C. Donaldson, Mrs. Whitaker Maitland, Colonel Oppenheim, Mrs. Leslie Garton, the Misses Garton, Captain and Mrs. Alastair Urquhart, Mr. Frank Tarver, Mr. W. B. Elwes, Mrs. Blundell, the Misses Blundell, Mrs. A. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Balcarres Dewar, Mrs. Sargeant, Miss Webster, Miss Haworth Booth, Dr. and Mrs. Liston, Mrs. Ayshford Sanford, Mrs. Karslake, Miss Karslake, Mrs. Berkeley Woodbury, Miss Beatrice Bright, Miss Purcell, and Miss Scott.

The honeymoon is being spent in Italy and Germany. The bride travelled in a blue and white spotted georgette dress with a short coat to match and a blue straw hat.

MR. W. H. WYKEHAM-MUSGRAVE AND MISS E. A. SWIFT

The marriage took place yesterday at Eastbourne Parish Church of Mr. Wenman Humfry Wykeham-Musgrave, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wykeham-Musgrave, of Barnsley Park, Cirencester, and Miss Elizabeth Ada Swift, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Swift, of Beechwood, Eastbourne. The Archdeacon of Lewes officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. P. Hughes.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long gown of white satin beauté with a train of old Limerick lace, lined with white chiffon and gold gauze. Her Limerick lace veil was worn over a halo head-dress of orange-blossom, and she wore a string of pearls. The train was carried by Miss Bridget and Miss Jean Swift, who wore frocks of powder-blue chiffon, with gold halo head-dresses. The bride was also attended by five grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Sheila and Miss Joan Swift (her sisters), Miss Monica and Miss Janice Wykeham-Musgrave (sisters of the bridegroom), and Miss Rachel Burke. With their long dresses of powder-blue chiffon they wore gold halo head-dresses and gold choker necklaces.

Lieutenant-Commander A. V. S. Yates, R.N., was best man. A reception was held at Beechwood, Eastbourne, and among those present were:—

Mr. L. D. P. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wykeham-Musgrave, Mrs. and the Misses Wykeham-Musgrave, Colonel and Mrs. Brian Robinson, Captain and Mrs. B. D. Byfield, Miss H. A. B. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Swift, Commander C. C. Swift, R.N., and Mrs. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Swift, Surgeon Commander H. T. Vickers, R.N., and Mrs. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth Hunt, Mr. Basil Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Wykeham-Musgrave, Major and Mrs. Godfrey Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Miller, Mrs. Humphrey Walrond, Miss Ashworth, Mr. William Cripps, Mrs. Wykeham, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Wykeham, Miss Wykeham, Mrs. Lynes, Miss Holdsworth Hunt, Mrs. and the Misses W. C. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Spencer, Major and Mrs. Vere Spencer, Mrs. Arthur Pittman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Janson, Miss L. C. Janson, Mrs. Ernest Janson, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey Janson, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Janson, Miss F. Janson, Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Holdsworth-Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Pott, General and Mrs. Charles Terrott.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Burke, Mrs. and Miss Davies-Gilbert, Mrs. Maurice Black, Lady Dent, Major and Mrs. Aubrey Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Streatfeild, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Rouse, Colonel Roland Gwynne, Major and Mrs. Cecil Stone, Colonel and Mrs. Stephenson Clarke, Mrs. Ralph Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. B. Gubbins, Mr. R. Gubbins, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Clarke, Mr. R. W. Corbett, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. F. Brunskill, Mr. and Mrs. Brian Andrews, Mrs. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. James Lacy, Major and Mrs. Claud Campbell, Mrs. Arthur Whitehorn, Miss Brooke, M. and Mme. Bark, Sir James and Lady Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Evill, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Saumarez, Mr. Tollemache Scott, Mrs. Hugh Watson, Miss Lorimer, Colonel de Villamil, Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. Sam Smith, Mrs. Claude Hanbury-Tracey, Miss P. Cunard, Miss Fordham, Sir George and Lady Hutchinson, Mrs. Guy Oliver, Major and Mrs. C. H. Harding, Major-General Sir George and Lady Kemball, Mrs. Munro, Mr. Owens, Mrs. and the Misses Kenning-ton, Mrs. McNee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Part, Admiral Sir Robert and Lady Prendergast, Miss Joan Ridley, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Payne, Lieutenant John Whitfeld, R.N., Mrs. Martin Ward, Mrs. Charles Hopwood, Miss Joan Cogtin, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Theseiger, Mr. and Mrs. James Stobart, Mr. and Mrs. Douetil, Commander and Mrs. A. V. Courage, Captain and Mrs. Alan Bowles, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. E. Littleton, Mr. and Mrs. Herlyn Matheson, Mrs. Cullen, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Middleton, Colonel and Mrs. George Money, Mr. and Mrs. Hillas Drake, Miss Freda Wanklyn, and Miss Ethel Wanklyn.

The honeymoon is being spent in Scotland, and the bride travelled in a bois de rose ensemble, with a pale-pink felt hat, the coat trimmed with dark-brown marmot fur.

MR. G. S. SNEYD AND MISS RICHARDS

The marriage took place at Morval Parish Church yesterday of Mr. George Stuart Sneyd, of Rongai, Kenya Colony, second son of the late Mr. George Edward Sneyd and Mrs. Sneyd, of The Watch House, Downderry, Cornwall, and Miss Enid Maud Agnes Richards, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Richards, K.C., and Lady Richards, Westville, Natal.

The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a long gown of white crêpe romaine with a veil of Limerick lace. She carried a sheaf of lilies and was attended by three little girls, Miss Elizabeth Mary Sneyd, Miss Kathleen Le Blanc Smith, and Miss Margaret Le Blanc Smith. They wore dresses of mauve, blue, and green organdie muslin, with wreaths and bouquets of sweet peas and lavender.

GARDEN PARTY

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, Lady Grand President of the League, attended by Miss Dorothy Yorke, and Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise, attended by Mrs. Hugh Adams, were present at the League of Mercy garden party, which was held yesterday afternoon at St. James's Palace.

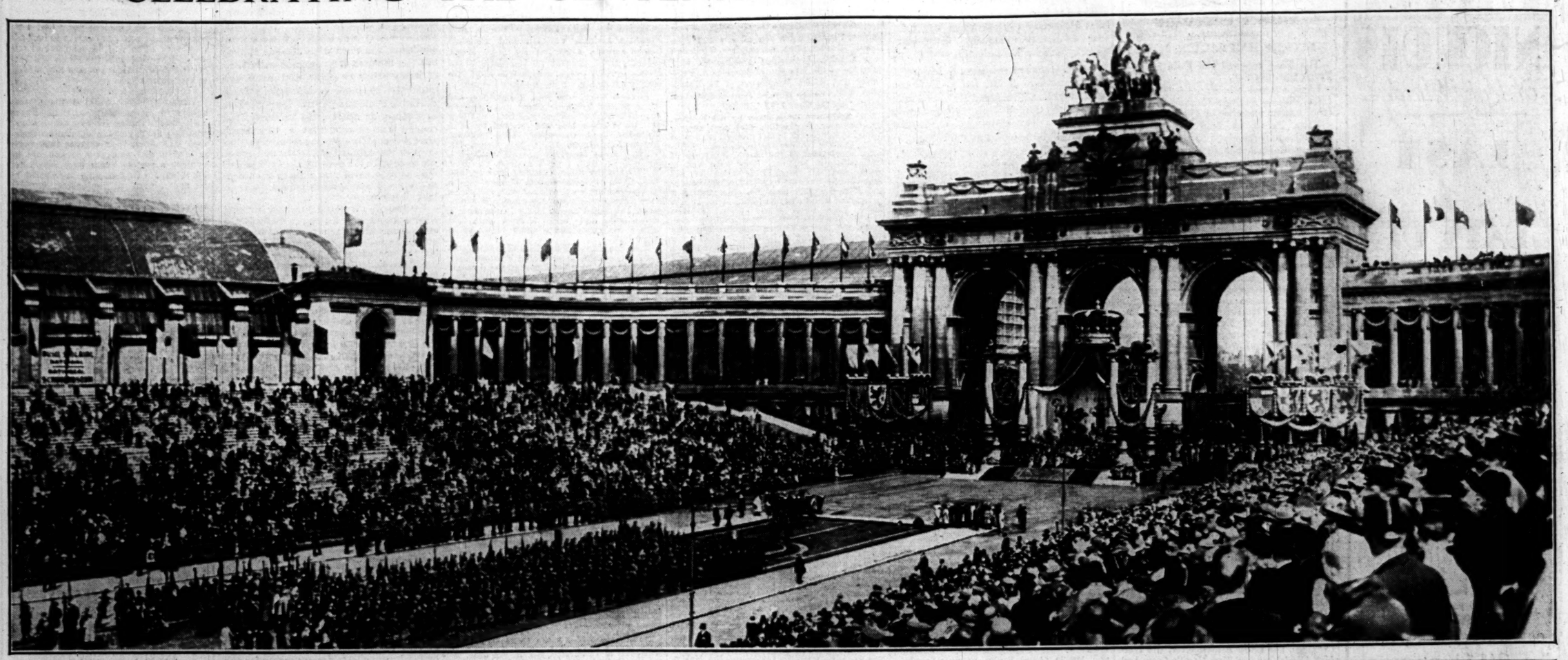
Princess Mary, who wore a Lido-blue and white printed crêpe de Chine dress under a clipped lamb coat collared with fox, and a blue and white straw hat, was received by Lord Marshall, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Richard Nevill, Lord Luke, Dr. Gilbert Orme, Mr. W. R. Hornby Steer, Sir Edward Wallington, Sir William Bull, Lord Wakefield, the Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer, Countess Brassey, and Lady Tree. Princess Helena Victoria wore a rose-beige cloth coat, collared with chinchilla, over a deep cornflower-blue dress, and a blue straw hat, and Princess Marie Louise wore a brown satin dress under a fawn cloth coat with a fox collar and a small brown shiny straw hat.

The chairman of the British Charities Association (Lord Luke) presented Princess Mary with a cheque for £5,000, part of the proceeds of their recent competition, for distribution by the League of Mercy to Extra-Metropolitan hospitals. Her Royal Highness then received the guests, all of whom were active workers for the League. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall, Lady Luke, Mrs. Gilbert Orme and Miss Beatrice Orme, Mrs. Hornby Steer, Lady Bull, Lady Wakefield, the Countess of Haddington, Lady Meichett, Mr. and Mrs. Sharman-Crawford, Lady Congleton, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, the Rev. E. G. Gordon, Mr. T. Wontner-Smith, Mrs. S. B. Joel, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Shuttleworth, the Hon. Emily St. John, Mrs. Woolland, Mrs. Cameron-Head, Miss Beatrice Abraham, the Rev. Basil Bourchier, Colonel Raymond Ashcombe, Lady Colman, the Countess of Midleton, Lady Bowles, Mrs. Fred Stubbs, Miss de Quincey, Mrs. Raoul Fox, Colonel and Mrs. E. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rice, Lady Runtz, Mrs. Murray Ind, Lady Miller.

Miss Marion Cochrane, Lady Carlile, Mrs. Walter Woolland, Lady William Nevill, the Hon. Lady Corkran, Lady Florence Willoughby, Lady Cecily Vesey, Major and Mrs. Eales-White, Mrs. Willock-Pollen, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman, Mrs. Salisbury-Jones, Miss M. Hildred Causton, Miss Baden-Powell, Miss Helen M. Enthoven, Mr. Percy Lovell and Miss Jessie Lovell, Mrs. Stuart Bevan, Lady Rachel Howard, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, Mrs. Noel Trotter, Lady Sandeman, Lady Edith Drummond, Miss Constance Nevill, Lady Liddell, Lady Susan Trueman, Mrs. Alfred Roberts, Miss Maud Meadows, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hardy, Sir John and Lady Smith, Lord and Lady Shuttleworth, Lady Ingleby-field, Countess Beauchamp, Mrs. Murdoch, Lord and Lady Armstrong, Mrs. Pigeon, Mrs. Philip Foster and Mr. Philip Foster, Sir Percy Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Cheveland-Stevens, Mrs. and Miss Stanley Williams, Mrs. Percy Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Gowland, Mrs. J. Smart, the Hon. Mrs. Mark Hovell, Captain G. Lowry, Mrs. R. L. Hamilton, Mrs. George Roberts, Mrs. Cecil Micklem, Colonel J. L. Sleeman, Lady (Tyrrell) Giles, the Hon. Lady Rankin, Lady Kleinwort, the Hon. Mary Somerville, Lady Scott, Viscount and Viscountess Hereford, Lady Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsford, Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. Hinzer, the Hon. Lady Abdy, Mrs. Wellesley-Colley and the Misses Wellesley-Colley, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Lady Alison

CELEBRATING THE CENTENARY OF BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE

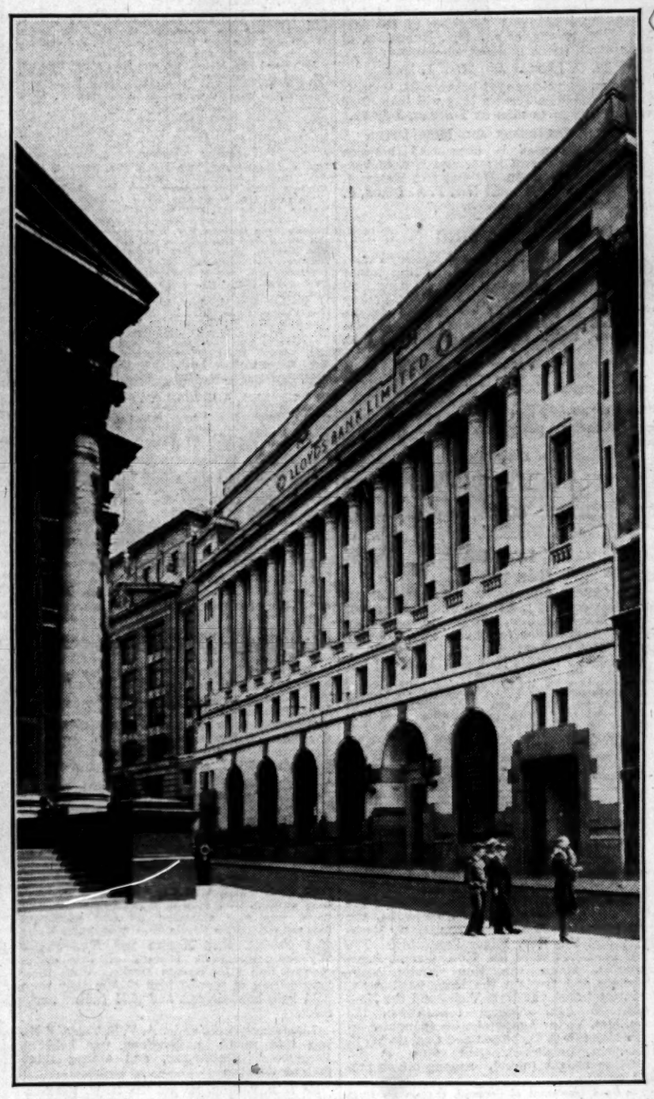


30,000 PEOPLE AT OPEN-AIR CEREMONY.—A general view of the ceremony in celebration of the Centenary of Belgium held on Monday afternoon in the Parc du Cinquantenaire at Brussels. After a march past of delegations from all the regiments of the Army and a detachment of Congolese soldiers, addresses were read to the King and Queen, who were welcomed by a cheering crowd of 30,000 when they arrived in the State coaches preceded by a squadron of Lancers.

KING ALBERT replying to the addresses of welcome during the ceremony in Brussels. With the King and Queen were the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, Princess Josephine Charlotte, the Count of Flanders, and Princess Napoleon.

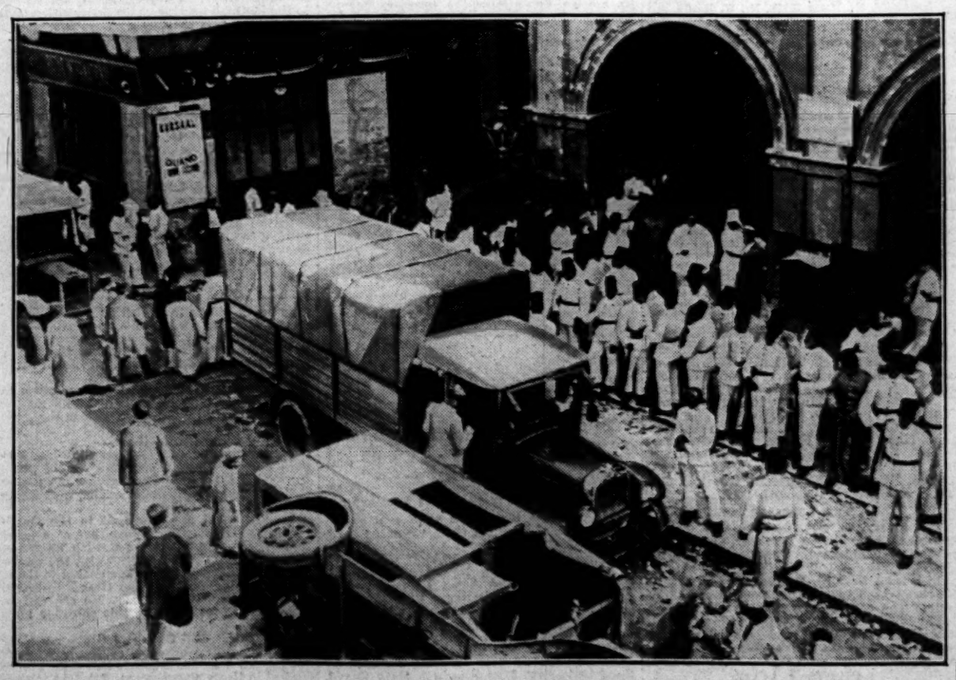
KING FEISAL OF IRAQ, who is on a private visit to this country, photographed yesterday in London.

POULTRY CONGRESS.—A Licht Brahma, one of the exhibits at the World Poultry Congress and Exhibition, which was opened by the Duke of York at the Crystal Palace yesterday.



LLOYDS BANK BUILDING.—The Cornhill frontage of the new headquarters of Lloyds Bank, which are now nearing completion. A description of the building, which has been designed by Sir John Burnet and Partners, in collaboration with Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers, appears on another page.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER inspecting prize-winning sheep at the Tunbridge Wells and South-Eastern Counties Agricultural Society's show at Tunbridge Wells yesterday.



THE RIOTS IN ALEXANDRIA.—Police guarding the Manshia Karacol on July 15, after it had been besieged by the mob. For nearly an hour the police were imprisoned by the crowds, who were armed with stones and bottles, and they had to fire to protect themselves. The situation was relieved by the arrival of 500 Egyptian soldiers.

THIRTY FIVE YEARS AGO

A dip in the Briny

The fashions of the nineties demanded a multitude of clothing, both in and out of the water. Bathing simply meant bobbing in the sea on the end of a rope, attached to that antiquated ogre—the bathing machine. To-day we have discarded our parent's costumes but cling tenaciously to many of their most cherished customs—Cerebos Salt, for instance, is still regarded as a prime necessity—and rightly so.

Cerebos SALT

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Four hours from London. Two hours from Paris.
A large pine forest by the sea.
THREE GOLF COURSES
45 holes.
The smartest Casino in France.
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in pine forest close to Casino. 250 rooms with bath.
GRAND HOTEL
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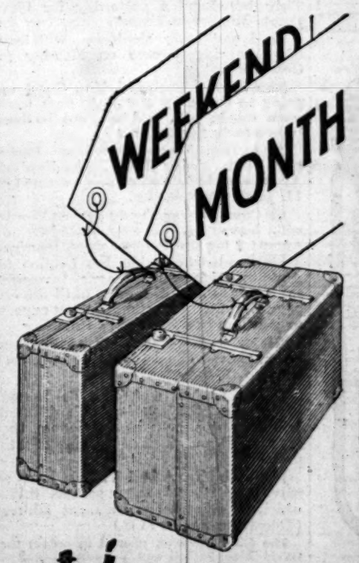

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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

BALANCE SHEET at 31st March, 1930.

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CAPITAL—		
4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	529,988 10 6	
Preference A fully paid £1 Shares issued to the New Zealand Government	500,000 0 0	
C Long-Term Mortgage fully paid £1 Shares issued to the New Zealand Government	234,375 0 0	
D Long-Term Mortgage fully paid £1 Shares	468,750 0 0	
Preference B fully paid £1 Shares issued to the New Zealand Government	1,375,000 0 0	
Ordinary fully paid £1 Shares	3,750,000 0 0	
		6,858,113 10 6
Reserve Fund		3,425,000 0 0
Long-Term Mortgage Debenture Stock		102,550 0 0
Notes in Circulation		3,754,948 10 0
Deposits		33,897,608 17 4
Balances Due to Other Banks		86,082 16 11
Bills Payable and other Liabilities (including provision for contingencies)		4,856,366 17 7
Reserve for Taxes		426,000 0 0
London Office Acceptances under Credits		167,446 17 9
Balance of Profit and Loss		1,199,849 7 5
		£64,774,566 17 6

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coin, Cash Balances, and Deposits with Bankers		6,763,601 12 9
Government Notes— Commonwealth, Fijian, and Samoan Administration		101,057 10 0
Notes of Other Banks (Legal Tender)		27,009 0 0
Balances Due by Other Banks		76,391 4 8
Bullion on Hand and in transit		9,201 15 1
Money at Call and Short Notice, Government Securities and other Securities in London	4,215,814 1 6	
Bills Receivable in London and in transit	2,527,685 3 2	
		6,743,499 4 8
New Zealand Government Securities		4,008,886 5 7
Australian Government Securities		3,462,126 2 4
Municipal and Other Local Bodies' Securities		1,169,845 16 6
Bills Discounted		1,893,949 14 9
Other Advances and Securities and Debts due to the Bank, after deducting provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts		27,415,638 16 8
Remittances in transit between Branches		1,431,380 1 11
Leased Property, Premises, &c.		579,870 14 4
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, per contra		167,446 17 9
Long-Term Mortgage Department		1,124,862 0 6
		£64,774,566 17 6

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dividend on C Long-Term Mortgage Shares	7,031 5 0	
Dividend on D Long-Term Mortgage Shares	17,578 2 6	
Dividend on Preference B Shares	120,833 6 8	
Bonus on Preference B Shares	18,750 0 0	
Dividend on Ordinary Share Capital	250,000 0 0	
Bonus on Ordinary Shares	37,500 0 0	
Amount Transferred to Reserve Fund	275,000 0 0	
Balance carried down		726,692 14 2
		617,591 7 11
		£1,344,284 2 1
Twelve Months' Interest on Guaranteed Stock		21,199 8 6
Dividend paid 7th December, 1929—		
On C Long-Term Mortgage Shares	50,000 0 0	
On D Long-Term Mortgage Shares	7,031 5 0	
On Preference B Shares	17,578 2 6	
On Ordinary Shares	41,666 13 4	
	250,000 0 0	
Balance, being Profit for the year	366,276 0 10	
	948,534 0 4	
To which has to be added—		
Amount brought forward from last year	617,591 7 11	
	1,566,125 8 3	
Less Dividend paid, as above	366,276 0 10	
		1,199,849 7 5
		£1,587,324 16 9

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance at 31st March, 1929		1,344,284 2 1
		£1,344,284 2 1
Balance brought down		617,591 7 11
PROFITS for year ended 31st March, 1930, including recoveries, and after payment of and provision for, all interest due and accrued on deposits, provision for bad and doubtful debts and other contingencies, for the annual donation to the Provident Fund, also for Bonus to Staff	2,013,526 8 4	
LESS—		
Salaries and Allowances at Head Office and 244 Branches and Agencies £491,756 19 6		
Directors' remuneration, including London Board and Local Directors in Australia £10,233 6 8		
General expenses, including rent, stationery, telegrams, postages, travelling, repairs to premises, &c. £179,892 11 9		
Audit Expenses Account £2,862 10 0		
Rates and Taxes £359,047 11 7		
	1,043,792 19 6	
		969,733 8 10
		£1,587,324 16 9

RESERVE FUND.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance	3,550,000 0 0	
Balance per last Statement		3,425,000 0 0
Amount to be added from Profits for year ended 31st March, 1930		125,000 0 0
	£3,550,000 0 0	£3,550,000 0 0

A. P. GREEN, Chief Auditor.
H. BUCKLETON, General Manager.
H. H. FEATHERSTONE, Accountant.

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CITY NOTES

FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

NEWFOUNDLAND LOAN IN AMERICA

With the exception of the German rate the foreign exchanges generally moved in favour of sterling yesterday, but, of course, France, owing to the substantial discount on sterling in terms of francs, secured the bulk of the South African gold which was available in the open market. It will have been noted that for the first time since November, 1928, gold is being sent from New York to Canada, $2,000,000 of the metal having already been shipped. Further shipments are expected to take place. Down to comparatively recently, Canadian dollars had stood at a discount in relation to United States dollars and sterling, and for a considerable period last year the discount was substantial enough to warrant shipments of gold, though none took place. It was widely believed that the discount on Montreal funds was due to the transfer of large sums for employment on the New York Stock Exchange and in that Money Market during the "boom" period. The issue of a Newfoundland Government loan in America was announced last evening. A syndicate consisting of Dillon, Read, and Co., the Dominion Securities Corporation, Wood, Gundy, and Co., the Bank of Montreal, and Lee, Higginson, and Co. have purchased $2,500,000 of Government of Newfoundland Five per Cent. Bonds, and are offering them at 100½, plus accrued interest, in Canada and the United States. The bonds, which are payable in Canada, New York, and London, will be repaid on June 30, 1955.

Australian Gold Producers' Claims

The Mining Association of Western Australia has appointed a Gold Bonus Committee, which is conducting a campaign to induce the Federal Government to pay a substantial bonus on current gold production. The grounds for claiming a bonus is simply that the Government pays a bonus to producers of certain other commodities, and that there is no reason why gold should not be included among them. It is pointed out that the Australian Government pays a bonus on sugar production for the benefit of the "much-pampered" industry in Queensland, which enables the producers to obtain in the Australian market a price three times as high as the world price. The gold producers contend that gold is a more essential commodity to Australia than sugar, but they would be content with a much smaller bonus than is given to sugar growers. Naturally, therefore, they regard their programme as extremely modest. Producers complain quite legitimately that the working costs of the mines have been increased through the effect of tariffs and the payment of bonuses and subsidies to different industries. On grounds of equity it would be difficult to deny the gold producers' claim for the same benefits as are accorded to other industries, especially as these benefits happen to be paid for in part by them.

The Discount on Australian Pounds

The Mining Association of Western Australia is asking for a bonus of £1 per ounce, which is about 23½ per cent., and it is argued that the country generally would derive great benefit from such a payment. It would enable large bodies of unpayable ore to be profitably treated, and thereby increase the amount of the country's gold production. A large increase in Australia's gold production would be very convenient at this juncture, for it would help to simplify her exchange problem. It would diminish her need for foreign credits, for gold can always be sold abroad at a fixed price. If the Australian mines are receiving the mint price in Australian pounds they are getting less than they are entitled to, for Australian pounds stand at a discount of 7 per cent. in relation to the English pound. If there were a completely free market in Australian exchange the discount on Australian pounds might be greater than 7 per cent. In any case, only in an absolutely free market would it be possible for the Australian mines to be sure that they were getting a world price for gold and not a depreciated price. Even at the publicly quoted rates of exchange gold producers have undeniable claims to a bonus of 7 per cent. in Australian pounds. The Australian gold producers, therefore, could demand that they should receive the equivalent of the world price for gold without in any way raising the question of a subsidy. Gold sent to this country after the War by South Africa and other countries was sold in a perfectly open market during the period that the pound sterling was at a discount, and the South African mines received a very large bonus in terms of sterling to make good the depreciation in the medium of payment.

Ways and Means Advances Repaid

Revenue for the week to Saturday last amounted to £16,255,005, and exceeded expenditure by £3,426,980. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £3,070,000, and the Treasury repaid £3,350,000 of Ways and Means Advances previously obtained from Public Departments, and £3,000,000 of similar advances from the Bank of England. As the following table shows, the floating debt was reduced on the week by £3,280,000:—

Floating Debt (000's omitted)	July 19, 1930	July 12, 1930	July 20, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances—			
By Bank of England	—	3,000	250
By Public Departments	54,670	58,020	55,150
Treasury Bills Outstanding	636,275	633,205	757,745
Totals	690,945	694,225	813,145

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt (£690,945,000) shows a reduction of £122,200,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £53,530,000.

Property Owning Company's Profits

Profits of £213,064 were earned in the year ended June 30 by Covent Garden Properties Company, Limited. This compares with £315,918 for 1928-29, but as the falling off was due wholly to smaller profits on sales of properties—the income from rents, tolls, and interest being larger—the result is not unsatisfactory. The revenue admits of the payment of the due dividends on the Preference and Preferred shares and of a distribution of 7½ per cent. on the Deferred. In the previous year 10 per cent. was paid on the Deferred and £66,399 was placed to reserve. The board state that at the beginning of this financial year the company had over £600,000 awaiting investment as well as a further sum of £118,546 receivable from sales in course of completion, making a total of about £700,000; but they formed the opinion that it was unwise to make investments on what was obviously a falling market. A large number of properties of every description were offered during the year, but the company made purchases to the extent of £208,119 only. It is stated that a scheme has been prepared for the development of the site occupied by the Tavistock Hotel, which, when completed, should show a considerably increased revenue. The Royal Opera House, of which the company is the freeholder, falls into possession in February, 1933, and negotiations are proceeding with a view either to sell outright or the granting of a lease.

Plantation Dividends Passed

Three well-known plantation companies issued their annual reports yesterday, and in each case no dividend is announced on the share capital. Two of the companies, Anglo-Java Rubber and Produce and Laras (Sumatra), are large Dutch East Indian rubber and coffee producers, the rubber output of the former for the year ended March 31 last having been 10,569,747lb., and that of the latter 3,021,141lb. In the one case the average sale price declined from 9.68d. per lb. to 8.17d. per lb., and in the other from 9.17d. per lb. to 8.38d. per lb. Both companies were able to show a net profit on the year's working, the Anglo-Java obtaining £41,938 and the Laras £10,415, but it is hardly surprising that in the circumstances the directors should decide to make no distributions to the shareholders, but to add the profits to the sums carried forward. Each of these companies has a considerable Debenture debit, that of Anglo-Java being £1,000,000 and that of Laras £617,800. Unsatisfactory results are disclosed by the accounts of the Ceylon Amalgamated Tea and Rubber Estates, which show a loss of £13,987 for the 12 months to March 31. For the preceding year there was a profit of £16,216. No dividend can thus be paid on either the Preference capital of £286,891 or the Ordinary capital of £286,662. The average net selling prices of both rubber and tea were below the f.o.b. costs, that of rubber being 6.49d. per lb., against a cost figure of 7.83d. per lb.; while the selling price of tea, 13.13d. per lb., compared with an f.o.b. cost of 13.93d. per lb.

Tin Mining Profits

The Bisichi Tin Company, an important member of the Nigerian group, succeeded last year in increasing its output from 398 tons to 979 tons, and as a result is able to show a profit after a loss for the previous year—in spite of a fall in the average price realized from £151 0s. 1d. to £127 4s. 9d. per ton. The management made a substantial reduction in costs, the average cost at railhead coming down from £130 3s. 7d. to £74 17s. 10d. Exclusive of depreciation there was a working profit of £24,078 comparing with a loss of £5,252, and after writing off £7,991 the directors are able to resume payment of dividends with a distribution of 5 per cent. The balance-sheet shows that the company possesses cash resources of £78,508, which in the opinion of the board are ample to carry the company through the present depression in the tin industry. It is stated that since the year closed further substantial reductions have been made in working costs.

Industrial Assurance Development

An interesting development in industrial assurance is announced by the Prudential Assurance Company. In future the holder of one of this company's industrial policies who is unable to maintain payments will become entitled, without any action on his part, to a free paid-up policy provided one year's premiums have been paid. It may be explained that under an Act of Parliament passed in 1923 it became compulsory to grant free policies on application by the insured to the company or society concerned within a specified time, provided five years' (in certain instances three years') premiums had been paid; the same Act provides that where a policy has been taken out to replace another on which two years' premiums have been paid, a free policy without application from the insured must be granted, or equivalent benefits conferred. The Prudential had already gone beyond the requirements of the Act by granting free policies after only one year's premiums had been paid, provided application was made for the benefit, and is now taking this procedure a step farther by providing that all industrial policies shall remain automatically in force for a reduced sum assured if premiums are discontinued after one year. Further, the company has extended the concession of automatic free policies to all policies on which premiums were discontinued after December 31, 1923, provided a free policy value had accrued under the company's tables.

New Shipping Statistics

The statistical tables in Lloyd's Register are of great value to the shipping community, and the new edition just published gives important data which show that, during the year ended June, the mercantile marine of the world expanded by 1,533,332 gross tons, after allowing for losses by sea casualties and breaking-up. This brings the total tonnage of the mercantile fleet up from 68,074,312 tons to 69,607,644 tons, of which the ever-dwindling fleet of sailing ships now accounts for only 1,583,840 tons. The largest increases have taken place in Norway (443,796 tons), Great Britain and Ireland (272,113 tons), France (152,216 tons), and Holland (147,248 tons). Of the eight principal maritime countries, the United States, which ranks next to Great Britain in total tonnage owned, is the only one showing a decrease (436,214 tons), attributable to the large amount of tonnage broken up there. From the table which we publish on another page it will be seen that in the 16 years 1914-1930 the steam and motor tonnage owned throughout the world has increased by 22,620,000 gross tons. The British net increase during this time has been only 1,430,000 tons, and the British proportion of the total tonnage owned is now less than 30 per cent., compared with 41.6 per cent. in 1914 and 54 per cent. in 1898. A more favourable deduction, however, is made when considering the figures for the larger type of ocean-going ships and the average age of the British fleet.

The Use of Oil

One of the most striking features of the returns is that whereas the motorship tonnage has increased by 1,468,235 tons, the steam tonnage has only increased by 148,176 tons, and there has been an actual decline of 220,000 tons in the tonnage of vessels fitted solely with reciprocating steam engines. The development of the motorship is very remarkable when it is remembered that in 1914 the total tonnage of vessels fitted with internal combustion engines was only 220,000 tons. Even as recently as 1921 it was not more than 1,248,000 tons, but the total is now 8,096,337 tons. The tonnage of vessels fitted for oil fuel burning has increased from 1,310,209 tons in 1914 to 19,857,788 tons. In 1914 oil was used for motorships and auxiliary sailing ships on only 0.45 per cent. of the total gross tonnage. To-day the percentage is 11.63, and at the same time the percentage of vessels fitted for burning oil fuel under boilers rose from 2.65 to 28.53, the exclusive employment of coal dropping from 88.84 per cent. to 57.57 per cent. The proportion of tonnage fitted for burning oil fuel has, however, not varied greatly during the last three or four years, whereas the development of the motorship has been more rapid.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A GILT-EDGED RALLY

INDUSTRIALS AND MINES WEAK

While there was no improvement in markets generally—the industrial and mining groups remained very depressed—some relief was given to the Stock Exchange yesterday by a revival which took place towards the close in gilt-edged securities. The liquidation of speculative positions that had been accomplished in the last few days had made the market ripe for a rally, and the signal for it came with the news of a recovery in the French exchange and a further movement favourable to London in the dollar-sterling exchange. The better tendency also affected the foreign market, where a recovery took place in the scrips of both the Austrian and German Loans. The receipt of better advices from New York caused a slight rally in International shares, but there was further liquidation in a limited number of industrials, particularly United Molasses, Turner and Newall, Unilever, and the shares of companies concerned in the grocery amalgamation.

The recovery in British Government stocks was led by the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan and Local Loans, these stocks rising ¼ to 78¾ and 64¾ respectively. Gains of ¼ took place in Four per Cent. Consols (87¼) and Four per Cent. Funding (90¼). The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan hardened to 104. Fractional rises took place in a number of Colonial stocks. The new South African scrip was again a strong feature, the premium rising to 1¼. The HOME RAILWAY market remained neglected and weak; further falls of ¼ took place in L.M.S. (42¼) and Great Western (79¼). Southern Deferred closed ¼ lower at 26.

In the FOREIGN market the tendency was rather firmer. Buyers came for the new Austrian and German scrips, each of which recovered ½ to 1¼ discount and 3¼ discount respectively. Roumanian Four per Cent. Consols rose to 44, but Portuguese Three per Cent. were dull, the first series being quoted ¼ lower at 42¼. A rally took place in Brazilian bonds; the average movement was ¼, but the 1889 Fours showed a rise of a point to 47¼. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were steady, Central Argentine hardening to 70½. The Cordoba Central traffic return, although showing a decrease of £5,000, was commented upon favourably, the actual weekly receipts of £62,000 being not unsatisfactory when compared with recent takings. A further fall of ¼ to 40 was shown in Leopoldina.

The OIL market was very quiet, and prices showed a fairly general fall. The declines included 3-32 in Lobitos (1¼), and V.O.C. (2 3-16), and 1-16 in Shell (4 19-32). Both Canadian and Mexican Eagle closed 4½d. lower at 10s. 7½d. and 12s. respectively. The RUBBER market remained out of favour, prices proving sensitive to offerings. Tea shares also had rather a dull appearance, the results attending the opening sales of the new season's teas not coming up to expectations.

FALL IN MOLASSES

The tone of the INDUSTRIAL market remained depressed. Better advices from New York caused a rally during the afternoon in one or two international shares. For example, International Nickel rose from 24½ to 25¼, and Brazilian Traction improved to 40¼ after being under 40, but closing prices, as a rule, were not much above the worst. United Molasses were again on offer; some of the recent selling of these shares is attributed to shareholders in subsidiary undertakings recently acquired, who received shares in payment for the businesses purchased, and who have been turning their shares into cash. Molasses closed 3-32 lower at 2, after being offered at 1¼. Unilever New gave way to 8s. 3d. discount, and Turner and Newall fell 3-16 to 3. Record shares were weak, Gramophone falling ¼ to 3 3-16, and Columbia 5-32 to 3 11-16. Leyland Motors at one time touched 63s. 9d., but closed at 65s. 6d., which left them 9d. lower on the day. The latest air disaster was responsible for dullness in aircraft shares, Handley Page Preference declining to 12s. 9d., Imperial Airways to 24s., and Rolls-Royce to 42s. A further fall took place in the grocery store group; International Tea closed 6d. lower at 20s. 9d., having been 20s. 1½d. Liptons fell to 5s., and Home and Colonial to 13s. In the TEXTILE group Courtaulds weakened to 2¼, British Celanese to 11s., and Fine Spinners to 21s. 3d., and there was further selling of Imperial Chemical. Hudson's Bay fell to 3, and Sudan Plantations closed 1-16 lower on the day at 2, having been 1 15-16.

In the SOUTH AFRICAN market there was again an inquiry for Randfontein Estates, which hardened to 8s. 9d., and some support was also given to Government Areas (1 21-32) and Sub Nigel (2 25-32). On the other hand, small declines took place in Gold Fields, East Geduld, New Modder, Springs, and Van Ryn Deep. De Beers gave way to 7. The RHODESIAN group was weak, and lower prices were established for a number of TIN shares, London Tin being only 13s. Rio Tinto fell to 34½. A further rise took place in Mining Trust, which were quoted at to a little over 10s. Mount Isa Debentures made a further sharp recovery, closing at par, as compared with 8 discount. The Ordinary hardened to 1 1-16. Zinc Corporation were dull at 1 7-32.

INTERNATIONAL ZINC CONFERENCE

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JULY 22

The International Zinc Conference, which has been meeting at Ostend for some days, has given approval in principle to the proposals of the overseas producers. This agreement is subject to the settlement of a number of details which will be discussed later. Delegates of Belgium, France, Germany, and Switzerland were present at the first negotiations.

The conference also considered the regulation of exports to Europe from Canada, Australia, and Mexico, where production is increasing. It is hoped to restrict production according to a quota system, as at present production is greater than consumption. The British delegate, Mr. Littleton, took part in the exchange of views.

NEW ISSUE LISTS CLOSED

The lists of applications for the £2,500,000 Six per Cent. First Mortgage Sterling Debentures of the Skoda Works were closed for London yesterday. Country and foreign applications received to-day will receive consideration, while the list for conversions will remain open until noon to-morrow.

Application lists for the issue of £1,000,000 Six and a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock of Kelly's Directories were closed at noon yesterday.

LOW TEMPERATURE COAL CARBONIZATION

An association entitled the Low Temperature Coal Distillers Association of Great Britain has been formed of the leading firms who are engaged in the distillation or carbonization of coal at what are termed low temperatures. This new body will act as a representative association in all negotiations with the Government, the Mining Industry, the Fuel Research Board, and other official departments concerned, and will also take such other measures as will promote the interests of the industry as a whole.

ABBEY-ROAD BUILDING SOCIETY

The board of management of the Abbey Road Building Society has decided to impose temporarily certain conditions, as from August 1 and until further notice, in order to secure the regulation at an economic rate of the large funds placed at the disposal of the society. The maximum total which can be accepted in a share account is £1,000. Sums remitted to augment existing accounts can only be received up to a limit of £1,000, and any balance in excess of this limit will be placed to a deposit account, providing a total holding in shares and deposits does not exceed £4,975 at any time. Thus, a shareholder with £500 already at credit may add up to a further £500 to the share account, but any further sum remitted will be placed in a deposit account.

Members whose share accounts are already in excess of £1,000 will not be affected save that any additional investments they may desire to make (within the total limit of £4,975) can only be accepted upon deposit.

MONEY MARKET

AFRICAN GOLD FOR FRANCE

SPANISH CURRENCY WEAKER

French buyers again bought up nearly all of the weekly arrival of African gold in the open market. The total amount available was £764,000, of which France took £701,000; the higher French exchange was reflected, however, in the price—namely, 85s. 1d. per ounce, against 85s. 1½d. on July 15. Though closing 2c. higher than on Monday, the final quotation for the French exchange—namely, 123.66f.—was 4c. below the highest point of the day. Sterling also lost ground in the later dealings in terms of dollars after early firmness, the New York exchange being at one time over parity, but closing at $4.86 41-64. The short loan market continued well supplied with loanable funds, and although one of the large clearing institutions, which usually calls in loans on Tuesdays, charged 2½ per cent. for their renewal, accommodation for the night was in plentiful supply outside the clearing banks at 1½ per cent. and 1½ per cent., old loans from such lenders being again renewed at one or other of these rates. Business in the discount market was again extremely restricted, and brokers reported an almost complete cessation of selling owing to the impossibility of finding buyers. Even the clearing institutions, which a few days ago were buyers of short-dated maturities, are not in the market for the moment. As a rule brokers held to 2 7-16 per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills; Treasury Bills were dealt in at this rate and at 2 13-32 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2	2⅛	2 1/16	2 1/16–2 1/8	2¼

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2 1/16–2 3/16	2 3/16–2 1/8	3–3 1/16	3 1/16–3 1/8	3 1/16–4

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

—	July 22	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	417,065,000	– 23,468,000
Bills and advances	373,924,000	– 8,750,000
Notes in circulation	807,369,000	– 15,313,000
Deposits	17,560,000	– 8,912,600

—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

—	July 12	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,471,655,844	+ 197,148
Silver in hand	717,751,804	+ 1,672,214
Foreign bills	91,873,356	+ 2,210,313
Discount and short bills	1,987,533,969	– 67,621,258
Treasury account, Treasury loan, and redeemable debt	678,040,599	– 2,208,853
Notes in circulation	4,461,697,800	+ 2,807,025
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	842,070,319	– 26,562,464
Dividends, interest, and other obligations	109,087,127	– 26,869,933
Government securities	251,938,954	38,591,492

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling improved in value in the morning, but lost much of the gain later. Thus the New York rate rose to $4.86 45-64, but subsequently it fell to $4.86 9-16, though some final offering of dollars left the rate at $4.86 41-64, showing little change compared with Monday's close. A further rise, to $4.86, occurred in the Montreal rate. French francs were more offered, and the Paris rate was at one time 123.70f.; it receded towards the close, however, and finished at only 123.66f., against 123.64f. on Monday. The German exchange continued to move against sterling, the closing quotation being 20.36½m. On the other hand, the Italian, Belgian, Dutch, and Swiss rates were slightly more favourable to sterling. Spanish currency was again offered on Spanish account, and the Madrid rate moved against the peseta, closing at 42.57½p., against 42.35½p. The Batavia rate advanced to 12.09fl. Indian rupees were slightly cheaper, the Bombay rate being 1s. 5 25-32d. At 40½d. the Buenos Aires rate showed a decline of 5-32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	July 22	July 21
New York	S to £	4.8666	4.86 15/16–4.87	4.86 31/32–4.87 1/32
Montreal	S to £	4.8666	4.85 7/8–4.86 1/8	4.85 7/8–4.86 1/8
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.63–70	123.60–66
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.79 1/4–80 1/2	34.79 1/4–80 1/2
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.85–92.89	92.86–92.89
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02 1/2–03 1/2	25.02 1/2–03 1/2
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 1/4–375 1/4	374 1/4–375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193 1/16–193 5/16	193–193 1/4
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.30–42.48	41.90–42.42
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/16–108 1/4	108 1/16–108 1/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08 1/4–09 1/4	12.08 1/4–09 1/4
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36 1/4–37 1/4	20.36 1/4–37 1/2
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581½	34.41–34.44	34.42–34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76–27.78	27.74–27.77
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164–164 1/4	163 3/4–164 1/4
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.36–43.41	43.34–43.39
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.25	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817 1/2–819	817–819
Constan'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025†	1.025†
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274 1/4–274 3/4	274 1/4–274 3/4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 1/2–48 3/4	48 1/2–48 3/4
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.22–18.30	18.22–18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15 3/4–16 3/4	18.15 3/4–16 1/4
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09–09 1/4	18.09–09 1/4
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1/4–16	18.15 1/4–16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 15/16–97 15/16	97 15/16–97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 31/32–1 31/32	1 31/32–1 31/32
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 01/32–7/16	2 01/32–7/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 57/64–1 61/64	1 57/64–1 61/64
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 32/32–2 33/32	2 32/32–2 33/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08 1/4–09 1/4	12.08 1/4–09
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2 01/16	2 01/16
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.869d.	5 27/64–5 29/64	5 13/32–5 15/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 1/4–40 15/16	40 29/32–41
V'paraiso†	S to £	40	39.96	39.96
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	42 1/4–42 3/4	42 1/2–43
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.03 1/4	12.05
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.25–10.45	10.25–10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90–3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 2 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £285,105 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £849,868, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
July 17—		July 17—	
Foreign gold coin	7	Bar gold	255,398
July 18	Nil	July 18—	
		Bar gold	94,471
		Sovs.	4,000
July 19—		July 19—	
Sovs. from abroad	50,000	Sovs.	2,000
July 21—		July 21—	
Sovs.	8,900	Bar gold	285,801
July 22	Nil	July 22—	
		Bar gold	285,105
		Sovs.	2,000
Net efflux	849,868		
Total	£908,775	Total	£908,775

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,035,981; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the £764,000 of African bar gold available was sold at 85s. 1d. per ounce, a decline of ¼d. France taking £701,000, India £30,000, the home trade £18,000, and the Continental trade £15,000. The steamer leaving Durban for India on Monday had on board £119,000 in sovereigns.

Silver again improved on Indian buying, the price rising 1-16d. to 16d. per ounce for cash and 15¾d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on July 17 to midday on July 21 were £54,425, of which £50,000 was from Brazil. Exports of gold were £1,916,342, of which £1,413,720 was for France and £408,450 for Switzerland. Silver imports were £54,583 and silver exports £96,651.

THE MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorized	£3,000,000
Capital Paid-up	£1,250,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	£1,546,506

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TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.

Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE AND FIRM

NEW YORK, July 22.—Speculative selling was a feature of the early part of the session, and some stop-loss orders were uncovered, but there was a shrinkage of transactions on the decline and later pool support reappeared. Firmness and activity spread through the whole list in the afternoon on the continuance of easy monetary conditions and a rather better view of the commodity situation. Sales were returned at 2,076,000 shares.

The opening was steady, but the market soon eased. Yesterday's and Saturday's selling pressure effected a 10 point decline in the industrial average, but the decline was accompanied by a sudden shrinkage in the volume of trading, indicating that the selling was limited to the professional element. The recent easiness also disclosed that professionals were taking a more or less complete advantage of market uncertainties and their hammering today encouraged a renewal of speculative selling, while a fair number of stop-loss were uncovered, which accelerated the decline. The absence of outside interest was taken as an indication of the unlikelihood of a renewal of pool support. Later the market became quieter, there again being a shrinkage of transactions on the decline, and a steadier tone developed on the subsidence of selling pressure, this indicating that the market was technically stronger. The rally developed further on investment accumulation and a reappearance of pool activity in specialties. The publication of further second quarter earnings' statements of a comparatively favourable character tended to offset the disquieting commodity market trend which has been current of late.

Firmness prevailed in the afternoon, active buying of leading industrials developed stimulating demand, which later spread to the whole list, encouraged by the easiness in the money market, with call money offered outside as low as 1½ per cent. The firmness of oil stocks was a feature, the *Oil and Gas Journal* reporting that the daily average production of crude oil for the week ended July 19 decreased 35,148 barrels. There was also pool support for Vanadium Corporation on reports of important chemical discoveries relating to new uses of titanic acids. After a temporary setback on realizing, the market rallied again on the absorption of offerings and reports that in the steel industry operations were slightly larger, this making the close firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 22	July 21
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.86⅛	4.86
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86 15/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.85⅞	4.86 21/32
60 days' sight	£1	4.84⅜	4.84⅝	—
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85 11/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93⅝	3.93⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.25⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.19⅜	40.20
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79½	26.80
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89¼	26.89½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80¾	26.80
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89	23.89
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.98½	13.98½
Vienna, cables	100f.	19.50	19.44⅜	19.44¼
Madrid, cables	100pt.	19.30	11.48	11.54
Warsaw, cables	100zloch.	11.90	14.13¾	14.13¾
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.54	17.54
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅞	1.77⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅜ Cents	1.29¼ Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.36	36.40
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.90	11.00

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
	July 22	July 21		July 22	July 21
Atchison	220	219	Int.C.Amer	20	20
Atl. Coast	151	151	KansasCity	63	63
Balt. & O.	106¼	106¼	Louisville	81	—
Do., Pref.	83½	81	Minn. S.P.	15	15
Brooklyn			Miss., Pac.	65½	65⅞
M. T'sit	65½	64⅝	Do., Pref.	122¼	123⅝
Can. Pac.	187½	187	N.Mex.1 Pf	1	—
Cent. N.J.	241	241	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1⅛
Chs. & O.	189	186¼	N.Y. Cent.	165½	163½
Ch. G. W.	11⅛	4 11/16	Nflk. & W.	227¼	229
Do., Pref.	41	39¼	N. Pacific	—	—
Ch. N.W.	74	73	Pennsylv'a	75⅝	75½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	15¼	15½	Reading	105	105
Ch. Rock Is.	103	100	S.L. & S.F.	92	95⅜
Del. & Hud.	159	156	S.L. & S.W.	65½	66½
Del., Lack.	113¼	113¾	S. Pacific	118	116
Erie	42	42	Southern	95¼	96 1/2
Do., 1st Pf	56	58¾	Do., Pref.	94	94
G.N., Pref.	82½	82⅜	U. Pacific	220	218
Int. Cent'...	117	116¾	Do., Pref.	85½	85
Interboro'			Wabash	3⅝	3⅝
Rapid Tr	26½	26½	Do., Pf. A	74	73½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	116	112¼	Int. Paper	22½	22½
Allied Chem.	265	262	Int. Tel.	46¾	45¾
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30	26	Kennecott	39⅜	38½
Am. and F'...			Kresge S.S.	28½	28⅛
Pwr.	71	69	K'ger, S.& R.	29½	27⅞
Am. Can.	127¾	123⅛	Liggett&M.	92½	92
Am. Loco.	44	43	Loose Wile	61¾	60⅝
Am. Rolling Mills	55¾	55	Mack Tcks.	54½	55
Am. Smelt.	65⅜	64¾	Montg'y W.	36½	35
Am. Sug. R.	50¾	50⅝	Nash Mtrs.	35½	35⅝
Am. Tel...	216¼	220½	Nat. Biscl.	85½	85¼
Am. Tob.	232	234	Nat. Cash R.	51	50
Am. Wool'n	9½	9½	Nat. Dairy	51½	51
Anaconda	47⅞	47⅞	N. Amer.	98	95⅞
Armour D.	75	75	Packard	14⅝	14⅝
As. Dry Gds.	34	34	Pan.A. Pet.	58¼	58⅞
At'tic Rd.	35¼	35½	Pub. Ser. N.J.	94⅝	94⅞
Baldwins	23	23½	Pullman	68	66½
Barnsdall A	23½	23⅝	RadioCorp.	44	40⅜
Beth. Steel	69	68¾	R'm'g'n Rd	28¼	27½
C.de Pascoe	49¼	48⅞	Ryl. Dutch	53¾	52⅝
Chile Copp.	49	49	Sears R'b'k	67⅜	65
Chrysler	29⅞	28⅞	Shell Trans	45¼	43⅛
Col. Fuel	50	49	Shell Un.	19⅛	18¾
Cons. Gas	64¾	63	Sloss S.Sf.	26	26
Cont. Can	59½	58¼	Std. Brands	20⅝	20⅝
Cont. Oil	21½	20¾	Std. Gas	91	90⅝
Corn Prod.	94	93½	Std. Oil of Cal.	62	61⅝
Crucible	78	79	Do., N.J.	73⅝	71
DavisonCh.	29	29	Do., N.Y.	33⅝	32
Drug, Inc.	75	74½	Studebaker	32¼	30½
Du Pont.	106¼	103¼	TexasCorp.	52⅜	52½
Eastman K.	206	202½	Tex. G. Sul.	57⅜	56
Elec. P.& L.	71⅝	69¾	Tidewater	14⅛	14
Electric Storage	65¼	65⅝	Tri.Cont'lp	11	13⅛
Fox Films	47¼	45¼	Un. Carbide	90	89¾
Gen. Elec.	71¼	69	United Gas	36¾	35⅜
Gen. Foods	54¾	53	U.S. Ind'ies	10¾	9⅛
Gen. Motors	43⅞	42⅝	U.S. Rbr.	23	23⅜
Gillette	77	74	U.S. Steel	164¾	162⅞
Goodrich	27⅛	27	Do., Pref.	145¼	145½
Goodyear	64½	63¼	W.Un. Tel.	164	166
Hou.Oil'fs.	66	62	W'hse Mfg.	142¾	139
Hud. Mtrs.	34	32⅞	Woolworth	57¾	56
Ind. Rayon	88	81	Worth'n Pump	134½	131
Int. Harv'r	82½	81	Youngst'n Sheet	112	112
Int. Match	75⅜	75			
Int. Nickel	24½	24¼			

CURB EXCHANGE

Am.-Am.Oil			Mid. West Utilities	29½	29⅝
Assoc. Gas	32½	32¼	Pennroad	11¾	11½
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	25⅞	25⅞	Silica Gel.	17⅝	17¼
Celanese	15	16¼	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50⅝	50¼
Elec. Bond	82½	79⅝	Swift Int.	34	33
Gulf Oil	128	125	Vacuum Oil	88	86½
HydroElec.	38	38⅛			
Int. Pet.	19	18¾			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	100²⁸/₃₂	100²⁸/₃₂	Finl., 6% '45	93½	93½
Do., 4¼%	102²²/₃₂	102²²/₃₂	Fren. 7½% '41	124½	123⅝
Do. (4th), 4¼%	102²⁷/₃₂	102²⁸/₃₂	Do. 7% '49	119	118½
U.S. 4½% 1937	105¼	105¼	Ger. 7% '49	106	106¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek, 7% 1964	100½	100½
Arg., 6% 1959	98½	98¼	Hamb'g, 8% 1946	96½	96
Austl., 5% 1957	88⅞	88½	Hungary, 7½% '44	99⅞	99⅞
Aust., 7% 1943	103¼	103½	Ital., 7% 1951	98⅝	98¼
Belg., 7% 1955	104⅛	104¼	Jap., 6½% 1954	105¼	105⅛
Do., 7% 1955	113½	113½	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	105¼	105¼
Bordeaux, 6%	105⅜	105¼	Norway 6% 1952	103¼	103¼
Brazil, 7½% 1952	101½	101⅜	P.L.M., 6% 1958	104	104⅛
Bulg., 7/'67	80½	80½	Do., 7% 1958	105½	105½
Canada 5% 1931	100⅞	100⅞	Poland, 7% 1947	84⅝	84⅛
Chile, 7/'42	101⅛	102	Do., 8% 1950	94	94½
Do., 6/'60	90½	90¾	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	95½	95½
Cund., 8% 1951	110¼	110	San P., 8% 1950	93¼	93¼
Denm. 8% 1942	105½	106	Seine, 7% 1942	108	108
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102½	102½	Swed. 5½% 1954	107	107
Do., 5½% 1953	102	102	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91¼	91
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105¾	105½			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	July 22	July 21
Atchison, Pref.	105	104½
Lehigh Valley	62	62
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	41½	41
New York, Ontario, and Western	9	9
Reading, 1st Pref'd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	120	122
National Lead	127¼	130¼

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked.

The Money Market continued easy, call loans ruling at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper still ranges from 3 to 3½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1⅞ per cent. for 90 day bank bills and 2⅜ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange advanced 3-32c. to 4.86⅜ for cable transfers.

Silver gained ⅛c. to 34⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 has been imported from Uruguay.

According to the American Petroleum Insti-

(Continued at foot of next column)

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

ADVANCE IN MAIZE

NEW YORK, July 22.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady at 1⅛c. to ⅞c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 100⅞c. ; no. 2 hard winter, 96⅛c ; No. 2 Manitoba, 107¼c. MAIZE firm at 2c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 95c., f.o.b., New York. OATS firm, 3c. higher. White clipped 47¼c., f.o.b., New York. RYE firm, 1⅛c. higher. No. 2 Western, 67c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY.—Nominal.

According to "Bradstreets" the visible supply of wheat is 4,874,000 bushels larger on the week at 248,864,000 bushels, which compare with 219,984,000 bushels last year : that of maize is 663,000 bushels smaller on the week at 4,002,000 bushels, against 13,794,000 bushels ; and that of oats is 1,307,000 bushels lower on the week at 17,030,000 bushels, compared with 24,141,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was steady and unaltered.

LARD was steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $10.20 ; Middle West, spot, $10.10.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady, 1 point up to 5 points down, gave way owing to the trade selling, and continued easier all day. The close was barely steady at 6 to 17 points decline. Sales estimated at 20,000 bags. July, 6.98c. ; Sept., 6.90c. ; Dec., 6.38c. ; Jan., 6.25c. ; March, 6.14c. ; May, 6.08c. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 15 points down. Sales, 15,000 bags. July, 13.06c. ; Sept., 11.67c. ; Dec., 10.44c. ; Jan., 10.35c. ; March, 9.82c. ; May, 9.60c. Cash coffee steady and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 7¼c. to 7¾c. ; and Santos No. 4, 12½c. to 13c.

COCOA futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 6 points lower. Sales, 11,000 bags. July, 8.20 ; Sept., 8.26 ; Dec., 8.26 ; Jan., 8.32 ; March, 8.48 ; May, 8.66.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady at 1 point to 3 points advance. Sales, 29,000 tons. July, 1.12 ; Sept., 1.21 ; Dec., 1.31 ; Jan., 1.32 ; March, 1.40 ; May, 1.48. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.10 ; Sept., 3.14 ; Dec., 3.25.

Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.28c. per lb., at which level 28,000 bags Cuba, prompt shipment, were sold. Other business included 29,000 bags Porto Ricos, August shipment, at 3.27c. per lb., c.i.f., and 7,000 bags Philippines, in port, at 3.28c. per lb., c.i.f.

According to Messrs. Willett and Gray, the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 23,000 tons, compared with 26,000 tons a year ago ; and stocks to 1,497,000 tons, against 1,124,000 tons last year.

COTTON on the spot closed without change in value at 13.15c. The futures market opened irregular, with quotations 7 points lower to 2 points higher, but afterwards became steadier on some covering by shorts due to further reports of crop deterioration. The market later fluctuated within narrow limits, the demand being restricted by weather uncertainties. The close was barely steady at values ranging from 1 point lower to 5 points higher, compared with previous finals. New Orleans spot middling closed unchanged at 12.90c., and the futures market ended steady, with current month 3 points lower and other positions unchanged.

New York Futures	To-day		Prev. day	
July	12.94	12.94	12.95	12.95
August	13.05	13.05	13.00	13.00
September	13.15	13.15	13.10	13.10
October	13.28	13.26	13.24	13.22
November	13.31	13.31	13.30	13.30
December	13.38	13.37	13.35	13.35
January	13.42	13.42	13.40	13.40
New Contract				
October	12.98	12.96	12.96	12.95
November	13.04	13.04	13.03	13.03
December	13.14	13.12	13.13	13.12
January	13.22	13.22	13.19	13.19
February	13.30	13.30	13.26	13.26
March	13.40	13.38	13.35	13.34
April	13.47	13.47	13.43	13.43
May	13.56	13.56	13.54	13.53

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at Ports	3,000	7,000	8,622,000	9,406,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	Nil	Nil	1,267,000	1,853,000
Exports Cont. &c.	21,000	26,000	5,557,000	6,303,000

COPPER steady and unaltered. Electrolytic. —Domestic spot and export spot and August delivery quoted 11c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were unaltered. Aug., Sept., and Oct. quoted 10.50c. Sales, nil. TIN easier at ⅛c. decline. Straits metal, spot, 29½c., and Aug. delivery 29½c., both asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices :—July, 29.55c. ; Sept., 29.80c. ; Oct., 29.50c. Sales, eight lots. SPELTER firm at 10 points advance. East St. Louis, spot and Aug. delivery, quoted 4.35c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 5.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $18.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers ⅛c. higher. Spot and July, 11c. ; July-Aug., 11⅛c. per lb. First latex crepe sellers ⅛c. higher. Spot and July, 11⅛c. ; July-Aug., 11⅛c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 20 points higher. July, 10.80 ; Sept., 11.00 ; Dec., 11.40 ; March, 11.90 ; May, 12.30. Sales, 105 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed easy. Refined futures, 25 to 4 points down. Yellow, spot, 8.00 bid. Futures, July, 8.00 ; Sept., 8.39 ; Oct., 8.41, Dec., 8.33.

TALLOW steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades were unchanged at $2.00 to $2.05 per barrel.

TURPENTINE easy and ½c. lower at 42c. to 43c.

JACKSONVILLE, July 22.—TURPENTINE easier at 36½c. to 37c.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—TURPENTINE firm at 36½c. to 37½c. ROSIN.—Grade F., $4.47½ ; Grade K., $4.57½ ; Grade WW., $6.40.

DULUTH, July 22.—LINSEED futures closed firm and 2½c. to 2¾c. up. July, 2.11¾c. ; Oct., 2.10½c.

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—WHEAT closed steady, ½c. to ⅝c. up. July, 81¾c. ; Sept., 84½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—WHEAT futures closed steady, 1c. to 1⅛c. higher. July, 89½c. ; Sept., 91½c.

TOLEDO, July 22.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 13.25 ; Oct., 14.00.

WINNIPEG, July 22.—WHEAT opened steady at ⅛c. advance, there being an accumulation of overnight buying orders on reports that the condition of the crop in Alberta was 79 per cent. and in Saskatchewan 82 per cent. Rumours of an export demand accentuated the advance, but the market eased later on showers in some sections and the publication of a report by Mr. C. H. Donovan showing crop conditions as rather favourable. Towards the close, however, prices improved on reports of black rust and the close was firm with a gain on the day of 1c. to 1⅛c. July, 97½ ; Oct., 99½ ; Dec., 101¼. OATS closed firm, 1⅛c. to ⅜c. up. July, 46¾ ; Oct., 46 ; Dec., 45¾. BARLEY.—Futures firm at 1⅛c. to 1⅛c. advance. July, 42 ; Oct., 45¾.

LINSEED closed firm, 2⅛c. to 1⅛c. higher. Oct., 1.74 ; Dec., 1.73¾.

CHICAGO, July 22.—WHEAT was easier at the opening with prices unchanged to ⅛c. lower on liberal receipts and an increase in the interior movement in the American southwest. A rally followed on rumours of an export demand in Canada, while forecasts were for clear weather conditions in the American north-west. Shorts covered on the firmness in the maize market, and the cash demand improved, while crop advices from France and Italy continued "bullish." In the afternoon the market maintained the better tone helped by "bullish" Winnipeg advices, and the close was steady with a net gain on the day of ⅛c. to ¼c. July, 88¼c. ; Sept., 91¼c. ; Dec., 97⅛c. ; March, 102¼c.

MAIZE closed firm with gains ranging from 1⅛c. to 3⅛c. July, 82¼c. ; Sept., 81⅛c. ; Dec., 77c. ; March, 81c. OATS closed steady, ⅛c. to ¼c. higher on the day. July, 34¼c. ; Sept., 37⅛c. ; Dec., 40½c. ; March, 43¼c. Rye, No. 2, cash nominal. Futures firm and 1⅛c. to 1⅛c. higher. July, 54¼c. ; Sept., 57c. ; Dec., 62½c. ; March, 67½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 5 points higher to unchanged and pork unaltered on the day. Cash lard declined 2½ points to 9.67½. Closing prices :—Lard, July, 9.67½ ; Sept., 9.70 ; Dec., 9.30. Pork (drysalted clear bellies), July, 13.50 ; Sept., 12.70.

BACON steady and unchanged. Hogs easy ; light 40 points and heavy sorts 15 points down. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 10,552,000, against 10,888,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	9.25	9.00 to 9.35	8.25 to 8.75
Previous day	9.25	9.40 to 9.75	8.40 to 8.90
Last year	12.72½	11.75 to 12.40	11.10 to 11.90
Receipts		Western	Chicago
To-day		89,000	25,000
Previous day		121,000	45,000
Last year		107,000	29,000

CHILEAN NITRATE MERGER

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Bill creating a great national combine of Chilean nitrate companies was signed yesterday by President Ibanez, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Santiago de Chile.—*Reuter.*

tute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,500,100 barrels, against 2,530,800 barrels last week and 2,894,000 barrels a year ago.

BONDS continued irregular with trading moderate. Sales reached $6,797,000.

COMPANY RESULTS

COVENT GARDEN PROPERTIES

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresp'ding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Burgons	5‡	6¼‡	—	5‡	6¼‡
Gas Light and Coke	Int. 2 4-5	Same	—	—	—
Imperial Tobacco (of Gt. Br. & Irel'd)	Int. 7*	Same	Sept. 1	—	—
Metrop. Elec. Supply	Int. 3†	3	Aug. 13	—	—
Baudall, H. E.	Int. 7½	Same	July 29	—	—
Read Brothers	Int. 3	4	Sept. 1	—	—
Sth. Met. Elec. L. and P.	Int. 3	Same	Sept. 1	—	—
Westminster Ch. Assocn.	Int. 6	Same	Aug. 15	—	—

* Tax free. †On increased capital. ‡ On "A" and "B" Ordinary shares.

Hickson Lloyd and King (wholesale warehouse, &c.).—No dividend on Ordinary shares for year to May 31 (against 2½ per cent. per annum) ; £4,483 carried forward (against £3,175).

IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS

The accounts of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company show a profit of £57,174 for the year to June 30 (against £54,186 for 1928-29). The directors recommend a final dividend of 3 per cent. tax free, on the Ordinary stock and Deferred shares, making 6 per cent. tax free, for the year (unchanged), leaving £9,847 to be carried forward (against £8,477). Meeting, July 29.

HYDE'S BIRD SEEDS

The profit of Hyde's Bird Seeds, R. Hyde and Company, for the year to March 31 was £26,644 (against £25,037 for 1928-29). Dividends amounting to 15 per cent. have been paid on the Ordinary shares (unchanged), and the directors now recommend that £2,000 (against £1,000) be reserved for taxation and the balance of £32,104 (against £24,710) be carried forward. Meeting, July 25.

MANCHESTER DOCK AND WAREHOUSE EXTENSION

The net profit of the Manchester Dock and Warehouse Extension Company for the year to June 24 was £34,722 (against £34,407 for 1928-29). The annual instalments of sinking funds to provide for the repayment of the Debenture stock and share capital in 2001 take £1,906. The directors recommend a final dividend of 3 per cent., again making 5¼ per cent. for the year on the Ordinary shares, leaving £32,380 to be carried forward, subject to directors' remuneration (against £1,729 brought in). Meeting, July 30.

TEETGEN AND CO.

A profit of £21,024 is reported by Teetgen and Co., tea and coffee dealers, &c., for the year ended June 28 (against £15,055 for 1928-29), from which £1,924 is allowed for depreciation (against £1,280), and £1,300 for directors' and auditors' fees (the same). Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary shareholders receive a bonus of 2½ per cent. (against nil), in addition to a dividend of 12½ per cent. (the same), while £5,000 is to be placed to reserve (against nil). The carry-forward is increased from £12,857 to £15,028. Meeting, July 30.

BOWLANA TEA ESTATES

The accounts for the year to March 31 of the Bowlana Tea Estates show a profit of £3,559 (against £5,025 for 1928-29), and a balance brought forward of £338. Debenture interest takes £1,750 and £1,750 (against £750) is reserved for depreciation. No dividend is recommended (against 5 per cent.), and £257 is carried forward. The total crop, including 19,112lb. of bought leaf, was 533,086lb. (against 515,758lb.) of which 62,248lb. were sold in the East and 460,837lb. were shipped to London, realizing an average of 1s. 3.57d. per lb. gross (against 1s. 4.72d.). Meeting, July 29.

LARAS (SUMATRA) RUBBER

The rubber crop harvested by the Laras (Sumatra) Rubber Estates during the year to March 31 amounted to 3,021,141lb. (against 2,771,624lb. for 1928-29), and 4,000 piculs of rubber were also produced (against 5,477 piculs). The rubber sold realized an average price of 8.38d. per lb. (against 9.49d.), and the price obtained for the coffee was £4 9s. 5d. per picul (against £4 10s.). The profit was £10,415 (against £13,667), making, with £19,653 brought in, £30,068, which the directors recommend should be carried forward, subject to £7,000 income-tax and commission to Eastern staff. Last year a dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid. Meeting, July 30.

PORT MADRYN (ARGENTINA) COMPANY

The results of the Port Madryn (Argentina) Company for the year ended June 30, announced in our issue of July 19, are now confirmed by the full report, the profit being £4,140 (against £4,782 for 1928-29), and the dividend 5 per cent. (unchanged). The report states that the heavy fall in the wool market, the low prices ruling for hay and alfalfa seed, and the state of the drought which prevailed in the Chubut territory up to the end of January last seriously affected business at Port Madryn and the surrounding districts. The lease of the company's estancia between Port Madryn and Trelew has been extended for a further period of two years until April 30, 1932. Meeting, July 30.

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS BANK AND TRUST

The statement of condition as at June 30 of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company shows cash and dues from banks at $179,389,518 (against $209,175,829) at June 29, 1929, and U.S. Government bonds and Treasury certificates at $89,570,258 (against $84,994,395). Bonds and other securities amount to $90,426,495 (against $84,290,254), and loans (demand and time) are entered at $696,222,760 (against $626,823,768). Deposits stand at $908,030,473 (against $842,267,018). Letters of credit amount to $29,639,342 (against $40,238,262), and acceptances to $30,013,897 (against $18,939,289). The total of the balance-sheet is $1,174,272,945 (against $1,087,002,812).

CENTRAL RAILWAY OF CHUBUT

The preliminary statement of the Central Railway of Chubut Company for the year ended June 30 was dealt with in our issue of July 19. The figures then published are confirmed by the full report now available, which states that the administration of the State Railways continues to lease the company's line, and have paid all rental up to March 31 last. The State Railways have recently commenced laying 75-centimetre-gauge rails on the company's metre-gauge line between Port Madryn and Trelew. When this work is completed it will be possible to run trains from Port Madryn to Las Plumas, the present terminus of the railway, without the necessity of transhipment at Trelew. Meeting, July 30.

SENNAH RUBBER

A profit of £62,114 is shown by the accounts of the Sennah Rubber Company for 1929 (against £68,927 for 1928), and £53,372 was brought forward. A dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended (unchanged) and £25,000 (against £43,437) is to be transferred to estates amortization reserve, increasing it to £125,000, leaving £60,486 to be carried forward, subject to directors' additional remuneration. The yield of rubber was 2,648,752lb. (against 2,609,131lb.), which were sold in the East and realized an average gross price of 9.28d. per lb. (against 10.66d.). The yields of oil and palm kernels were 4,056,464lb. (against 3,075,201lb.), and 642,729lb. (against 534,395lb.) respectively, and the average price realized were £31 11s. 11d. (against £32 10s. 2d.), and £12 12s. 5d. (against £14 14s. 6d.) per ton. Meeting, Paris, July 29.

ANGLO-JAVA RUBBER AND PRODUCE

The rubber output of the Anglo-Java Rubber and Produce Company for the year ended March 31 was 10,569,747lb., or more than that for the preceding accounting period of 15 months—namely, 10,337,536lb. The amount sold (10,186,122lb.) has realized an average price equivalent to 8.17d. per lb., London landed terms (against 9.68d. per lb. for 10,015,941lb.). The coffee crop rose from 817cwt. to 2,147cwt., but the average price realized fell from 72s. 10d. to 70s. 4d. per cwt. Java. A profit of £112,410 is shown by the accounts (against £140,967), out of which £70,472 (against £53,148) is absorbed by Debenture interest and trustees' fees. To the balance of £41,938 (against £58,819) is added £19,336 brought forward, and the total of £61,274, subject to estate staff commission, is carried forward "in view of the present condition of the industry." Meeting, July 30.

MANCHESTER PALACE OF VARIETIES

Profits of the Manchester Palace of Varieties for the year ended June 30, after providing for taxation, were £14,248 (against £33,762 in the preceding year), and £12,085 was brought forward. The sum of £2,340 is placed to general reserve fund (against £5,000). It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 12½ per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year (the same), and in addition a bonus of 5 per cent. (against 15 per cent.). The balance carried forward is £10,299. The general reserve fund, with the allocation above mentioned, together with the £2,660 taxation reserve not now required, is increased to £30,000. Profits of one subsidiary company are included in the above figure of profit to the extent of the dividend received during the year. In the case of the other subsidiary company there has been a loss, which has been carried forward by that company. No provision has been made in the accounts of the Manchester Palace of Varieties, Limited, for such loss. Meeting, July 30.

CELLULOSE ACETATE SILK

The second accounts of the Cellulose Acetate Silk Company show that there was a loss for the year ended March 29 last, after providing for depreciation, of £65,747, which is carried forward. It is stated that a substantial proportion of the loss was incurred during the first six months of the year, which was devoted almost entirely to completing the installation of the plant and the necessary technical training of the work-people prior to the commencement of production on a commercial scale. Further extensions of the acetate plant are in course of completion which will increase its productive capacity to 8 tons per day. The original date stipulated in the contract for the sale of acetate, referred to in the first report, for taking deliveries in large quantities was deferred by mutual arrangement. A further contract has been entered into extending the supply of acetate to this customer for a further term of years. The first unit of the spinning plant was completed during the year and is now operating at full capacity. Meeting, July 31.

PARA INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL COMPANY

The report for 1929 of the Para Industrial and Commercial Company states that the accounts of the Companhia Paraense de Plantacoes de Borracha show a total loss to date of £24,140. The accounts of the Companhia Industriel e Commercial Paraense show a profit for the period of £2,399. The capital of the Companhia Industriel e Commercial Paraense is now controlled by the Companhia Paraense de Plantacoes de Borracha. In continuance of the policy advocated by the board the manufacturing side of the Brazilian business is being extended, and the sales of the companies' products are said to be finding a ready and increasing market. In the near future the manufacture of inner tubes will be commenced. The Tapajor Estate, which has been unremunerative in the past, has been leased at a small rental. The accounts of the Para Industrial and Commercial Company show a loss of £2,653 (against £2,165), which increases the debit to be carried forward to £7,043, after deducting £1,000 for expenses transferred to Cia Paraense de Plantacoes de Borracha. Meeting, July 28.

PALMERSTON INVESTMENT TRUST

The report of the Palmerston Investment Trust states that the income from properties and investments has been satisfactorily maintained, but it has not been possible to participate, without incurring risks which the directors were not prepared to undertake, in underwriting new issues, or in other financial activities which the directors had in view when the company was formed, and to which it would normally look for a substantial part of its profits. The market value of the company's investment holdings depreciated by £15,745, or 17.8 per cent. The net loss for the year, after writing off the whole of the depreciation on investments and £5,000 loss in respect of the Iron and Steel Trades Rationalization Syndicate, was £11,086 (against a profit of £10,960), which converts the credit of £1,238 brought in to a debit of £9,847 to be carried forward. Last year a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid and £2,731 was written off preliminary expenses, from profits. Accompanying the report is a list of those securities held by the trust, the market value of which exceeds £1,000. Meeting, July 31.

CEYLON AMALGAMATED TEA AND RUBBER

The tea crop of the Ceylon Amalgamated Tea and Rubber Estates for the year ended March 31 was 1,395,521lb. (against 1,420,644lb. for 1928-29), which cost 13.93d. per lb., f.o.b. (against 12.50d.), and realized 11.13d. per lb. net (against 14.73d.). A rubber crop of 237,365lb. (against 264,151lb.) was obtained at an f.o.b. cost of 7.83d. per lb. (against 8.95d.); the net average selling price was 6.49d. per lb. (against 8d.). The coconut crop of 1,481,951 nuts (against 1,716,673 nuts) was mostly made into copra, which cost Rs.9.78 per cwt. and realized Rs.11.63 per cwt. The cardamoms crop amounted to 14,248lb. (against 19,092lb.) and was sold under contract in

COMPANY MEETINGS

PARANA PLANTATIONS

COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN BRAZIL

LAST YEAR'S PROGRESS

APPRECIATION OF LAND VALUES

EFFECT OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

FURTHER EXTENSIONS PROJECTED

COFFEE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

THE HON. A. M. ASQUITH'S REVIEW

The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of Parana Plantations, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

The HON. A. M. ASQUITH, D.S.O. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. O. Simms) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I presume you will agree to take the report and accounts as read.

THE LATE SIR FREDERICK ECKSTEIN

By the death of Sir Frederick Eckstein we, his colleagues, have lost a wise counsellor and a true friend. He had been prominently associated with the establishment of two great industries—gold mining in South Africa and cotton growing in the Sudan. His achievements in those two fields would probably have satisfied most men of his age, but advancing years did not impair his youthful spirit of enterprise, and so impressed was he with what he saw on his two visits to Brazil that, in his 69th year, he took a leading part in the formation of our company to open up what is perhaps the most fertile tract, which is accessible and undeveloped, in Brazil and possibly in the world.

South Africa some 30 years ago seems to have been rich in men inspired, like Cecil Rhodes, with enthusiasm for the development of the natural resources of the earth. In Sir Frederick Eckstein this pioneering spirit was allied with tenacity, caution, and a shrewd commercial sense. He exercised towards the enterprises and trusts committed to his care the most conscientious spirit of trusteeship, often to the detriment of his own interests, and his constant attention to detail never prevented him from taking broad and generous views. In counsel he was an ideal colleague, with extraordinary sanity of judgment and with a faculty for reducing problems to their simplest terms. Until the end his youthful keenness for his enterprises and his interest in human nature were never blunted, and he is sadly missed by all who were privileged to work with him. (Hear, hear.)

NEW DIRECTORS

Another vacancy on the board occurred owing to Lord Eldon's resignation. I am very glad to say that he remains a director of Brazil Plantations Syndicate. These two vacancies have been filled by the return of Lord Lovat and by the appointment of Sir Bernard Eckstein.

Lord Lovat, as a member of the Montagu Financial Mission, travelled far and wide in Brazil, and subsequently, with Sir Frederick Eckstein, he took a leading part in the formation of our company, resigning from the boards of this company and of the Brazil Plantations Syndicate when he became Under-Secretary for the Dominions under the late Government.

Sir Bernard Eckstein, as his father's alternate director, has been in close daily touch with the company's affairs and has been serving its interests since its formation.

We think ourselves most fortunate in having enlisted the collaboration of these two gentlemen, and we hope that you will to-day confirm their appointment.

THE ACCOUNTS

This year we have given you a very full report, and we have printed as an annexe to our own company's accounts summaries of the accounts of the three subsidiary companies. It would be a long business to take you through the accounts of each of the four companies in detail, and I will try instead to give you a summary of the position as revealed by the accounts.

In the case of the Land Company the excess of administration and general expenses over receipts was 277 contos (or, say, £6,900) in 1929, as compared with 312 contos (or, say, £7,800) in 1928, and this has been added to the cost of the land.

In the case of the Railway Company the loss on operation was 209 contos (or, say, £5,200) in 1929, as compared with 319 contos (or, say, £7,975) in 1928.

The Brazil Plantations Syndicate shows an excess of expenses over receipts of £822, as against £3,707 for the previous year; and in the case of Parana Plantations receipts exceeded expenses by £7,191.

In the balance-sheet of Parana Plantations, Limited, you will see that shares in and advances to the Land Company increased during the year from £528,325 to £533,751, while advances to the Railway Company increased from £29,734 to £345,926, or an increase of £316,000.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE

The main items on which the Railway Company expended these advances were approximately as follows:—

In payment to the contractors under construction contracts and for stores and material in transit, £230,000.

For the provision of additional rolling stock, workshops and equipment, store buildings and staff quarters, £60,000.

During the year three locomotives, three passenger cars, 10 box cars, and 30 flat cars were purchased in the United Kingdom for the railway.

Expenditure on the reconditioning of the old part of the existing line amounted to £16,000, and of the balance about £5,000 had to be spent on purchase of land for the Railway Company's yards and other requirements at Ourinhos, which now gives the company adequate elbow room there.

You will observe that cash and Government securities in London and Brazil were reduced during the year from about £520,772 to £221,596.

We have been continuing to finance the Railway Company in its construction during the present year, and the fact that the contractors are three months ahead of the time has put forward the date at which attention must be given to the replenishment of our cash resources, both for current requirements and for forward railway construction.

BRAZIL PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE

We were glad to be able to report to you that every share in Brazil Plantations Syndicate was exchanged for a share in our company and that accordingly the amalgamation of the two companies was carried through in the most complete and economical manner possible. You will observe from the report and accounts that in the first nine months of the year fair progress was made with the realisation of the balance of that company's properties, and that 90 per cent. of all the instalments on land sales were paid on due dates.

With the difficult financial conditions which supervened last autumn, and to some extent are still continuing, land sales in that district ceased. The farmer was unable to obtain payment for his produce and so was unable to pay his instalments when due. In some cases this may result in a cancellation of sales.

As to the general position of Brazil Plantations Syndicate, I can only repeat what I said last year, that if in the realization of the balance of the properties the prices obtained to date are maintained the profit and loss balance will eventually be extinguished, and the 200,000 shares will be represented as to £175,000 by cash and as to £25,000 by shares in the Land Company, and there will remain 60,000 acres of good land in North Parana as a surplus asset.

THE SAO PAULO-PARANA RAILWAY COMPANY

With regard to our Brazilian subsidiary companies, we have given you a fairly full report. On my visit to Brazil in April this year and whilst at Ourinhos, I came in for the opening to traffic by the representative of the President of Parana of the section of the railway from Cambara to Inga. This ceremony was ably presided over by Dr. Joao Sampaio, chairman of the Land Company and vice-chairman of the Railway Company, to whom for his helpful collaboration on this and many other occasions we are much indebted. There was present a large gathering, including representatives of Federal and State Government departments, Colonel Barbosa and others of the pioneering landowners of the district. The many enthusiastic articles published on this occasion by the Press of Sao Paulo and Curityba gave evidence of the local appreciation of the brilliant prospects of North Parana.

I was much impressed by the progress which had been made in North Parana since my last visit in 1928. At Ourinhos, the headquarters of our Railway Company and the point of junction with the Sorocabana Railway where, in 1928, we were cramped for room and had no accommodation other than a few wooden shacks, Captain Hamilton had acquired the extra land he needed and had erected a workshop, a store and four brick-built bungalows for himself and his staff. He had also carried out great improvements to the track between Ourinhos and Cambara. Here and elsewhere on the railway I was able to witness the conscientious and economical spirit in which Captain Hamilton has kept down to the minimum necessary for efficient operation his requirements in the way of equipment and rolling stock.

In 1928 railhead was at Cambara, Km. 29 of our railway, and one could only travel west of that point by road, ferrying across the Cinzas and Laranginha rivers. This year, in April, there was a solid railway bridge over the Cinzas river; railhead had reached Bandeirantes, Km. 82, and from that point we were able to motor within the day to a large wooden building in a clearing, which is the Land Company's forward headquarters, and within the eastern boundary of its property. We crossed the Laranginha and Congonhas Rivers on adequate wooden bridges, and the Tibagy River at Jatahy on a good ferry.

The contractors (Messrs. Macdonald, Gibbs and Co.) have done their work extremely well. The railway is well sited and solidly built. Construction of the 95 kilometres to Km.125 is due for completion by the end of this year, and it seems clear that it will be completed about three months ahead of time and for a figure which will show some saving on the estimates.

PROJECTED EXTENSION OF LINE

If you look at the map published with the report you will see that our railway is crossing watersheds all the way from Cambara to Jatahy.

Km.125 is on the top of the ridge between the Laranginha and the Congonhas Rivers, which is the highest ridge the railway has to cross. In the next section of 61 kilometres, from this point to Jatahy, and particularly on the descent to the Congonhas River, the work will inevitably be heavier and the cost of construction per kilometre will be higher than in the sections so far constructed.

No pains have been spared by Macdonald, Gibbs and Co. and the Railway Company in the study of alternative routes for this section, and some modifications have resulted from recent surveys which will effect some slight reduction of cost.

I am glad to be able to add that surveys show that the section west of the Tibagy River into the Land Company's property should be considerably cheaper to construct than any previous section.

We are in consultation with the Railway Company and with their consulting engineers, Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners, and with their advice and the experience we have had of construction of the previous sections we hope shortly to be in a position to make a close estimate of the cost of forward construction.

The Railway Company's plan as outlined in 1928 was to construct to the River Tibagy by December, 1931, and under its concession agreement it is due to construct to that neighbourhood by that date; but, as we say in our report, there can be no doubt that the best objective is to carry construction across the river for about 24 kilometres to within the Land Company's boundaries, thereby hastening realization of the land at increased prices, both for agriculture and for town sites at a railhead town.

EFFECT ON LAND VALUES OF RAILWAY FACILITIES

The main factor in the prices paid for good land in North Parana, as elsewhere in Brazil, is distance from a railway. Thus in 1929 near Cambara, which was reached by the railway in 1925 and in 1929 was still railhead, prices of £4 per acre and over were being paid for good coffee land, while similar land 25 miles and 50 miles west of Cambara was fetching about £3 and 30s. per acre respectively. The experience of every railway operating in Sao Paulo goes to show the striking rapidity with which, once railway communication is established in a coffee zone, settlement takes place and townships spring into being. Town sites at Cambara have been changing hands on a basis equivalent to several hundreds of pounds per acre. Thus, once railway communication has been established within the Land Company's property, we can afford to pause with good hopes of seeing the fruits of all our patience and expenditure mature.

You will remember that I explained to you last year the reasons which had led to the cost of your railway construction exceeding the estimates made in 1927. For the purpose of hastening the realization of the company's property at increased prices we are satisfied that it is very important that construction to the River Tibagy should be continued as soon as possible, and that the line should later be carried over the river and into the Land Companys' property. The board are at present working on a plan to provide the additional capital required, and we hope to approach you again on this subject before long. I should like to make it clear to you, gentlemen, that the success of our whole undertaking depends upon the railway reaching the land.

We are printing, and hope soon to be circulating to shareholders, a pamphlet giving more fully the reasons for confidence in the final outcome of this enterprise if this is done.

COFFEE PRODUCTION IN NORTH PARANA

Meanwhile, turning from the details of our concern, I should like to deal as briefly as I can with a few general considerations.

I am often asked what are these Parana lands good for, and when I say coffee is still the most paying crop I am met with the reply that there seems already to be too much coffee in the world. This at the moment is perfectly true.

Brazil produces more than 60 per cent. of the world's supply of coffee, and coffee represents nearly three-fourths of the total value of Brazil's exports.

In the interests of Brazil it is to be hoped, and it is probable, that in future other forms of production will increase so as to make her fortunes less dependent upon a single commodity; but it seems certain, first, that an industry so favoured by natural conditions, so well understood and so efficiently organized as is that of coffee production, must continue to make important contributions to the wealth of the country; and, secondly, and this is a point I wish to stress, that the land which can give the largest yields of coffee at the lowest production costs—and that is a fair definition of our land—will, when provided with communications, command a ready market and good prices.

OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

On this latter point I will give you some extracts from an official publication of the United States Department of Commerce of the present year. The United States are, of course, far and away the biggest consumers of Brazilian coffee. These are the extracts:—

"Among the smaller coffee-producing States of Brazil, Parana seems to have the greatest opportunity for future development. The construction of railway lines connecting the producing areas will undoubtedly encourage rapid development of this district. The production of coffee in the zone mentioned, which was almost nil 10 years ago, has increased rapidly, and 367,454 bags of Parana coffee were shipped during the year 1927-28 through Paranagua, a remarkable gain over previous years. The extension of transportation facilities is primarily responsible for this."

The publication referred to also gives coffee yields in the various States of Brazil. These yields are calculated in terms of arrobas per 1,000 trees, an arroba equalling about 33lb. It gives the average production per 1,000 trees taken over 19 years in the State of Sao Paulo, as being 47 arrobas, and speaks of the usual production of the coffee trees in North Parana as being 133 arrobas per 1,000 trees.

THE LAND COMPANY

Sao Paulo is responsible for two-thirds or more of the total coffee exports of Brazil, and if our land can give two or three times the yield of the average of Sao Paulo clearly low prices for coffee will always pull in our favour, and we need not, I think, have any serious misgivings because of temporary phases of overproduction.

There was a similar coffee crisis in Brazil in the year 1906, and I suppose temporary phases of over-production due to climatic and other conditions are bound to occur periodically in every fertile country which is actively exploited. Competent observers with long experience of Brazil tell me that they would have been more impressed by Brazil's recent difficulties if they had not witnessed in the past that country's wonderful powers of quick recovery. In any case, we are not particularly affected by the troubles of this year or next, as we should be unwise to contemplate the sale of any considerable areas of our land before its value has been increased by the arrival of the railway. Meanwhile we are obtaining an actual benefit in the shape of reduced labour costs for railway construction.

FERTILE LANDS

Other crops give prolific yields in these fertile lands of North Parana. Maize, beans, mandioca, and pigs normally sustain the smallholder until his young coffee trees come into bearing, and thereafter a proportion of his land is devoted to the cultivation of these other crops.

So it may be assumed that, coffee crisis or no, a proportion of our land will be devoted to coffee because coffee can be produced from this exuberant virgin soil more cheaply than elsewhere, and that the other crops which are grown, and timber, will also contribute to our railway's traffics.

Before turning from the prospects of the land I will add that the land which I saw this year at the eastern end of our property is even better than that which I saw at the western end two years ago. The forest contains in profusion all those varieties of trees which one is taught to associate with the best conditions for coffee planting, and among the local experts I could find none who knew better land in North Parana or elsewhere.

You will have read in the report that the Land Company sold about 5,000 acres on a basis equivalent to something over 30s. an acre during the first half of this year. The buyers, over 40 in number, were mainly Germans and Japanese, with five to 10 years' experience in Brazil. Considering the difficult financial conditions then obtaining, I was surprised that anyone should be buying at all.

I was at the Land Company's forward headquarters when a party of 15 of these prospective buyers arrived. They were enthusiastic about the land; they all wanted to buy, and seven who had their money with them at once paid their 10 per cent. deposits.

RAILWAY INVESTMENT

So much for the land. Now as to the railway—in which our investment will be larger than was originally contemplated.

Shareholders or investors may ask: "What are the prospects of the railway? Is the City of London's experience of Brazilian railway investments such as to encourage us?"

I am told that in the early days some one asked about the Canadian Pacific Railway: "What is this I hear about a railway in Canada?" and his friend replied: "Oh, some mad scheme, I believe, to build a railway from nowhere to Easter Monday!"

In our case there are continuous formed plantations for about the first 60 kilometres of the railway's route and occasional plantations for the next 60 kilometres. A Japanese immigration company has bought a property of about 60,000 acres near the Congonhas and is reported to be proposing to develop it now that the railway is near. There is a small but rapidly growing township at Jatahy, and west of the Tibagy there is a considerable settlement at Sertanopolis.

The railway traverses exceptionally fertile land throughout its length, and it has a wide zone from which to draw traffics.

It is true that in many cases English investors in Brazilian railways have lost money. In some cases these railways have had to traverse poor zones before reaching their objectives; in others, lacking means to complete construction to their objectives, they have been left in the air.

But I think I am right in saying that the main cause of trouble in such cases has usually been that they have had to buy their milreis for construction at prices up to 16d. Their freight rates have been calculated on some such high values for the milreis. They have not had the right to vary these rates to conform with fluctuations in the exchange, and the milreis they have earned have been worth only 6d. or less.

So far as I have been able to learn, Brazilian railways in good coffee zones comparable to ours are good investments. For instance, for the last 10 years the Mogyana has paid an average of over 7 per cent. and the Paulista an average of just under 10 per cent. on their Ordinary capitals.

THE RAILWAY'S ADVANTAGES

Among the advantages that our railway enjoys are: first, that it is the sole railway serving a wide zone of almost uniformly good land; secondly, that it has been and is being constructed with milreis bought at under 6d.; and thirdly, that its capital expenditure is recognized by the State Government on a basis of gold milreis, and it has the right to vary its freight rates to conform with fluctuations in the exchange. The railway is being constructed somewhat ahead of colonization in order to promote the realization and colonization of the Land Company's property, but with all the advantages that I have mentioned I cannot help feeling that it will turn out to be in itself a profitable investment.

In conclusion, I should like to express our high appreciation of the support which we have received from Dr. Affonso Camargo, the President of the State of Parana, and his colleagues, and our gratitude to the chairmen, directors, and staffs of the Brazilian subsidiaries for their wholehearted efforts in the service of those companies.

I now beg to move:—

"That the report of the directors and statement of accounts to December 31, 1929, now laid before the meeting be and they are hereby received and adopted."

LORD LOVAT'S SPEECH

LORD LOVAT, K.T., who seconded the resolution, said:—On rejoining the board I am glad to see that your directors are able to report progress in two very important directions.

In the first place, your railway will very shortly be opened up to the 125th kilometre. Your chairman has personally inspected the line this year and is satisfied with its construction, the colonization development along it, and the type of country the line is opening up.

I have three times been along the general line of the railway—once almost up to the Tibagy—and can confirm what he says about the agricultural possibilities of the district.

The second line of progress which your directors report is, in my opinion, even more important. We know to-day a great deal more about your 3,000,000-acre estate than we did two years ago. All that has been learnt goes to confirm the directors in their opinion of the general high quality of the soil. You will easily realize that a detailed survey of a property in extent equal to Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire cannot be carried out in a couple of years.

We do not say that all our land is good coffee land, but we can say, after a very considerable number of exploration lines have been run in various directions through our main block, that we have a high percentage of first-class and good coffee land which, as regards height above sea level, absence from frost as indicated by certain forest growths, quality of soil, water, and aspect, will compare favourably with any land in North Parana.

TIMBER ASSETS

Your directors have not commented at any length on the timber assets on your property. Some of your lower land carries a crop of peroba—a wood very similar to oak—of very considerable value. I venture to predict that at no distant date, when the railway has crossed over the Tibagy River, both as such value *in situ* and as freight on the railway, timber will be of considerable financial interest to your company. I have myself seen considerable stands of peroba on the northern section of your property, trees with clean boles 30ft. high, some 3½ft. and upwards in diameter, suitable for construction timber and veneers. There is to-day a considerable export of sawn timber from Parana to Sao Paulo and the Argentine.

Of the block of 180,000 acres nearest our railway a more detailed survey has been undertaken. This land is almost uniformly of an undoubtedly high quality and is spoken of with enthusiasm, not only by our own officials but by the men who have come to purchase land there and by Brazilian authorities not connected with the company.

As your chairman has pointed out, to arrive on our land is the objective, distant only 50 miles from the present railhead. Once we are on the land we shall be in an extraordinarily strong position. The land stands in our books at 4s. 2d. an acre. Your chairman has quoted figures for coffee land. We can afford to sell our land at below the price which first-class coffee land in the vicinity of a railway is worth in Brazil to-day, and still make a very high profit and so attract settlers, develop the land quickly, and get a return from our 200 kilometres of railway.

SALE OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In reply to a shareholder Mr. EDWARD GREENE said he understood that a committee had recently been formed in this country in order to push the sale of Brazilian coffee in the United Kingdom. He pointed out that there was room for a considerable increase in consumption in this country, and quoted statistics showing that England at present consumes only about 300,000 bags of coffee a year as compared with United States consumption of approximately 1,000,000 bags a month.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next moved the re-election of the Right Hon. Lord Lovat, K.T., and Sir Bernard Eckstein, Bt., as directors of the company.

Mr. ALEXANDER MACINTYRE seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope were reappointed auditors, and the proceedings then terminated.

GREAT BOULDER PROPRIETARY GOLD MINES

PLEA FOR A GOLD BONUS

SIR NEWTON MOORE'S STATEMENT

The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Great Boulder Proprietary Gold Mines, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, London, E.C.

The HON. SIR NEWTON J. MOORE, K.C.M.G., M.P., who presided, said that after allowing for the amount transferred to finance and exploration account and the expense of renumbering the shares the year's working, on a strict comparison with 1928, showed a profit of some £17,500, against £23,432 for 1928. They had now been tributing for over 2½ years, and for the three years ended December 31 1929, they had obtained an average annual profit of £20,465, which bore favourable comparison with the results for the two years preceding, namely, a profit of £2,244 for 1925, and a loss of £11,019 for 1926. As a result of development work during the year under review, 84,592 tons of ore had been added to the reserves, which meant that, after allowing for 85,342 tons treated for the year, the reserves at December 31, 1929, stood at 80,372 tons, which was only some 750 tons less than at December 31, 1928, while the values had increased from 9.1dwts. to 9.7dwts.

Shareholders were doubtless aware of the renewed agitation which was taking place in Western Australia and the other States in favour of a gold bonus. At a recent mass public meeting in Perth a resolution had been unanimously adopted supporting the payment by the Federal Government of a bonus of £1 per oz. on new standard gold produced in Australia during the ensuing ten years, and urging upon the Government to give favourable consideration to its adoption at the earliest possible moment, as a means for speedily relieving unemployment throughout the Commonwealth and restoring the parity of the Australian £1 abroad. Both the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition had given their unqualified support in telegrams to the chairman of the meeting, the Lord Mayor of Perth.

A NATIONAL NECESSITY

Mr. Keenan, the Chief Secretary, stated that there was no room for divided opinion, and there was no necessity for delay in the application of the proposal. The mining industry differed from any other industry in that it was a national necessity; it was part of the national fabric. It would be absurd to compare the cost of production 100 years ago with the cost at the present time, yet the standard value of gold had been fixed in 1816 at £4 4s. 11½d. an oz. and had not been altered since. It would be equally absurd to endeavour to compare mining methods in 1816 with the processes employed at the present time. It was perfectly reasonable, however, to contrast production costs at the present time with those operating 25 years ago. In the last quarter of a century the cost of production had been practically doubled, but despite that the standard for the product had remained unaltered. It was not surprising, therefore, that the gold-mining industry had been waning. During the War the Commonwealth Government had commandeered all the gold produced in Australia at the value fixed in 1816. The action of the Commonwealth Government had resulted in a loss to the gold-mining industry of £3,000,000. In asking for a bonus, therefore, they were only urging that the money should be returned to the industry which had been improperly taken from it during the War period.

He (the Chairman) need hardly point out that any bonus granted would materially affect the future of the Great Boulder, which had produced a total of approximately 14½ millions worth of gold and had distributed over £6,000,000 in dividends, and which, provided some slight assistance was afforded, would continue for years to come to produce at a profit gold which under existing circumstances would remain in the ground, instead of affording employment to thousands of miners and contributing materially to the wealth of Australia and the Empire. The board, in common with other gold-mining companies, were giving the present campaign their strongest support, as they felt that a gold bonus would result in the introduction of hundreds of thousands of fresh capital and the treatment of millions of tons of low-grade ore which at the present time were untouched.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Mr. ALFRED H. COLLIER, in seconding the re-election of Mr. John Waddington, J.P., as a director, said that they all knew the services Mr. Waddington had rendered to the company over 36 years. He thought that most of them knew that of the original board, managers, solicitors, and bankers of the old Great Boulder 36 years ago he was the only one left.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

An appreciative vote of thanks to the directors and management was unanimously carried.

The report of the meeting of Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour, Ltd., will be found on page 22.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from July 1*
Assam-Bengal (June 21)	Rs.3,86,000	+67,108	−36,407 (Apl. 1)
Cent. Uruguay	£27,371	+5,142	+8,379
Do. Eastn. Extn.	£6,356	−957	+1,439
Do. Nthn. Extn.	£4,238	+1,706	+1,576
Do. Westn. Extn.	£4,113	+2,057	+2,057
Cordoba Central	£62,000	−5,000	+28,000
San Paulo	£88,742	−12,365	−281,453 (Jan. 1)
Zafra and Huelva (June)	Pts.331,302	−104,109	−299,346 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 21.—EXCHANGE on London declined 1-32d. to 5 5/32d. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 New York standard unchanged at 13s.6½. Receipts, 8,000 bags, making 122,000 bags for the season to date, against 154,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were nil to the United States, 3,000 bags to Europe, and 3,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 338,000 bags, and compares with 293,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 7 New York standard quoted 21s.000. Receipts, 44,000 bags, which makes so far this season 637,000 bags, against 377,000 bags last year. Clearances were nil to the United States, 9,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 1,116,000 bags, against 1,151,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, July 22.—The market opened at yesterday's final rates, but afterwards improved and closed firm at an advance of ½ to ¼. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Sept., 38¾ (prev. 38¼); Dec., 35½ (35); March, 34¼ (34); May, 34 (33½). Yesterday's sales nil.

MINING NEWS

MODDERFONTEIN EAST.—Cablegram.—The ore reserve has been recalculated as at June 30. The available reserve amounts to 2,013,000 tons of an average value of 5.8dwt. over an estimated stoping width of 46.9in. There are in addition 63,500 tons of an average value of 6.1dwt. in shaft and safety pillars which are not at present available for stoping.

UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST, LTD.

GROWTH AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE BUSINESS

"EXCELLENT RESULTS"

LONG-TERM CREDIT FACILITIES FOR DISPOSAL OF MERCHANDISE

SIR EDWARD MOUNTAIN'S RETIREMENT

MR. GIBSON JARVIE ON THE COMPANY'S FUNCTIONS

The EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of United Dominions Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SIR EDWARD M. MOUNTAIN, Bt., J.P., the chairman, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. P. Macleod Gray, O.B.E.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to take the accounts as read. The year just ended is likely to be regarded as an outstanding one in the history of your company. I am referring, of course, to the increase in our capital and to the connexion then established. Although the year under review has been a difficult one owing to general trade depression, your directors are happy again to be able to present you with a most satisfactory balance-sheet and to report excellent results. The company's position, as you will observe, is stronger than ever.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

The paid-up capital is now £500,000, due to the creation of 250,000 "B" shares of £2 each, of which £1 has been called up and paid. All these shares were issued to the Bank of England and the original shares are now denominated "A" shares. The loans, acceptances, and liability under bills discounted amount to £1,564,551, as compared with £1,515,937 last year. Current, deposit, and other accounts are £490,666, compared with £449,083. Rebate of interest, which as you are aware is a deferred income account, stands at £83,997, as compared with £70,594 last year. The balance in account with subsidiary companies represents cash deposited by the subsidiaries with the company in the ordinary course of banking business. A transfer of £15,000 to general reserve brings the balance on that account up to the substantial figure of £165,000.

THE ASSETS

Turning to the assets side of the balance-sheet, cash at bankers and in hand amounts to £202,705, and investments in Government securities stand at £50,000, which is less than their market value; bills and notes receivable amount to £2,557,700, compared with £2,208,317. The shares in subsidiary companies are 25,000 of £1 each in United Dominions Trust (Electric), Limited, and 10,000 of £1 each in the Continental Guaranty Corporation, Limited, all of which were paid up in cash. As stated in the report, these subsidiaries are entirely owned by your company and were formed to conduct more conveniently and efficiently operations hitherto carried out by the parent company. The former of these subsidiary companies has only been functioning a very short time and the latter rather less than a year. Each of them shows a small profit for the period ended June 30 last, and it is our belief that these companies will progress satisfactorily and substantially and prove valuable assets to the parent company.

The total assets have risen from £2,471,165 to £2,876,319, and it will interest you to know that the cash in hand, plus the normal collections for 8½ months, would pay off all the company's liabilities to other than the shareholders. These figures demonstrate the extreme liquidity of your company's assets.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Dealing with the report and the profit and loss account, you will have observed that we have departed slightly from our former practice in that this year we have shown the profit before deducting directors' fees and income-tax. Your directors are of the opinion, because of variations in the income-tax rate and basis of assessment, that by showing the actual amount provided for each year you have a truer comparison of the company's results from year to year. For instance, the net profit last year was £64,016, after charging £8,746 in respect of income-tax, which would make a total of £72,762. This year our comparable figure is £73,596 before charging a bonus for the staff, which has been given for the first time and which reduces the figure to £71,845, exclusive of the profits earned by the subsidiary companies. As the accounts show, income-tax this year has actually cost us £14,169. The profits of the company would have been considerably larger but for the high cost of money during the greater part of the financial year. This materially affected our earnings because we did not raise our rates except for a very brief time, and then only for a small section of our business. Our customers thus benefited substantially.

AVAILABLE BALANCE AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, therefore, after charging interest and making full provision for rebate of interest already referred to, bad debts, and contingencies, is £75,945 11s. 6d., making with the balance brought forward from last year a total available for distribution of £91,494 17s. 7d. After providing for directors' fees, income-tax, and writing off all the expenses in connexion with the increase of capital, there remains a balance of £68,048 15s. 7d. The directors have transferred to general reserve £15,000, and recommend dividends on the "A" shares at 15 per cent., less tax, for the year, of which an interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, was paid on January 1 last, and on the "B" shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax. These dividends together absorb £33,011 2s. 7d., leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year of £20,037 13s., as compared with £15,549 6s. 1d. last year.

BAD DEBTS LESS THAN ONE-TENTH OF 1 PER CENT.

During the year we have increased considerably the number of new accounts and consolidated our position generally. It should follow that with any revival in trade your company will reap the benefit, and I look forward with every confidence to the future. The value of bills discounted during the year was £4,016,584, which represents merchandise of a value in excess of £5,400,000. The bad debts which have been incurred again amount to less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. The depression in trade has not resulted in any general increase in the number of cases where repossession of merchandise by the sellers became necessary. This is an indication of the care exercised by the company in its selection of business; thus the mutual interests of the company and its clients are safeguarded.

RETIREMENT OF SIR EDWARD MOUNTAIN

Before closing I must take up a few minutes of your time with regard to a personal matter. When I originally asked my friends to join me in the purchase of the shares of this company I did so because I believed, from previous experience I had had in association with it, that there was great need for a substantial bank in this country to deal with credit for distribution of British merchandise and because I also thought that in Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie it had a most capable managing director, which has now proved beyond question to be correct.

In view of the strong alliance that we have made the future of this company should be even bigger than at one time seemed possible, and will, in my opinion, require the services of a whole-time chairman, which I, of course, cannot give having regard to my other duties. I, therefore, think I could not choose a more opportune time than the present to retire from the board. I still remain one of the largest shareholders in the company and my son is a director, so that my connexion with the company will continue to be a close one. (Hear, hear.)

THE NEW CHAIRMAN

I have discussed this matter with my colleagues, and we are unanimously of opinion that to fulfil these duties my best successor is our managing director, Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie—(hear, hear)—to whose energies and business abilities this company's success is mainly attributable. As you are aware, our new shareholders, the owners of the "B" shares, are not entitled to vote at this meeting. I have, however, as an act of courtesy informed them of my decision to retire and of our board's unanimous selection of Mr. Jarvie as chairman. In view of my decision to retire they expressed their pleasure at his proposed appointment, and I am confident that all our shareholders will approve this selection and will appreciate the importance of having a whole-time chairman.

I now move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts as at June 30 last now submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted and that a final dividend of 10 per cent. be and the same is hereby declared on all the 'A' shares of the company payable, less income-tax, to all 'A' shareholders appearing on the register as on the 12th day of July, 1930, making with the interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, declared by the directors and paid on January 1, 1930, 15 per cent. for the year, and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, be and is hereby declared on all the 'B' shares of the company payable to all 'B' shareholders appearing on the register as on the 12th day of July, 1930." I call on Mr. Jarvie to second the motion. (Cheers.)

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIE'S SPEECH

Mr. J. GIBSON JARVIE, in seconding the motion, said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—I am sure that the announcement which Sir Edward Mountain has just made will be received by you with real regret. Yet my regret must be more keen because of the close personal relationship which has existed between Sir Edward and myself during his occupation of the chair.

I am fully appreciative of the signal honour which, Sir Edward intimated, it is the intention of the board to confer on me, but any personal satisfaction I may feel must be modified by the knowledge that his chairmanship, which he has held with such capacity and dignity, is about to close. I hope—in fact I know—that Sir Edward's advice, as heretofore, will always be at my disposal, and that the deep interest he has always evinced in the welfare of the company will continue.

Eleven years ago I had the privilege of starting your company on its career, and for seven of those years, through the difficulties that even a healthy, growing organization must experience, I have had the benefit of Sir Edward's wide experience and business acumen. I have been honoured by the personal friendship he has always extended to me, and I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging and thanking him for the valuable cooperation which I have always received from him. It will be my earnest desire to follow in the traditions which he has established, and so to serve the company's interests to the utmost of my capacity. (Cheers.)

FUNCTIONS OF THE TRUST

Before seconding the resolution, may I say just a few words regarding certain aspects of the company's business? As you are aware, United Dominions Trust functions as a commercial bank specializing in credit for distribution. Its purpose is to enable manufacturers and merchants to dispose of, and users to acquire, articles of utility and lasting value, articles which, for the most part, are productive in that they increase efficiency and intensify the productivity of British manufacturers, traders and individuals.

Your company finances the movement of all kinds of industrial plant, machinery, and engineering products, motor-vehicles, and agricultural equipment. This, it cannot be denied, is a useful service to the makers and sellers of the merchandise and to the buyers and, in consequence, to the whole community. But it may surprise you to know that our biggest difficulties rest with those who would be most helped by our service. I refer to the producers and merchants. It is amazing how difficult it is to persuade manufacturers and merchants in this country to dispose of their merchandise on long-term credit, and that in face of our experience of over 11 years, which ought surely to satisfy them regarding the inherent soundness of this type of transaction.

FACILITIES OFFERED TO MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS

The chairman has told you our loss ratio. That is a figure which ought to encourage every progressive manufacturer or trader to adopt the system we advocate and to employ the facilities we offer. Our business is a highly specialized one, demanding a technique of its own if it is to be conducted wisely and safely. I also hold very strongly that it should only be conducted on strictly banking lines, for several reasons, of which perhaps the two most important are:—

Firstly, that the manufacturer or merchant, for his own and his customers' sake, should remain a party to the transaction; and secondly, that credit facilities will always be forthcoming to satisfy the legitimate and increasing demands of trade.

As I said last year, it should not be possible for finance companies with a purely nominal capital, bolstered up by guarantees, to conduct what is purely banking business.

Our industry in this country is admittedly in need of rationalization: if we are to attain real rationalization our credit system must be embraced in the scheme. The type of credit which we extend can be of infinite benefit in this country. It has helped the United States enormously, and, in spite of what certain writers have said, the system in America has withstood trade depression and the Wall-street *débâcle*. Results show and figures prove that the established commercial banks in America doing this class of business and the merchants disposing of merchandise on long-term credit were not adversely affected apart from a reduction in volume of business. Their collection record and loss ratio is, I understand, normal.

I would advise all those in this country directly interested in the development of business on safe and sound lines to consider before they embark either on the sale of their merchandise on instalment terms, or on the financing of such transactions, or on the insurance of such transactions to see to it that their methods and system will stand the tests imposed by sound trading, sound banking, and the needs of the future. And the first step must be taken by the merchants and manufacturers. There is a vast market in Great Britain to-day which is virtually unexplored. It is a market which can do much to relieve our country from its economic ills. But it is a market which must be tackled in no haphazard fashion. The line of least resistance will not do.

"THE ROAD TO SAFETY"

Recently we have been invited by various people in some cases to give our active cooperation and in other cases our approval to the setting up of organizations and the compiling of registers for the alleged purpose of safeguarding traders' interests. I am all in favour of doing everything possible to eliminate unattractive risks but just as determined to approve nothing likely to perpetuate bad methods of handling. The safety of this type of business depends entirely on those administering it. Outside assistance would not only be useless and expensive, but it would in many cases encourage the careless trader into a feeling of false security with an eventual adverse effect on trade in general. The road to safety lies not in the creation of more organizations but in a tightening up of methods of those already existing and a realization by manufacturers and traders that bad business in the long run is not a profitable proposition. Those who aim to serve the present needs of industry will do a disservice unless sound principles of

FAIRBAIRN LAWSON COMBE BARBOUR, LTD.

AUDITORS' INQUIRY INTO THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

PROGRAMME OF CHANGES

POINTS FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE NEW BOARD

The THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour, Limited, was held yesterday at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. J. C. INGLIS (chairman of the company), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Gentlemen,—Over 14 years we have elapsed since I first had the honour of presiding over a general meeting of this company, and during that period the company has passed through many vicissitudes. It has had times of great prosperity and times of great difficulty. So far as our particular lines of manufacture are concerned, it may in the shortest terms be said that our prosperity mainly depends on the prosperity and activity of the jute and flax trades. Now in both those trades conditions have for a long time past been against us. For jute machinery our principal market is Calcutta, but in Calcutta for years past the policy of the Jute Mills Association has been against extensions—a fact which I have often brought before you—and that policy has just been reinforced.

As regards flax, the depression also continues and will do so till flax resumes a normal and economical price and supplies are assured. This applies not only to Ireland but to the Continent generally.

WORKING RESULTS

It was in 1926 that the difficulties arising from these factors reached their maximum, for in that year we had a loss of over £123,000; 1927 showed some improvement, for though there was still a loss it was reduced to £55,725. In 1928 there was again an improvement, for, thanks to some substantial orders from India, we were able to transform that loss into a profit of £34,124, and we hoped that the tide had really turned.

The accounts now before you show, however, that that hope has not yet materialized. Our turnover for 1929 was reasonably good, but yet the profit of £34,124 was turned into a loss of £3,500, notwithstanding the fact that the receipts from our associated companies in Dundee were maintained at the level of the previous year. On the other hand, a small profit in France was turned into a loss, but for which we should have come out on the right side. I should add that this result was arrived at after providing for full depreciation and meeting all interest and revenue charges. The company is now feeling the full effect of the present depression in trade and orders are scarce and open to fierce competition. It is true that we are by no means alone in this; indeed, it would appear that with very few exceptions the textile machinery industry is feeling the draught; but there the situation is, and it has to be faced.

FAILURE OF SELLING AGENTS

In February last the directors were met with a further difficulty. They had since the War entrusted the selling agency for Central, Northern, and Eastern Europe to an eminent firm, Messrs. de Jersey and Co., of Manchester, through whom they had, prior to the War, done an extensive and lucrative trade in Russia.

Messrs. de Jersey not only undertook the selling agency on commission terms but in addition in some cases they took the *del credere*, a matter of considerable importance where long terms of credit had to be granted. In such last-mentioned cases the arrangement was that we should have the right of drawing on Messrs. de Jersey and Co., an arrangement which we naturally made use of, as Messrs. de Jersey and Co.'s credit was of the best and their bills were readily negotiable.

It came as an immense surprise to us when, at the end of January, Messrs. de Jersey and Co. suspended payment. On February 11 they went into liquidation, and that is now in progress. It is impossible to say yet what the ultimate loss due to the failure of these agents will be. Difficult questions arising in the liquidation have, however, been decided in our favour, and, so far as I can at present see, our loss will substantially be confined to that part of a bad debt incurred by one of our subsidiary companies which was guaranteed by Messrs. de Jersey and will only be partly covered by the dividend coming to us in their liquidation. The maximum possible loss has been fully provided for in that associated company's accounts before paying any dividend.

Though the position arising out of Messrs. de Jersey's failure is far less serious than had at one time appeared to be possible, it has had the effect of depriving the company of an important element of its finance—namely, the power of drawing in respect of guaranteed accounts. Thus the company has had to shoulder for the moment the contingent liability on de Jersey's bills already discounted either by ourselves or in one case of our bankers.

The new board, when constituted, will at once proceed with the other parts of the programme as indicated in the report. Steps have already been taken to find a first-rate general manager capable of taking control of all departments. With his assistance it will then be possible to determine precisely what use should be made of the company's various establishments; to what extent closing down is necessary or desirable; to what extent economies can be effected by concentration of particular lines of manufacture at particular establishments; to what extent re-equipment is required, and how our sales policy can best be improved. These are all points which will require, and will receive, the most careful and immediate attention.

DRASTIC WRITING DOWN REQUIRED

It is only when these vital points have been settled that a definitive scheme for the reduction of capital and the provision of new funds can be laid before you. But, without wishing in any way to hamper my successor or the new board, I wish now to make it clear that drastic writing down will be required, for not only will it be necessary to deal with the heavy item of goodwill—the amount of which, I might explain, was not a figure arbitrarily fixed by the vendors on the formation of the company but was ascertained by valuation—but further writings out will be required in regard to the extent and manner of the rearrangement and utilization of our various establishments that may be decided on. All this may take some little time to work out, but you may be sure that there will be no avoidable delay.

The one object in view will be to restore the company to a profit-earning state at the earliest possible moment, not only by cutting out unprofitable sections but by up-to-date methods of production and an intensified sales policy. Such steps will go far to secure the desired results, but, of course, a revival in trade is essential before final success can be attained.

Mr. T. G. MYLCHREEST seconded the resolution, and it was carried after the CHAIRMAN had answered shareholders' questions.

The formal business, which included the confirmation of the appointment to the board of Mr. R. W. Wickham, was duly transacted.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Pay-day	To-morrow	Aug. 14	Aug. 28

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86⅝ 82	Consols, 2½% ..	55 55⅛	..
88⅝ 81⅜	Do. 4% ..	87⅜ 87⅜	+¼
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅛	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	102 102¼	..
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90 90¼	+¼
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅞ 95⅛	..
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95 95⅛	..
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½% ..	78½ 78¾	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98⅝ 98⅝	..
— —	Do., 5% ..	105⅞ 106⅛	+⅛
101⅛ 97¾	Treas. 5% .. 33-35	102⅛ 102⅝	..
100 96½	Do. 4½% '30-32	100⅜ 100⅞	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do. 4½% '32-34	101 101¼	–⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do. 4% '31-33	100 100¼	..
80¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	57½ 58½	..
66 60¼	Do. 3%	63¼ 64¼	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅜ 64⅝	+⅛
84¾ 80	T'vaal 3% .. 23-53	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	255 257	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	82 84	..
71⅛ 60	India, 5½% ..	60 61	..
61¾ 50½	Do. 3% ..	51 52	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	43 45	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	100 100½	..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% .. 50-55	85½ 84½	..
109 103⅛	Sudan, 4½% ..	107 108	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Ctv., 3% ..	63½ 64⅜	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74½ 75½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% .. 40-60	102½ 102¾	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102½ 103½	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66 67	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	65 66	..
85⅜ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	86½ 87½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	.. "A" ..	60½ 61½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	80¾ 81¾	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% .. 31-41	99½	100	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% .. 45-75	89	89½	..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% .. 40-60	91	91½	..
83¾	78⅜	Do. 3½% .. 30-50	83½	84	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% .. 16-36	95½	96	..
82⅜	78¼	Do. 3½% .. 29-49	85¼	85¾	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% .. 33-43	82¼	82¾	..
113⅛	108½	G.Cst., 5% .. 45-70	110½	111	..
104⅛	99	Kenya 5% .. 48-58	101½	102	+⅛
85½	81⅝	N'th'l, 3½% .. 34-44	84⅝	85¼	+⅛
77	69¼	Do., 3% .. 29-49	76½	77	+⅛
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% .. '35	86½	87	+⅛
77	69½	Do. 3½% .. 30-50	67	67½	..
94¾	90½	Do., 4% .. 1933	93¾	94¼	..
99⅛	88¼	Do., 5% .. 45-65	87½	87¾	..
102	92	Do. 5½% .. 47-57	90½	91	+⅛
104	98¾	N. Zeal., 5% .. 46	101½	102	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% .. 33	96½	97	+⅛
89⅛	82¼	Do., 4% .. 43-63	84¾	85¼	+⅛
88⅛	84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89½	90	+⅛
80¾	75	Do., 3% .. 1945	80¾	81¼	+⅛
104½	98½	Nig., 5% .. 47-57	102½	103	..
90	89	Q'd, 5% .. 40-60	86¾	86¾	+⅛
84	73¾	Do., 4% .. 40-56	74¾	75¼	+⅛
104¼	98⅞	S. Af., 5% .. 45-75	100¼	100¾	+⅛
90	81½	Do., 4% .. 43-63	86¾	87¼	+⅛
89	83	S.A'st., 5% .. 45-75	87½	88	..
102¾	97⅜	S.Rd., 5% .. 34-49	101½	102	+⅛
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 3½% .. 1940	79¼	80¼	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% .. 45-75	87½	88	–⅛
79¼	70	Do., 3½% .. 29-49	69¾	69¼	–⅛
99¾	87	W.Au., 5% .. 45-75	87	87½	–⅛
90⅛	86	Do., 3½% .. 20-35	87¾	88¼	..
81⅝	72	Do., 4% .. 42-62	69¾	70¼	–⅛

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 21	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85½	Arg., 4% Recision.	84¾	85¾	..
80¾	Do., 4% .. 1900	80	81	..
93	Do., Port Cap., 5%	92½	93½	..
101¼	Austrian, 4% ..	101	102	..
111	Belgian, 7% ..	110¾	111¾	..
92	Berlin (City of), 6%	92	93	..
47¼	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	47	48	+1
54	Do., 4% Rescission	53½	54½	+⅛
58	Do., 5% .. 1913	57½	58½	+⅛
72	Do., 5% Fdg.. 1914	71	72	+⅛
80¼	Do., 6½% .. 1927	79½	80½	+⅛
57½	Buenos Aires, 3½%	57	58	..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	77	81	..
96¼	Chile, 6% .. 1926	96	97	..
86½	Do., 5% .. 1911	86	88*	..
105½	Do., 7½% .. 1922	105	107	..
97½	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	97	98	..
81½	Do., 4½% .. 1898	81	82	..
37	Do., 5% .. 1912	37	39	..
56½	Do., 5% .. 1913	56	57	..
46½	Do., Shanghai-R., 5%	45	48	..
18	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	15	20	..
25	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25	28	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111¾	112¾	..
75¾	Egyptian Unified ..	75	77	..
21	French, 5% ..	20⅜	21¼	..
20½	Do., 4% ..	20⅜	20⅝	..
106	Midi, 6% ..	105½	106½	..
106	Nord, 6% ..	105¾	106¼	..
107	Orleans, 6% ..	106¼	107¼	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½	104½	..
108¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108	109	..
105½	German, 7% ..	105¼	106½	+¼
59	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58	61	..
78½	Do., 5% .. 1914	78	80	..
101½	Do., 7% Refugee	101	102	..
92	Do., 6% Stabilization	91	92	..
102½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102	103	..
18	Italian, 3½% ..	15/9	17	18*	..
101¼	Do. Cdt. Consort. "B"	101	102	..
74½	Japan, 4% .. 1899	74	75	..
91¾	Do., 5% .. 1907	91	92	..
101¼	Do., 6% .. 1924	100	101*	..
91¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	90⅝	91¾	..
18¼	Mexican, 5% ..	18	20	..
77	Peru, 6% .. 1928	75	77	..
90	Polish, 7% ..	89	91	..
43½	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	42	43	–½
48	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	44	45	+½
3	Russian, 4% .. 1889 ..	2½	3½	..
3¼	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	3	4	..
102¾	Siamese, 6% .. 1924 ..	102½	103½	..
10½	Turkish, 4% .. Unified.	10	11	..
66	Uruguay, 3½% ..	66¼	67¼	+¼
6½	Peruvian Corp. ..	6	7	..
41¾	Do., Pref. ..	41	42	..
105½	German Potash, 7% ..	105	106	..
77½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	70	78	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

79¼	Great Western ..	78¼	79½	–¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80¼	81¼*	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99	100	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96	97	..
43¾	L. Mid. and Scottish.	42½	42¾	–¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79	80	–¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75½	76½	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	67	68	..
79¾	L. and N. East., Def.	77⅝	77⅞	..
23	Do. Pref. ..	22½	23¼	..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56	57	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	71	72	–¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	66½	67½	–¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	46	47½	–½
66¼	Metropolitan ..	66½	67½	..
78	Met. Dist. ..	77⅛	78½	..
26¾	Southern, Deid. ..	25¾	26¼	–⅛
70	Do., Pref. ..	69⅝	70½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	75½	76½	–¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½	99½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96¼	97¼	–¼
24/3	Underground, £1 ..	24/6	24/6	..
—	Do., Income ..	104½	106	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	6⅞	..	Lloyds, A...	61/104*	..
Alexanders..	3⅜6*	+1/16	Martins ..	7¼*	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅛	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12½	..
Bk. of Aust.	11	..	Midland, £1	74/3*	..
B. Ld.& S.A.	8¼	..	Do., £12 ..	..	..
Bk. of Mtl..	60⅞	–⅛	(£2 10s. Pd.)	87⅛*	–1/16
Bk.of N.S.W.	34½	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z.	55/3	–6d	Nat. Dist. B	9⅞*	..
Barclays, A	7⅞*	..	Nat. Egypt	29½	..
Do., B. ..	55/4½*	..	Nat. India	42	..
Brown, D.C.O.	27/0*	..	Nat.Prov..£4	15⅜*	–1/8
B. Overseas	5⅝6	..	Ryl. of Can.	60	..
Can. Com. ..	51	..	Stand., S.A..	15¼	..
Char. India	17⅛	–⅛	Un. of Aust..	10¼	..
District ..	21⅜*	..	Un. Discount	13⅜	..
Eng. S. & A.	5⅜	–1/8	Westminster	78/6*	..
Hambros ..	8¾	..	Do., £1 ..	50/6*	+6d
Hongkong ..	105	–1	Wms.Dens.A.	58/0*	+3d

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	18⅝	..	Nthn. Assur.	15⅝	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅝	..	Phoenix, f.p.	1¾	..
Britannic ..	14½	..	Prudential	22¼	..
Com. Un. ..	22¾	..	Do., "B"	38/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11	..	Royal ..	8	..
Ldn.pf'rs Liab	71/0	..	R. Exchange	5⅞	..
Gen. Accdt.	14⅝6	..	Scottish, "A"	15⅜	..
Guardian ..	9⅛6	..	Sea	70/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅜	..	Sun Insur..	38½	..
Ldn. Assur.	9¼	..	Sun Life ..	52¼	..
N. Brit.& M.	32⅝	..	Y'kshe (50/-)	6⅝	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engt. Cotton	1¾	+1/32
Bleachers ..	16/3*	..	Fine Spinners	21/3	–1/0
Borax, Def.	9/6	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	21/0	..	Impl. Chem.	21/0	–3d
Brit.Celanese	11/0	–1/0	Do., Defd.	6/1½	–1½d
Do.,2nd Pf.	9/9	..	Jute Ind., Pf	2/0	..
B.Cot. Dyers	4/3	..	Linen Thread	11½	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/3	..	Lister ..	12/3	–3⅛
Calico Print.	9/0	..	Patons & B.	20/0	..
Can. Celanese	17⅜	–⅛	Rylands ..	17/6	..
Cn'so Amer.	2¼	–⅛	Salt Union ..	19⅜	–⅛
Coats	59/6	..	Salts (St'Wre)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/3	..	Snia Viscosa	10/0	–7½d
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	..	Wardle& Dav	11⅛6	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	24/0	–6d	Hydro Elec.	39¼	–1¼
Atlas	26/0	..	Johnson&Ph.	36/0	..
Barcelona Tr	54	..	Metro. Elec.	40/0	..
B'mouth&Pt.	57/3	+6d	Mex.Lt.Com.	67	–3
Braz. Tract.	40¾	–⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	76	–1
Brit. Insuld.	73/6	..	Mid Counties	27/6	..
Brush Elec.	117	..	N'wcstle Elec.	23/0	..
Callender's..	69/0	..	Perak River	9/6	..
City of Lond.	34⅜	..	Siemens ..	22/0	–3d
County Lond	45/0	..	Teleg. Const.	17	..
English Elec.	15⅝	..	Ybe. Falls ..	3⅛6	..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/0	..	Whitehall,Pf.	24/4½	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅜	..	Yorkshire ..	32/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	9/6	..	Imperial Tob	42⅜32	..
Am.Dent.Df.	4/3	..	Imp.Tob.Can	38/0	..
Apollinaris ..	7/9	..	Int. Nickel ..	25⅛	–⅛
Assd. Cement	24/0	..	Krenger & T.	27¾	–½
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	3⅛6	+1/16
Brit. Alum. ..	2	..	Do.,Def'w'rs	6	–⅛
Britt. Am. Tb	51/32	–1/32	Lever,7% Pf	22/10½	..
Brit.&S.Pac.	15/6	–6d	Liverpool Nit	8/0	..
Brit. Match	24/3	..	London Brick	40/0	..
Brit.Oil Cake	29/9	..	Manbré G.Df	15/3	+3d
Brit.Port.Cm	2⅛	–1/32	Marconi Mar.	1⅝6	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅝6	–1/16
Cab.&W."B"	11	..	Mather & P.	2⅛	..
Do.7½% 'A'	23	–1	Nairn, M.&G	2*	+⅛
Do.,5½% Pf	77	..	New Tam'g'l	16/6	..
Carreras 'A'	7 15/16	–1/16	P. & O., Def.	44/3	+6d
Col. Graph. ..	11 1/16	–1/32	Phillips (G.)	1¾32	–1/32
Crittall	24/0	..	Pinchin J'son	43/0	..
Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf.	10/10½	..	Prim. Hldgs.	24/6	–6d
Cunard St'm.	19/6	..	Royal Mail ..	24½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/0	–1½d	Sm.&Arg.Mf.	5⅛6	..
E. Ready G.B.	16/4½	–1½d	Sth.Met. Gas	105½	..
Finlay, Jas. ..	7 5/16	+1/32	Spillers ..	19/0	..
Furness, W.	32/6	–6d	Swed.Match.B	14⅞	–⅛
Gas Lt. & C.	19/4½	..	TarapacaNit.	8/0	+6d
Gaumont Br.	12/0	–1½d	Turner & N'l.	5	–⅛
Globe Tel. ..	15/*	..	Utd. Dairies	51/3	..
Gramophone	2⅝6	–⅛	Un. Molasses	2	–1/32
Harrisons&C.	5⅝6	..	Unilever ..	22½32	..
Imp.Con.Gas	34/5	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	33½32	..
Imp. Smelt. ..	15/0	..	Wallpaper D.	46/3	–3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	4/0	–1½d	Howard & B.	13/32	..
Armstrong ..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	33/0	+6d
Babcock&W.	54/6	..	Pease & Ptns	2/3	..
Baldwins ..	2/3	..	Platt Bros. ..	6/3	..
Bengal	7/6	..	Powell, Duff	8/3	–6d
B.S.A.	9 11/32	+3d	Richds. West	2/6	–3d
Bolsover ..	15/0	..	Ruston & H.	5 7/32	–1½d
Brown(John)	3/3	..	S. Speakman	2⅝6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/9	..	Staveley ..	19/3	–1½d
Consett	7/6	..	Stew.&L.Def.	23/6	..
Cory (Wm.) ..	56/0	–3d	S. Durham ..	21/3	..
Dorman Long	4/3	–3d	Swan Hunter	20/0	..
Ebbw Vale..	1/0	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97⅛	..
Guest, Keen	35/3	–3d	Thomas, R. ..	2/3	..
Hadfields ..	7/3	..	Vickers ..	7 4½	–1½d
Harld.&W.P.	6/1½	..	Weardale, Df.	18/0	..
Hopkinson..	31/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	25/6	–1/3	National Bus	25/0	–6d
Dennis Bros.	39/6	..	Rolls-Royce	42/0	–6d
Ford	69/6	–6d	Rover ..	7/6	..
Guy Motors ..	1/0	..	Singer ..	25/6	–6d
Humber	17/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0	..
Imp.Airways	24/0	–6d	Smith. S., Df.	3/3	..
Leyland	65/6	–9d	Thornycroft	56/6	–1/0
Lucas, J. ..	71/3	..	Til. & Brit.	42/6	..
Morris, 7½ Pf.	27/6	–1½d	Till.-Stevens	10/0	..
Napier, D. ..	11/1½	–1½d	Tilling, T. ..	4⅜16	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	27/0	..	Ind. Coope..	66/3	..
Bass, Ratcl.	68/9	–3d	Meux's	38/3	..
Benskin's ..	36/9	..	Mitch's & B.	55/3	..
Cof.Lon.,Def.	12/0	–3d	S. African..	62/6	..
Courage	66/3	..	Taylor Wlkr.	56/6	..
Distillers ..	66/3	–3d	Threlfalls ..	56/6	..
Guinness ..	105/0	..	Walker, P.&C	17/9	..
Hoare	68/0	..	Watney, Def.	64/9	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6	–3d	Lewis, Pfd. ..	46/9	..
Army & N.	38/6	..	Lipton	5/0	–4½d
Barker	59/0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	3/9	..
Boots Pure D.	75/*	..	Maple	28/0	–6d
Carlton	31/0	–6d	Map.&Webb	11/0	–3d
Debenhams ..	7/6	..	Maypole,Def.	5 1/2	..
Fredk. Hotels	11 7½	..	Savoy Hotel	31/0	–6d
Gordon Hts.	12/9	–1½d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/0	..
Harrods	59/3	–3d	Smart Bros.	1⅜6	..
Har'ds (R.S.)	15/0	+1½d	Spiers&P10/0	16/3	..
Home&C. 4/0	15/0	–4½d	Waring & G.	20/0	..
Internat. Tea	20/9	–6d	Whiteley ..	47/6	–6d

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	34/0	..	Dalgety ..	9¼	..
Arg.Sthn. Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	14/0	..
Aust. Nat. M.	2⅜	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	27/0	..
Aust.Merc.f.p	6½	..	Hudson's B.	3*	–1/16
Brit. N. Born	6/0	–3d	Kassala Cot.	6/0	–6d
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	94	..
Cordova	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	2	–1/16

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	10/6	..	L. Asiatic ..	3/3	..
An.-Dutch ..	25/6	–3d	Lumut ..	1⅝6	–1/16
An.-Java ..	1 1/16	–1½d	Malacca ..	19/0	+3d
An.-Malay ..	1/2	+1/32	Malayalam..	17/6	–2/3
Bah Lias ..	21/10½	..	Mendarik ..	12/6	–1/3
Bajoe Kidul	1⅞6	..	Merlimau ..	1/9*	..
Batu Tiga ..	17/6	..	Pataling ..	13 11/32	..
Bertam Cons.	2/10½	+1½d	Perak	2/0	..
Bukit Mert'm	2 1/32	..	RembauTelei	18/9	..
Castlefield ..	4/0	..	Rubber Tst.	28/0	–3d
Cons. Malay	3/6	–6d	Sarawak ..	1/3*	+1½d
Duff Devt..	1/4	..	Selangor Un.	1 11/32	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/6	..	Sennah ..	23/9	..
Grand Cent.	12/9	–1½d	Sialang ..	1⅝6	..
Gula Kalump	3/4	–1⅛6	Straits Rbr.	13/9	..
Highlands ..	1⅝6	+1⅛6	Sum. Para ..	2 1/32	+1½d
Java Investg.	1⅛6	+1⅛6	Tandjong ..	1⅝6	–1⅛6
Java United ..	1/8	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅜6	..
Jugra&Carey	13/0	+3d	Telogordjo ..	2/0	+1/3
Kapar Para ..	2/0	..	U. Serdang ..	2/9	..
Kuala Lump.	28/9	+1/3	U. Sua B'ft'g	2⅛6	..
Lalu	2⅜6	..	U. Sumatra ..	1 1/4	–1½d
Landiron ..	9/4½	+7½d	U. Tennaga ..	1/3	..
Linggi	18/1½	+7½d	Vallambrosa	9/9	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est..	10	..	East'n Prod.	3⅜	..
An.-Ceylon..	1⅝	–6d	Empire ..	1⅜6*	..
Assam Co. ..	30/6	..	Galaha ..	2⅝32	–1/32
Assam Front.	1 1/32	..	Imperial Tea	1⅜	..
Bogawt'awa	2⅛	..	Jhanzie ..	2⅛	..
Brahmaputra	2⅜	..	Jokai	3½	..
Brit. Indian	2⅝6	..	Jorehaut ..	3⅛	..
Budla Beta	68/0	..	Lanka Plant.	37/6	..
Carolina ..	2 13/32	..	Lebong ..	4	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 1/16	..	Lungla	10/9	..
Chubwa ..	8/3	..	Nakuru ..	1 13/16	..
Chubwa ..	5½	..	Nedeem ..	1 15/6*	..
Cons. T. & L.	2 1/2	..	New Dimbula	5 3/16	..
Darjeeling ..	2 23/32	–1/32	Nuwara Eliya	5⅜6	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3⅜	..	Pabbojan ..	4 1/16	..
Denai	15/9	..	Rob. P. & I.	2 1/32	..
Doaars	2½*	–1/16	Singlo	2 7/32	+1/32
DoomDooma	5/32	..	Travancore ..	2½	..
East'n Assam	3⅝6	..	Upper Assam	1¾	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	14/9	–3d	Lobitos	1⅝	–3/32
A.-Egypt. B	2/9	..	Mex. Eagle ..	12/0*	–4½d
A.-Persian ..	7 29/32	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin. ..	19/0	–6d	Phoenix,£1sh.	10/9	–1½d
Attock	29/32	+1/32	R. Dutch ..	32⅝*	–⅛
Brit. Borneo	8/9	..	Shell .

Internat. Nickel of Canada, 6% Deb., 82⅝ xd 81½ 82 82⅛ 82 82⅛ 82⅜ 82⅛ 82⅜ 82⅛ 82⅜

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
1.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, East Africa (Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi), Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Jamaica, Mauritius and Madagascar*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).
8 P.M.—To United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador.
7.30. A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Ascension and St. Helena, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Cape Verd Islands, Falkland Islands.
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities)‖.
8 P.M.—To Guiana (British), West Coast of Africa (French Togoland and Dahomey).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	July 23	6 p.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Almeda Star)	July 24	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Guilio Cesare)	July 28	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Otranto)	July 24	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails‖	July 24	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	July 23	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	July 23	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star (Almeda Star)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Almeda Star)	July 24	6 p.m.
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Dryden)	July 25	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Guilio Cesare)	July 28	6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	July 30	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Montcalm) (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of York)	July 25	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct† (Emp. of France)	July 26	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 26	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Arabic)	July 26	2 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Montcalm)	July 26	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of York)	July 24	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	July 25	5.30 p.m.
(Tenerife) : D. (MacGregor Laird) (all parts) : Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	2 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Almeda Star)	July 26	6 p.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	July 24	6 p.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Otranjo)	July 23	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin)	July 24	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	July 31	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Macedonia)	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Duchess of York and Emp. of Canada)	July 24	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver† (Berengaria and Empress of Canada)	July 25	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta and Buenaventura, Cucuta, (N.) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	July 26	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Via Gulf (Cedar Branch)	July 23	6 p.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Coronado)	July 24	2 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via Frisco (Berengaria and Makura)	July 25	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Cavina)	July 26	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
P. & O. (Macedonia)	July 23	1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi) : Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	July 24	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Macedonia)	July 23	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Gulf (Cedar Branch)	July 24	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	July 24	2 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	July 24	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Macedonia)	July 23	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails‖	July 26	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	July 26	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Almeda Star)	July 24	8 p.m.
FIJI : Via Frisco and N.Z. (Berengaria, Makura and Aorangi)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Matador)	July 26	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Gavina)	July 26	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., Du.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 28	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Macedonia)	July 29	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails‖	July 24	6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Macedonia)	July 26	6 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	July 24	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Chirripo)	July 26	6 p.m.
E. & F. (Coronado)*	July 28	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 25	7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	July 26	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Canada and Duchess of York)	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver† (Berengaria and Emp. of Canada)	July 25	6 p.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	July 26	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt.* (Ber. de St. Pierre)	July 25	11.30a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Balmoral Castle)	July 23	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Montcalm)	July 25	11.30a.m.
Direct (Nova Scotia)	July 25	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Montcalm)	July 28	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Nova Scotia)	July 24	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via 'Frisco (Berengaria and Makura)	July 24	5.30 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Benedict)	July 26	2 a.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia) U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	July 25	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*†	July 25	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	July 25	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Macedonia)	July 24	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	July 23	6 p.m.
U.S.L.* (Leviathan)	July 23	8 p.m.
Cunard (Berengaria)	July 26	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	July 26	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Leyland (Mercian)	July 25	8 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 28	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 29	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	July 26	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, and Fr. Guinea : E.D. (MacGregor Laird)	July 28	2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland and Dahomey : Holt (J. Holt)	July 24	8 p.m.
Gambia : E.D. (MacGregor Laird)	July 26	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Aba)	July 30	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Appam)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	July 23	6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 28	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 29	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‖ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.—
" Iraq .. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
" Persia and India (Karachi) .. .. 3½d. "
" India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India) .. 5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Colombia (Pacific Coast), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil). **11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Guiana (British and Dutch), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica). **1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Ceylon, China (*via* Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (*via* Suez), India, Iraq, and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Japan, (*via* Suez), Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, New Zealand (*via* Australia), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. **6 P.M.**—To Argentina and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (*via* Monte Video), Uruguay. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Canada, China (*via* Canada), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Dutch West Indies, Estonia, Japan (*via* Canada), Latvia, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Venezuela. **11 A.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia), Canary Islands, Dahomey, Fiji (*via* Canada), French Guinea, Gambia, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). **1.15 P.M.**—To Jamaica, Mauritius (direct), Portugal, Rhodesia (*via* Cape Town), South Africa, and Madeira. **6 P.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (*via* U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Canada, Newfoundland, Fiji and Leeward Islands, by ss. Empress of France. China and Japan, *via* Siberia. Jamaica, by ss. Changuinola. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

BERENGARIA (Cunard), from New York : Southampton, noon.

CHANGUINOLA (E. & F.), from Jamaica ; Avonmouth, a.m.

CITY OF SPARTA (Ellerman), from South Africa ; London, p.m.

DUNLUCE CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; London. Passengers land 8 a.m.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (C.P.R.), from Quebec ; Southampton, 1 p.m.

JORAN VAN OLDENBARNEVELT (N.R.M.), from Batavia ; Southampton, 11 a.m.

MAJESTIC (W. Star), from New York ; Southampton. Passengers land 8 a.m.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 7 p.m.

VARDULIA (Donaldson), from Port Alfred ; Liverpool, 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF NORWICH (Ellerman), from Far East ; Hull.
CITY OF SHANGHAI (Ellerman), from Far East ; London.
ELYSIA (Anchor), from Bombay ; Liverpool, a.m.
HAMBURG (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, 11 a.m.
HIGHLAND PRINCESS (Nelson), from Buenos Aires ; London, 4 p.m.
LONDON CITIZEN (Furness), from New York ; Gravesend, 8 a.m.
RANPURA (P. & O.), from Yokohama ; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due London, Friday, 7.30 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

FORDSDALE .. .. For Townsville, cld. Perim 22nd.
JERVIS BAY .. .. For Brisbane, left Gravesend 22nd.
MORETON BAY .. .. Homeward, left Colombo 19th.

AFRICAN

BARRACOO .. .. For Ldn., cld. Las Palmas 21st.
BERBERA .. .. For Sapele, left Dakar 20th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. .. Arr. Matadi 18th.
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE .. .. For Cont., left Lagos 19th.

BEN LINE

BENALDER .. .. For Vladi'sk, left Newchwang 19th.
BENVENUE .. .. For Far East, left Singapore 19th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ASPHALION .. .. For Australia, left L'pool 19th.
ASTYANAX .. .. Pm. N.Y., arr. Batavia 21st.
CLYTONEUS .. .. Pm. L'pool, arr. Batavia 20th.
DIOMED .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 20th.
EURYADES .. .. Pm. Java, arr. Belawan 19th.
HELENUS .. .. Pm. L'pool, arr. Penang 18th.
PHRONTIS .. .. For Ldn. left Pt. Said 20th.
TELEMACHUS .. .. For L'pool, left Havre 20th.

BLUE STAR

ARANDORA STAR .. .. Cruise, arr. Aandalanes 21st.
FRESNO STAR .. .. For China, left Suez 21st.

BOOTH

AIDAN .. .. For Madeira, left Para 20th.
CUTHBERT .. .. For N.Y., left Para 19th.
DOMINIC .. .. Pm. N.Y., arr. Para 19th.
FRANCIS .. .. Pm. Havre, arr. Cura 19th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ROMA .. .. For Cont., left Lome 17th.
BOMPATA .. .. For U.K., left Lagos 20th.
DAGOMBA .. .. For L'pool, left Lahou 18th.
NEW BROCKLYN .. .. For W. Africa, left Grand Bassam 18th.
NEW TEXAS .. .. Pm. N.Y., arr. Dakar 21st.

CLAN LINE

CLAN MACBEAN .. .. For U.S.A., left Algiers 20th.
CLAN MACBRAYNE .. .. Pm. Malabar, arr. Ldn. 21st.
CLAN SKENE .. .. For E. Ldn., left Lobito 21st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ARKANSAS .. .. Pm. Antwerp, arr. Colon 21st.
CALIFORNIE .. .. Pm. Dunkirk, arr. Belladel. 20th.
IOWA .. .. Pm. Havre, arr. Valparaiso 20th.
KENTUCKY .. .. Pm. Antwerp, arr. Houston 19th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ASCANIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Montreal 21st.
AQUITANIA .. .. For N.Y., 763 miles west of Bishop's Rock noon 21st.
LACONIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 21st.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

ATHENIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Quebec 20th.

DONALDSON

MODAVIA .. .. For Glasgow, left San Pedro 19th.
MOVERIA .. .. For Pacific Cst., left L'pool 19th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

BLOEMFONTEIN .. .. Fm. Bassein, arr. Suez 22nd.
KARINGIA .. .. For India, cld. Aden 21st.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BARCELONA .. .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Suez 21st.
CITY OF LILLE .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Colon 20th.

FABRE

PROVIDENCE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Alexandria 21st.

FURNESS LINE

AVIEMORE .. .. Fm. Salonika, arr. Izmir 20th.
LDN. EXCHANGE .. .. For Philadel., left Dundee 21st.

GLEN

GLENDYFFR .. .. For U.K., left Pt. Said 21st.
GLENOGLE .. .. For U.K., left Colombo 21st.
GLENSHIEL .. .. For China and Japan, left Singapore 22nd.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

BURGENLAND .. .. Fm. Darien, arr. Manila 21st.
HAVELLAND .. .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Suez 22nd.
HAVENSTEIN .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shimonoseki 20th.
KEMBERWALD .. .. For Valparaiso, left Antofagasta 19th.
SAUERLAND .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Pt. Said 22nd.
VANCOUVER .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Tacoma 17th.
VOGTLAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Tientsin 22nd.

HARRISON

DEFENDER .. .. For Beira, left Pt. Natal 21st.
HISTORIAN .. .. Fm. Galveston, arr. Tanamo 19th.
OBSERVER .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 21st.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PLANTER .. For Ldn., left R'dam 21st.

LAMPORT & HOLT

RALPH .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. B. Aires 21st.
BALZAC .. .. Fm. Rio Grande, arr. Rio Janeiro 19th.
BOSWELL .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 20th.
EUCLID .. .. Pm. Clyde, arr. Rio Janeiro 20th.
LEIGHTON .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'video 20th.
STRADO .. .. For Mchstr., left N.Y. 19th.

LEYLAND

DAYTONIAN .. .. For Pto. Colombia, left Curacao 21st.
ORANJAN .. .. For A'mouth, left Montreal 21st.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCHSTR. HERO .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. St. John 18th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BENGKALIS .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 21st.
SEMBILAN .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Pt. Said 22nd.

NELSON

HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. For Ldn., left Vigo 22nd.
MURILLO .. .. Fm. Table B., arr. Ldn. 22nd.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATSUTA MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Singapore 22nd.
DAKAR MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Pireus 21st.
DELAGOA BAY .. .. For L'pool, left Kobe 20th.
FUSHIMI MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 22nd.
HAKONE MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Gib. 22nd.
HAKUBAN MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shanghai 22nd.
HIKAWA MARU .. .. For Seattle, left Shimonoseki 21st.
KAGA MARU .. .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Nagasaki 19th.
KOREA MARU .. .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Yokohama 21st.
TATSUTA MARU .. .. For Hong-kong, left 'Frisco 19th.
TSURUGA MARU .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Yokohama 21st.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. .. Fm. Bellingham, arr. Shimonoseki 21st.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALDA .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Antofagasta 21st.
ALLER .. .. For Hamburg, left Pt. Said 18th.
ALSTER .. .. For Bremen, left Penang 19th.
ANHALT .. .. For Tsingtao, left Colombo 21st.
ERFURT .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Curacao 17th.
EUROPA .. .. Fm. Brem'n, arr. N.Y. 21st.
FULDA .. .. For Hamburg, left Shanghai 22nd.
GOSLAR .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Shimonoseki 20th.
HANOVER .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Philadel., 21st.
KOLN .. .. Fm. Brem'n, arr. Quebec 20th.
KONIGSBERG .. .. For Bremen, left Pt. Said 18th.
LUDWIGSHAFEN .. .. For Hamburg, left Iquique 19th.
MADRID .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Santos 21st.
MAIN .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Shanghai 21st.

ORIENT

ORONSAY .. .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 22nd.

PACIFIC STEAM

LAGARTO .. .. For Valparaiso, left L'pool 21st.
LAGUNA .. .. For Ldn., left Havre 21st.
LAUTARO .. .. For Cristobal, left Ilo 21st.
ORDUNA .. .. For Cristobal, left Havana 20th.
OROYA .. .. For Vigo, left Bermuda 20th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 21st.
BENDIGO .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 22nd.
CATHAY .. .. For Brisbane, left Melbourne 22nd.
KALYAN .. .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 22nd.
MACEDONIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 22nd.
MALWA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 21st.
MONGOLIA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Fremantle 21st.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. .. Cruising, left Cadiz 22nd.

BRITISH INDIA

AUSTRALIA .. .. For Hull, left Pt. Said 20th.
MULBERA .. .. For U.K., left Calcutta 20th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

HAURAKI .. .. For Sydney, left Wellington 22nd.

PRINCE

BRAZILIAN PRINCE .. For Paranagua, left R. Plate 19th.
BRITISH PRINCE .. Fm. Manila, arr. Iloilo 21st.
CYPRIAN PRINCE .. For Al'andria, left Malta 20th.
IMPERIAL PRINCE .. Fm. Colombo, arr. Suez 20th.
JAPANESE PRINCE .. For Shanghai, left Kobe 20th.
JAVANESE PRINCE .. For Singapore, left Batavia 20th.
NORTHERN PRINCE .. For R. Plate, left Santos 19th.
SCOTTISH PRINCE .. For Leith, left Ldn. 19th.
SICILIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Alexandria, arr. Syrian Cst. 18th
WESTERN PRINCE .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Santos 21st.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 20th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

AMSTELLAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. M'video 19th.
ORANJA .. .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Rio Janeiro 21st.
ZEELANDIA .. .. For Amsterdam, cld. Pernambuco 19th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALMANZORA .. .. For St.Ithmn., left Rio Janeiro 20th.
ARLANZA .. .. For R. Plate, cld. Coruña 21st.
ATLANTIS .. .. Cruising, arr. Bergen 21st.
NEBRASKA .. .. Fm. Astoria, arr. 'Frisco 20th.
SAMBRE .. .. For U.K., cld. Las Palmas 21st.
SARTHE .. .. For U.K., cld. Victoria (Braz.) 21st.

SILVER LINE

SILVERLARCH .. For Los Angeles, left 'Frisco 19th.
SILVERPALM .. For Singapore, left Batavia 20th.
SILVERRAY .. For Samarang, left Batavia 20th.
SILVERYEW .. For 'Frisco, left Panama 18th.

UNION-CASTLE

DROMORE CASTLE .. For Beira, left E. Ldn. 21st.
DUNBAR CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Pt. Natal 21st.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE Fm. Beira, arr. Suez 22nd.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
KALYPSO VERGOTTI	Hull, June 6, for Buenos Aires. Ashore English Bank	10
AIDELE TRABER ..	Do Roytta for Rotterdam. Ashore off Plevna	10

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ANDANIA .. .. For L'pool, left Quebec 18th.
ANGERS .. .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 20th.
ANSOIR .. .. For Tocopilla, cld. Arica 22nd.
ARGUAL .. .. For Teneriffe, left L'pool 22nd.
ATHENIA .. .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Montreal 20th.
ATHOS II. .. .. For M'seilles, left Yokohama 20th.
AURANIA .. .. For M'seilles, left Quebec 18th.
AV. R. GARROS .. For M'seilles, left Madjunga 18th.
AVOCETA .. .. For L. Palmas, left Madeira 21st.
BRAVERBURN .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Montreal 21st.
BRIAMO .. .. For Rangoon, left Pt. Sudan 22nd.
BREMEN .. .. For Bremen, cld. Sthmtn. 22nd.
BRITANNIA .. .. Cruise, left Arosa Bay 21st.
BURMA .. .. For L'pool, left Gravesend 22nd.
CALEDONIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 20th.
CAP VARELLA .. .. Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Malta 22nd.
CARAIBE .. .. For Porto Rico, cld. Santiago 19th.
CASTALIA .. .. For Bombay, left Naples 20th.
CHINDWIN .. .. Left Rangoon 20th.
CITY OF AGRA .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Trinidad 20th.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA Left Pt. Natal 22nd.
CITY OF BOMBAY .. Left Iloilo 22nd.
CITY OF DERBY .. .. Fm. Busreh, arr. Karachi 20th.
CITY OF GLASGOW .. Fm. L. Marques, arr. Table B. 21st.
CITY OF HALIFAX .. Left N.Y. 19th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY Fm. N.Y., arr. Bombay 19th.
CITY OF LILLE .. .. For Dairen, left Panama 20th.
CITY OF MANDALAY Left Baltimore 21st.
CITY OF MANILA .. Left Msambique 21st.
CITY OF ROUBAIX .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 20th.
CITY OF SWANSEA .. Fm. Macassar, arr. N.Y. 20th.
COM. P. LECOCQ .. For Haiphong, left Singapore 19th.
CRYDON .. .. For B. Aires, left Glasgow 22nd.
DURHAM CASTLE .. For Beira, left Algoa B. 21st.
ELLORA .. .. For Pt. Natal, left L. Marques 22nd.
EX. GRANDIDIER .. For M'seilles, left Pt. Said 19th.
GLADIATOR .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Dar-es-Salaam 16th.
GOVERNOR .. .. For Beira, left Table B. 16th.
HUNTINGDON .. .. Fm. Pt. Chalmers, arr. N.Y. 21st.
ISERLOHN .. .. Fm. Bahia Blanca, arr. Madeira 21st.
KARAGOLA .. .. For B'mb'y,cld. Dar-es-Salaam 22nd.
KARAMEA .. .. For U.K., left Wellington 22nd.
KEMMENDINE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Rangoon 21st.
LAGUNA .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Ldn. 22nd.
LEICESTERSHIRE .. Arr. Rangoon 22nd.
LEVIATHAN .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Sthmtn. 22nd.
MACEDONIA .. .. For Bombay, left Gib. 22nd.
MINNEKAHDA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 21st.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM For R'dam, left Boulogne 21st.
NJASSA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Table B. 22nd.
NUDDEA .. .. For Antwerp, left Ldn. 21st.
ORAMA .. .. For Brisbane, left Fremantle 22nd.
OROTAVA .. .. Fm. Garston, arr. Teneriffe 22nd.
PACIFIC GROVE .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Portland 20th.
PACIFIC PIONEER .. For V'couver, left Glasgow 22nd.
PACIFIC RANGER .. For Ldn., left Los Angeles 20th.
PACIFIC RELIANCE Fm. Clyde, arr. V'couver 20th.
PATRICIAN .. .. For Cuba, left Brazil 20th.
PORT ALMA .. .. For Auckland, left Panama 19th.
QUERIMBA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Fremantle 22nd.
RHODUS .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 21st.
ROTTERDAM .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. N.Y. 20th.
SITTANG .. .. Left Hong-kong 19th.
SPAARNDAM .. .. For N. Orleans, left Antwerp 19th.
SPECIALIST. .. .. Left Demerara 17th.
STATENDAM .. .. For R'dam, left N.Y. 19th.
TELEM .. .. Fm. Teneriffe, arr. L'pool 22nd.
THEO. GAUTIER .. For Beirut, left Pireus 20th.
VOLENDAM .. .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 19th.
WINDSOR CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 22nd.
YALOU .. .. For Vladivostock, left Pt. Said 19th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

CLAN ROSS.—Papeete, July 21.—British s. Clan Ross, Suva for United Kingdom and Continent, touched coral reef entering the harbour owing to failure steering gear. Makes no water.

CROSSHILL.—Bombay, July 22.—British s. Crosshill, Mormugao for Dunkirk. Message received by ship's agent states :—Fire in cotton Nos. 1 and 2 holds; well in hand. Returning Bombay.

Steamer Crosshill, before reported. Fire under control, many bales cotton damaged, deck badly buckled around foremast, captain's leg broken, necessary land Bombay.

DALRYAN.—Owners report British s. Dalryan, before reported, arrived Quebec July 21.

FANTASTICO.—Mogador, July 21.—Spanish steam trawler Fantastico reported stranded Cape Juby.

FORDSDALE.—Perim, July 22.—British s. Fordsdale, London for Townsville, in port for repairs.

HARBERTON.—Buenos Aires, July 22.—British s. Harberton, from Hull, captain reports fire in bunkers.

HELIKON.—Lloyd's agents at Hong-kong telegraph, July 22 :—British s. Helikon, Hong-kong for Saigon, pirated Bias Bay. No damage to vessel.

KEPWICKHALL.—Marseilles, July 22.—British s. Kepwickhall arrived with propeller damaged after having struck an unknown object near Malaza. Must go into dock for survey and repairs.

KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN.—Rosario, July 22.—British s. Knight of St. John, before reported, floated July 21.

KRONPRINS GUSTAV ADOLF.—Recife, July 21.—Swedish m.v. Kronprins Gustav Adolf, before reported, fire extinguished after flooding No. 1 hold discharging coal. No damage anticipated vessel.

MODESTO FUENTE.—Corunna, July 21.—Telegram received from Corcubion sub-agent informing Spanish s. Modesto Fuente ashore near Camarinas.

MONTENEGRO.—Oporto, July 21.—Portuguese trawlers Montenegro and Sao Pedro in collision about four miles south Douro Bar. Reported former sunk and latter has half damage.

NEBRIS.—Aberdeen, July 22.—Hull trawler St. Honorius arrived here yesterday towing Grimsby trawler Nebris, latter vessel having lost her propeller. Now in dock.

PARKHAVEN.—Rosario, July 21.—Dutch s. Parkhaven, before reported, afloat.

PENTRAETH.—Leghorn, July 22.—British s. Pentraeth (previously reported), seaworthy certificate obtained, proceeding this Tuesday evening after reloading cottonseed, consignment of lemons, liquorice, and essence reshipped. Due Bristol July 31.

SAO PEDRO.—See Montenegro.

SPERO.—See Thalia.

STELLA.—Berwick, July 22.—Yacht Stella, dinghy lost, jib blown to ribbons, decks strained, top rail loose. Must be put on slip to survey bottom. Engine all right, except stern gland leaking, rudder loose. Repairing here.

TIARA.—Kiel, July 21.—British s. Tiara, before reported, temporary repairs effected. Certificate of seaworthiness obtained. Proceeded.

THALIA.—Copenhagen, July 22.—Danish m.v. Thalia and British

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CADOGAN-SQUARE, S.W.—£375 PER ANNUM.—Delightful bright and quiet Unfurnished FLAT to be LET on bargain terms; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Good Lease. Premium nothing. Early inspection invited.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Managing Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Bachelor's charming SERVICE FLAT, well Furnished; 3½gns. for long let.—Write RM BOOLA, London, W.C.1.

CHARMING FLAT to be LET; four beds, two reception, kitchen, scullery, bath; constant hot water; every possible convenience; use hotel public rooms; charming grounds; fine high, healthy position; £175 per annum. Apply Resident Manager, Queen's Hotel, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

CHARMING Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT close Westbourne-grove; three rooms, bath; £7 monthly; view any time.—Scott, 31, Powis-square, W.11.

CHELSEA.—Cosy little BACHELOR FLAT to be LET Furnished for five months; 2gns weekly.—Write RM BAGS, London, W.C.1.

CRANLEY-GARDENS, S.W.7.—THREE really desirable new FLATS to be LET; four bed, bath, two reception; no rent quoted, first reasonable offer accepted. Immediate inspection advised.—Keys with Sole Agents, F. W. GAPP and Co., Ltd., 64, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Phone, Sloane 9245. 3 lines.)

CHILTERN COURT, BAKER-STREET, W.1.—Rent only £225 per annum.—An opportunity to acquire one of these beautiful FLATS without premium; large bed room, large reception room, latest kitchen and bath room, parquet floors, fittings and carpets at valuation.—Apply MILLARD BROS., 231, Oxford-street. Gerr.7457.

HAMPSTEAD.
DELIGHTFUL Unfurnished ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric, gas fires, rings, and 'phone, bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park station).

FLAT Unfurnished, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate (close Albert Memorial). First Floor; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c., &c.; light and every convenience. £400 per annum. View 12-1 and 2-3.—Apply Office at building.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED SUITES to be LET for extended tenancy at moderate terms; central, quiet.—39, St. James's-place, S.W.1. Regent 7615.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, bath; near bus, Met., and Tube. Primrose 1441. Owner, 7, Buckland-crescent, N.W.3.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.
HANS-CRESCENT.—An Attractive FLAT with good-sized rooms to be LET unfurnished; five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms and offices; constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent £750 per annum. Fresh lease will be granted.—Agents,
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

HOLLAND PARK-AVENUE.—Cheerfully situated, Unfurnished Upper MAISONETTE with fine Avenue aspect; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen. Rent £180 per annum.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

HYDE PARK-GATE.—A unique opportunity. With all French windows overlooking Hyde Park. To be LET Furnished, beautifully appointed first-floor BALCONY FLAT; three bed rooms, two large entertaining rooms, good domestic offices, large modern bath room; constant hot water, &c.; excellent servant would remain if desired. To view apply at caretaker's telephone Langham 3331.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS.
JUST OPENED; constant hot water; redecorated; service and catering optional; from 17s. 6d.—23, Hornton-street, W.8. View any time. Others similar at 7 and 25, Westbourne-gardens, W.2, from 14s. View mornings only.

KENSINGTON.—Lady's charmingly FURNISHED SERVICE MAISONNETTE; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath room.—Apply 50, Church-street, Western 4968.

COMMANDING FINE VIEWS.
COMMODIOUS FLAT IN UP-TO-DATE MANSION BLOCK.
KENSINGTON (choice situation).—Six bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), two tiled bath rooms, fine charming reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, pantry; central heating; constant hot water. Reasonable sum asked for long lease and improvements. Apply Resident Manager, Ivanhoe Mansions, 354, Kensington High-street, W.8.
£650 P.A.

FIVE BED, BATH, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS.
KENSINGTON (Campden Hill, close to Gardens).—MANSION FLAT, facing South. Redecorated; new boiler; electric heating. Premium only £200 for lease. Fixtures and carpets.—Agents:
£300 P.A.
MARSH and PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

ONLY £250 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON, in a good position close to station and overlooking ornamental gardens.—Delightful newly decorated MANSION FLAT in favourite building, comprising three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and usual domestic offices; modern conveniences.—To view apply Porter, 1A-5A, Wetherby-mansions, Earl's Court-square, Kensington.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

KENSINGTON, W.14.—An exceptionally well planned SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, particularly light and airy, to be LET; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen. Passenger lift. 3½ years' lease. Fixtures £75.—Owner's Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.
RENT £200 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

KENSINGTON.—A very desirable well decorated and FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, having constant hot water supply; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, lift, telephone; rent 8gns. per week.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Biggest bargain in the market. —Very well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, costing nearly £500 per annum unfurnished; large lounge, two reception, four good bed, tiled bath room, good offices; constant hot water. Owner must let at once, preferably for long period. Rent 7½ guineas per week.—Apply Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OVER THE PARK.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.—Charming bright UNFURNISHED FLAT in well-known mansion block to be LET; five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, lounge, reception hall, two reception rooms, kitchen and offices. Lease about five years. Rent £575, per annum. Nominal premium. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Well FURNISHED FLAT, with or without garage; sitting room, dining room, double bed room with bath room attached; constant hot water, electric light, gas, telephone; 5½gns.—Sloane 2464.

QUITE DIFFERENT.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—A very attractive little MAISONNETTE to be LET FURNISHED, unlike any other in this sought-after position; clean, well furnished, and no dark corners. Rent only 7gns. per week. Three bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.—Sole Agent, C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

LARGE FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, 33, ECCLESTON-SQUARE, S.W.1, overlooking gardens, with hard court; three bed rooms, oak-panelled dining and drawing room; parquet floors; constant hot water; resident porter; INCLUSIVE RENT, £360. ALSO SIMILAR FLAT at 74, ECCLESTON-SQUARE; one large entertaining, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath; RENT £220; porter.—Telephone Franklin 6036, or apply COMDR. LIGHTOLLER, 60, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.15. Putney 1244.

MARBLE ARCH (close).—Well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for three months; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room and kitchen. Rental 6gns. per week.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 6858-9.

MAYFAIR SERVICE SUITES.—Two minutes Piccadilly and Park-lane. Charming house; large rooms; telephones and all modern conveniences. Reduced rents for 3 or 6 months.—The Butler, 41, Hertford-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—Furnished SERVICE FLAT; hall, sitting, bed room, bath, also sitting and bed room communicating, use bath; electric fires, lights, phones. Moderate rents.—Grosvenor 1238.

N.W.1.—FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; five bed rooms, two reception, &c. Rent £210 per annum inclusive.—Apply G. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

37, ST. JAMES'-PLACE.
OWNER (going abroad) must DISPOSE of LEASE of self-contained SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception, bath room, &c.—View by appointment.
£310 P.A. ONLY.
NO PREMIUM. Regent 7895, or apply Hall Porter.

PALL MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS well Furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

NO PREMIUM.
QUEEN'S-GATE.—Attractive First-Floor BALCONY FLAT in favourite corner building; two bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, two reception rooms and usual offices, to be LET on new Lease; redecorated to tenant's reasonable requirements.
£275 P.A.
WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

QUIET POSITION CLOSE TO MARBLE ARCH, W.
CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC POWER. CONSTANT HOT WATER.
PASSENGER AND SERVICE LIFTS.
Only two remaining Flats to be let at £450 per annum each on seven years' Lease.
Four-five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three w.c.'s, large drawing room, dining room, smoking room, kitchen, larder, box room; garage.
DECORATIONS COMPLETED TO TENANT'S CHOICE.
'Phone the Agents, Messrs. DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, Ground Floor and Basement, quiet cul-de-sac off Bayswater-road, close to Kensington Gardens, bus routes, and railway stations; redecorated; six rooms, bath, usual offices, and two w.c.s, large cupboards; £175 per annum inclusive.—Apply Caretaker, Basement, 35, Clanricarde-gardens, W.2.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (ten lines).

LIGHT AND AIRY AND SOUTH ASPECT.
SERVICE FLAT, unfurnished, Westminster; with restaurant; two bed rooms, spacious reception room, bath; in exceptionally good decorative order. Rent £275 per annum, plus service charges. Nominal premium.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

SERVICE FLATS TO BE LUXE
at a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end), an aristocratic residence with every modern convenience: butler; garage; 10-15gns.—Ken. 2378.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Newly-built and September.—Well-appointed MAISONETTES; one and two bed rooms, quiet cook left. Rent 5gns. or offer.—S., 12A, Gledhow-terrace.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BEAUTIFUL GARDENS (2½ ACRES), private to tenants of COLEHERNE COURT. FLATS contain two to five bed rooms, two reception rooms, spacious halls, kitchen, and usual offices. LIFTS. LIVERIED PORTERS. Rentals £235 to £350 per annum.—Apply Colehorne Court Estate Office, Old Brompton-road, South Kensington.

NO PREMIUM.
SOUTH KENSINGTON: convenient Station and 'Buses.—Bright roomy MAISONNETTE; three bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, box room, &c.—Sole Agents, DICKENS, Church-street, Chelsea.
£150 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

STUDIO FLAT
in a quiet position in a select Mews just off PORTMAN-SQUARE.
Two bed rooms, bath room, dining room, and large studio with parquet floor, electric light, modern fireplaces, &c.
Garage accommodation could be arranged. Good lease at £225 per annum.—Apply Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

STUDIO FLAT, FURNISHED (off Brompton-road, 3 near Harrods); three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, &c.; low rent including maid.—THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

THE LEASE of a SUITE of BACHELOR CHAMBERS in the most exclusive MAYFAIR Building is available on moderate terms.—'Phone Mayfair 0737.

THE LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. New FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are NOW AVAILABLE FOR LETTING; three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents from £78 per annum; 15s. to £2 16s. per week. Apply for illustrated Booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dept. D.T., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 6272.

HYDE PARK (adjacent).
THE LEASE of a sumptuously appointed and perfectly decorated MANSION FLAT for DISPOSAL on bargain terms; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall; parquet flooring throughout; 18 years' lease at £338 per annum; moderate premium.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

TO be LET, FOUR self-contained SERVICE FLATS, 17, Southwick-street, W.2; three-four rooms and bath. Rents £150 and £200.—Apply Sole Agents, EDMONDS and EDMUNDS, 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. Gerrard 6704.

TO be LET, well FURNISHED FLAT, overlooking Common; three bed, one reception; five minutes from Streatham Station; August 11th to September 15th.—Write Box K.1887, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS,
with most up-to-date decorations and furnishing.
CARLTON COURT,
HEREFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.
May. 4307 (four lines).
CARLTON COURT,
PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, Sandbanks, August and September; sleep four; large garden; garage; one minute sea. Six guineas per week.—Apply Hodgkinson, Garage Flat, Chaddesly House, Sandbanks, near Bournemouth.

TORQUAY.—Unfurnished FLAT, magnificent sea views, full South; lounge, dining room, four bed rooms with hot and cold running water, usual offices.—Particulars from F. Paul, 8, Hesketh-crescent, Torquay. No agents.

WANTED

WANTED, LARGE UP-TO-DATE FLAT (Mansion preferably) good S.W. district. Richampton, Wimbledon, Surbiton liked.—MARTIN SLY, Surveyor, Crais's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET.—Harley-street and district. Whole and part-time. Lists sent on application.—FLOOD and CO., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

BETWEEN BROMLEY and BECKENHAM, only five minutes from station and 20 minutes from London, quite secluded in a delightfull semi-rural situation on high ground.—A substantially built detached RESIDENCE in a beautiful matured garden; spacious lounge hall, two reception rooms, billiard room (panelled walls), six principal and two secondary bed rooms, nursery, bath room, &c., domestic offices entirely on ground-floor; modern conveniences; garden over ¼ ACRE, with tennis lawn. PRICE £2,750 FREEHOLD.—Write Box J.599, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING TUDOR HOUSE, standing in 1½ acre well-kept garden and orchard, S.E. London. 25 minutes' drive West End and near stations; seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms (one marble and latest fixts, &c.), three entertaining rooms and very large billiard room, with lantern top; parquet floors; splendid kitchens with all newest labour-saving; latest comforts; gas fires in every bed room; garage for two cars.
Newly decorated inside and out, including fittings costing about £300, in perfect condition. Freehold. Cost £6,000. Will accept £5,000 or quick near offer, as owner desires to go abroad. No agents.
Gable House, Lawrie Park-avenue, Sydenham, S.E.26.

A GENUINE BARGAIN. IN PERFECT ORDER. SHORTLANDS, KENT.
EXCEPTIONALLY attractive pre-War detached RESIDENCE, in high and healthy situation, sunny aspect, quiet neighbourhood, station and bus five minutes, well planned and easily worked; central heating; electric light; built with cloak room and lavatory, three or four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, dressing room, ground-floor offices; large garage; pretty garden. £1,975 FREEHOLD for quick SALE.—Write Box J 497, The Times, E.C.4.

GOLDERS GREEN, five minutes of station.—Well-built modern HOUSE, with oak parquet flooring; lounge, two reception, four bed rooms, and usual offices; excellent order; pretty garden with crazy paths. PRICE £1,550.—Agents, HARRIS and Co., 32, Golders Green-road, N.W. Speedwell 1230.

HARROW.—Excellent new HOUSES and GARAGE on high ground, from £1,150 FREEHOLD.—A. J. LAMBERT, Architect, 14, College-road, Harrow. 'Phone, Harrow 0851.

KESTON PARK, KENT, in a splendid situation 370ft. above sea level, close to beautiful commons of Hayes and Keston; 20 miles from city and West End; 20 minutes. A delightful detached OLD-WORLD STYLE RESIDENCE, containing a wealth of oak beams and fitted throughout with all modern conveniences, oak panelled hall, with dean stone fireplace, parquet floors, charming drawing room, with oak floor, compact labour-saving offices, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; gas; constant hot water; central heating; detached garage; pretty wood-land garden of about HALF an ACRE. PRICE £3,450 FREEHOLD.—Write Box J.598, The Times, E.C.4.

LOVELY HILL HOUSE.—Charming detached HOUSE, within nine miles of the City, with excellent train facilities, occupying a very choice position; within few minutes of stations and shops; containing three good reception rooms, lounge hall (with cloak room off same), perfect domestic accommodation, nine bed and dressing rooms, one dressing room (all on one floor), two bath rooms; garage for two large cars with chauffeur's rooms over; conservatory; lovely garden with hard tennis court; house in excellent condition; every modern convenience. PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,500. View by appointment only.—Apply GOLBY, Estate Offices, Mill Hill, N.W.7. 'Phone, Mill Hill 1458-9.

NORWOOD HEIGHTS.—A delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, detached, non-basement, compact; easily managed; three reception, seven bed rooms; modern features; excellent order; very pleasant garden. PRICE £1,800.—RICHARDSON, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

VERY CLOSE HAMPSTEAD HEATH and KENWOOD, absolutely the best position in Holly Lodge Estate, adjoining private park, private tennis available, golf close by, magnificent views over London, perfect quiet, 3 mins. to Underground.—Modern labour-saving HOUSE on two floors; extra large garage; two living rooms, four good bed rooms, splendid day nursery with South balcony, cloak room, terrace with lovely view, good domestic offices; constant hot water (coke or electricity), gas, electric light and power (½d. per unit) in all rooms; fitted cabinets, many cupboards and book shelves; charming garden, back and front. Fixtures, fitted lino, and carpets included in price, £3,500.—Write Box 6525, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, or telephone Mountview 7309.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

TO LOVERS OF THE ANTIQUE. A REAL GEM.
SUSSEX, near RYE.—Exceptionally attractive ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with wealth beautiful old oak, wonderfully preserved; hall, three reception, one dining room, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light available; garage; beautiful old-world gardens, orchard and paddock. 1¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD 3,000 guineas.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

SUSSEX, delightful district near RYE.—Attractive old-world thatched-roof COTTAGE RESIDENCE; five bed and dressing, lounge, and two reception; good water; garage; productive fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens; paddock and woodland. EIGHT ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,400.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

KENT, between ASHFORD and HYTHE, delightful rural situation, within easy reach sea.—Charming small RESIDENCE of CHARACTER; four bed, dressing, three reception; buildings; garden and meadow about SEVEN ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,350. Bargain for quick sale.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

NEAR SEA AND GOLF.
A Charmingly situate COUNTRY RESIDENCE; two reception, five bed, bath room; garage, and 2½ ACRES garden orchard, and paddock; excellent order. VACANT POSSESSION. GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Yeovil and Basingstoke.
DORSET. £1,125. FREEHOLD.

HOUSES IN SURREY.
DORKING.
Close to the town and golf and about a mile from the station.
AN attractive MODERN HOUSE in a very choice position on high ground in Deepdene Park, with exceptionally fine views of the Downs; good hall, large drawing room, dining room, four bed rooms, bath, &c.; modern conveniences; garage; space for garage. For SALE FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking. Tele. 185.

SUSSEX.
A Gentleman's Up-to-date
SPORTING AGRICULTURAL ESTATE
WITH 349 ACRES.
Near Coast; one mile Golf; Fishing; 1,000 acres shooting, hunting.
AN OLD-WORLD MODERNIZED RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, large oak panelled lounge; main's secondary unions. Old House Residence recently converted at cost of £1,500, with three bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, two excellent reception rooms.
Pleasure Grounds, with Tennis Lawn.
STUD FARM WITH TWENTY LOOSE BOXES.
Soundly constructed Farm Buildings; large Garage; Eight Cottages.
Electric Light and Water to Houses and Buildings.
The whole in perfect order.
Money has been lavished on the Estate irrespective of expense during past few years.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
Plans, photographs, and full details apply Sole Agents, WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

TO BE LET.
BEACONSFIELD, near Station.—Half-timbered HOUSE (open views); four bed, bath room, two reception; all modern improvements; redecorated; good garden. Low rent.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

BERKS, WELLINGTON COLLEGE District; suit family fond of golf.—Pre-War RESIDENCE with secluded grounds, 1½ Acres, additional 2½ if required; three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath; conservatory; garage; gas, electric light, company's water; modern conveniences available; 20 minutes station. For whole, price Freehold, £3,500 or near offer; fittings and fixtures included.—Agents, H. E. HALL and SONS, F.A.I., Auctioneers, Wokingham. 'Phone 58.

BETWEEN WOKINGHAM AND CAMBERLEY.
BERKS.—Comfortable FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE; near golf links, with three sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, good domestic offices; electric light, gas, co.'s water, 'phone; garage; pretty garden with tennis lawn. To be Sold by Auction.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.
AUCTION. 1 ACRE.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Modern well-appointed HOUSE, delightful situation; immediate SALE.—French, "Stevenage." Pinewood-road, near Branksome Dene Chine.

BROXBOURNE, HERTS, City half hour.—Detached RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, tiled bath, large hall, cloak room, hot and cold), two sitting rooms, labour-saving kitchen; garage for large car; gravel soil; main drainage, central heating, gas and electric services; nice gardens. £1,150 FREEHOLD with POSSESSION.—Mr. GEO. HERBERT, 14, Station-road, Broxbourne.

BUCKS.—Delightful detached non-basement RESIDENCE standing well back from main road and having picturesque grounds of approximately three acres; the position is really charming, overlooking beautiful country views; station 10 minutes' walk, London 25 miles; accommodation: four reception rooms and domestic offices, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and four servants' bed rooms, large billiard room, and garage for four cars; gas, electric light, central heating apparatus. FREEHOLD. £3,900 for immediate Sale.—C. and E. MELVILLE, Estate Agents, East Sheen.

BUCKS.
FEW MILES FROM AYLESBURY.
£3,500 or OFFER. FREEHOLD.—Lovely old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE in a high situatibn on the Chiltern Hills; unspoiled rural surroundings; golf nearby and hunting obtainable; three large and sitting rooms, study, bath room; electric light; stabling and two garages; beautiful old grounds, including tennis lawn, FIVE ACRES in all.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (LR.9906.)

CHARMINGLY situated COTTAGE two miles from sea and New Forest; four bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception, verandah, and offices; 5½ acres nicely timbered paddocks. PRICE £2,250 or offer for quick Sale. No agents.—Write Box J.777, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILTERN HILLS, 30 miles London, one hour's motor run.—Delightful old-world TUDOR COTTAGE in healthy and unspoilt hill country 600ft. up, facing a Common; two sitting rooms, three bed, fitted bath room, kitchen and offices; indoor sanitation, central heating, modern septic tank drainage; garage for two cars; nice garden. FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Bargain at £1,800.—Bentonpotts, Hawrider Common, Bucks. View on application to gardener on premises.

DEVONSHIRE, close to Sidmouth, in a quiet and beautiful spot, looking down the valley to the sea a mile away.—For SALE, a comfortable and roomy COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing on 2½ acres garden and orchard; drawing room, dining room, billiard room, fitted cloak room, ample and well-arranged domestic offices on the ground floor; glazed lounge 38ft. long, seven bed rooms and two bath rooms on the first floor (lavatory basins fitted in bed rooms); central heating, electric light, septic tank drainage, main water; large garage with door to house; perfect condition throughout. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. PRICE FREEHOLD and further particulars on application to CATHCART and CATHCART, Estate Agents, Sidmouth, Devon.

HOVE, in a much-sought-after position, commanding fine views of Sea and Downs, well-planned detached HOUSE of very pleasing elevation; four bed, two reception, tiled bath room, panelled hall and stairs; every convenience, all services; garage; large garden. FREEHOLD £2,950. Inspected and highly recommended.—Mr. F. W. GLADSTONE and Co., 24, Middle-street, Brighton.

INGATESTONE, 1½ mile station.—For SALE, a very convenient FREEHOLD HOUSE; two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, one dressing room, one bath room (hot and cold), separate w.c., very good offices; good stabling for three, coachhouse; small garden; two greenhouses; main water and drainage; hunting with Essex and Essex Union, and polo.—Apply JOSEPH COVERDALE, Ingatestone.

£200 PER ANNUM UNFURNISHED.
LEATHERHEAD.—On high ground, facing South and West.
OLD RED-BRICK GEORGIAN HOUSE.
Hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, two bath rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms; electric light and power; company's water; central heating; gas, main drainage, telephone; garage and stabling, garage available; old-fashioned grounds with tennis lawn, &c. TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

TO CLEAR ESTATE.
KENT, 800ft. up, 45 minutes from Town.
NEWLY ERECTED RESIDENCE in Grounds of ¾ Acre; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms. Built to sell at £1,395 Freehold. Price, to close estate, £995.—Sole Agents, GOLBIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

NEW FOREST (Bournemouth 12 miles).—Very attractive little property for country lovers, compact, labour saving, oak lounge hall, two reception, six bed, bath, &c.; main electric light; pretty garden, woodland and stream; 1½ to 5½ ACRES; from £2,450.—Write Box K.1874, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER must SELL this month.—£850 accepted for Freehold Brick BUNGALOW; three beds, bath, sitting; main's station; electric light, all conveniences.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station.

ST. ALBANS, RADLETT, HARPENDEN and DISTRICT. MANDLEY & SPARROW, St. Albans. Tele. 1004 (3 lines). Radlett. Tele. 141.

ST. ALBANS, WATFORD, BUSHEY, PINNER, NORTHWOOD. — Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

SURREY,
35 MINUTES FROM LONDON.
OVERLOOKING LOVELY OPEN COMMON.
On sandy soil, convenient for half-a-dozen first-class golf courses) a perfectly appointed MODERN RESIDENCE with a really beautiful interior; spacious rooms and everything in the manner of present-day comforts; central heating, electric cooking, "Electrolux" (refrigerating plant, &c.); main electric light, water, and drainage; lounge hall, winter garden, three reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms; double garage with chauffeur's room; delightful garden with tennis court; well over an ACRE, and surrounded by trees. Over £3,000 spent on improvements during last two years. Freehold for sale owing to unforeseen circumstances. Sacrificial price will be accepted. Whole property in first-class order. Inspected and highly recommended.
Particulars and photos from
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.
Tele., Regent 6773.

SURREY and SUSSEX BORDERS.—Charming OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE in splendid repair, situate between East Grinstead and Three Bridges; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; garage; orchard and paddock, nearly FOUR ACRES. Quiet situation, close golf links. Immediate possession. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,650.
BAKER and BAKER, Estate Agents, Horley, Surrey, Tele. 3.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

GOLBIE & GREEN.
9, BRUTON-STREET, W.1.

SUSSEX (near Midhurst).—Genuine TUDOR FARMHOUSE full of oak beams; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; farmery; 60 ACRES in all; sandy loam soil; fishing. FREEHOLD price reduced to £2,500. (3993)

SURREY (Weybridge, near station).—MODERN RESIDENCE; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms, servants

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams:
"Estate c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

ORDER OF SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), JULY 24TH, AT HARRODS ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1, AT 2.30 P.M.

1. UPLANDS, RAWDRIP, near BRIDGWATER, SOMERSET.—GEORGIAN-STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE and 13 ACRES (in conjunction with Messrs. W. H. PALMER and SONS.)
2. SHERWOOD PARK, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT.—Well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with garages, stabling, two lodges, four cottages, and 118 or 167 ACRES.
3. PROPERTY at OADBY, near LEICESTER.—Unique ELIZABETHAN-STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with Italian-style gardens, in all about 12 ACRES.
4. THE OAKS, KENLEY, SURREY.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with 1½ ACRE.
5. POLEFIELDS, COWDEN, KENT.—Well-built FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE with 3 or 20 ACRES.
6. THE FIRS, HORSHAM, SUSSEX.—FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with 2½ ACRES.

SURREY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

STOCKETT'S FARM, OXTED. CLOSE TO TANDRIDGE GOLF COURSE.

EXQUISITE XIVTH. CENTURY RESIDENCE

resident in atmosphere and charm, with exceptional quantity of old oak, open fireplaces and mellowed stone mullioned windows, yet completely equipped with the comforts and conveniences demanded in the present day.

A GEM OF INCOMPARABLE BEAUTY ENJOYING WONDERFUL VIEWS.

Hall, three reception rooms, ball room, with minstrel gallery, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices and servants' hall.

Garage for two, stabling and three capital cottages.

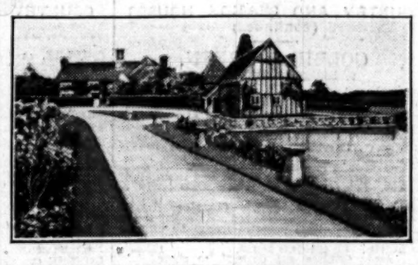
Electric Light, Co.'s Water, Central Heating, Telephone, Independent Hot Water System, Modern Drainage.

INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS

including full-sized tennis court, fine kitchen garden, parklike orchard and ornamental water together with several enclosures of well watered pasture.

IN ALL ABOUT 90 ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by AUCTION later.
Price and illustrated details from the Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.



By Order of K. A. Layton-Bennett, Esq., F.C.A., The Trustee in Bankruptcy.

WEST SUSSEX.

PROBABLY THE FINEST STOCK-RAISING ESTATE IN THE SOUTH, extending to

ABOUT 1,600 ACRES.

Formerly the property of Mr. Henry S. Horne, who made it the home of a pedigree herd of pure-bred cattle.

ESTATE DIVIDED INTO THREE FARMS

of about 300, 400 and 900 ACRES respectively.

GENTLEMAN FARMER'S RESIDENCE.

Ten bed rooms, great hall, three reception rooms, five bath rooms, estate water; electric light and power throughout house and buildings; garages, &c.

Several sets of model buildings, racehorse stables, bailiff's house, farm house, and numerous cottages. Model dog kennels (the finest in the country); shooting lodge.

THE ESTATE IS A HIGHLY PRESERVED PHEASANT SHOOT

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

as a whole or might be divided.

Inspected and confidently recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London; Surrey Office; West Byfleet.

HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS.

Within 30 minutes of City by electric train.

A property of exceptional merit, built regardless of cost, in splendid order, up-to-date in every way, and with private gate to a well-known golf course. The accommodation, principally on two floors, comprises hall, three excellent reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, well-arranged offices, with servants' hall; ample space for two additional bed rooms if required.

Electric light and power, central heating, main drainage, Co.'s water, gas, telephone.

PICTURESQUE BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, nicely timbered, in all about an ACRE and a QUARTER. Garage for two cars.

One of the best small country properties near Town at present in the market. Beautifully fitted and built regardless of expense.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Strongly recommended by the Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF LORD MOSTYN.

WILTS.

Hunting with Duke of Beaufort's four days a week, and one day with Lord Bathurst's. Near Norton Beauforl Polo Club; Fishing; Golf.

MANOR HOUSE OF GEORGIAN PERIOD, luxuriously appointed, and on two floors only; beautiful situation, facing South, and commanding glorious views of the Downs.

Hall and cloak room, four reception, 10 principal bed rooms, six secondary bed rooms, four bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Central heating, Electric light, Telephone, Modern drainage.

Four Cottages (with Vacant Possession); first-class stabling for 16 hunters; garage, accommodation for four cars; excellent outbuildings.

Delightful grounds with full-sized squash rackets court, tennis lawn, pasture and parkland, in all

ABOUT 45 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000 or NEAR OFFER.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BRACING KENT.

Only about seven miles from the Coast, surrounded by beautiful country.

Well-appointed RESIDENCE, designed on two floors, easy to run.

Hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room.

Modern drainage, electric light, central heating, excellent water supply, telephone.

Bungalow, garage, conservatory.

Charming pleasure gardens and lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, meadowland and picturesque woodland, in all nearly

30 ACRES.

A GREAT BARGAIN AT £2,900.

Further particulars the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.

CHICHESTER.

AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN, ONLY £5,000.

UNSPOILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, luxuriously fitted with lavatory basins, central heating, company's water, and every possible convenience.

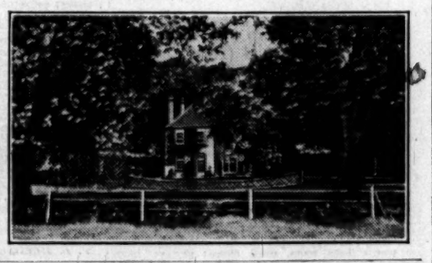
Lounge hall, three large reception rooms, ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices with servants' hall.

PARKLIKE PLEASURE GROUNDS, large tennis court, herbaceous borders, rose garden, well-stocked kitchen garden, with two paddocks, in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

Two garages, good stabling, excellent cottage with four bed rooms.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.



GERRARD'S CROSS.

Unique position within easy walking distance from Chalfont Park and Golf Course and five minutes Station.

CHARMING LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE in secluded position, approached by drive.

Hall, dining and drawing room, six bed rooms, bath room.

Main drainage, electric light, company's gas and water.

Garage. Beautiful pleasure gardens with many specimen trees and shrubs, also laid out with hard tennis court, ornamental lawns, kitchen garden, in all about

1¼ ACRE.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL (CLOSE TO).

MIDST PINE AND HEATHER COUNTRY: 35 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, replete with every conceivable labour-saving convenience; especially designed to minimize labour.

Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception, hall; company's electric light, gas and water; central heating; main drainage.

Inexpensive and shady GARDEN with some fine old trees, in all nearly half an acre.

FOR SALE AT MUCH BELOW COST.

Inspected and highly recommended by Sole Agents,

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

THE KNAPP, HASLEMERE, SURREY.

600ft. up, commanding glorious views over Hindhead; one mile from Haslemere Station.

Exceedingly picturesque, partly creeper-clad FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by drive, with entrance lodge, hall, cloak room, two large reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.

Electric light, gas; company's water; garage.

MATURED WELL-STOCKED GARDENS of about one and a half acre.

For SALE privately or AUCTION in September.

Full particulars from the Auctioneers, Mr. R. C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere, Surrey, or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A BARGAIN.

10 MILES WEST OF TOWN,

close to station, shops, &c.

A SUBSTANTIAL DETACHED RESIDENCE,

suitable for private residence, boarding house, or conversion into flats.

Three reception rooms, maids' sitting room, seven bed rooms, bath room, box room, usual offices.

Recently decorated throughout. Electric light. Company's water and gas. Main drainage.

GOOD GARDEN.

Price for Unrestricted Freehold

ONLY £2,000,

to include fixtures and fittings, &c.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORTH DEVON COAST.

Overlooking Woolacombe Bay.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

for August and September,

A CHARMING BIJOU RESIDENCE, containing two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room.

GARAGE.

Rent, Furnished, for August, £20 per week; for September, £15 per week.

Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors.
LOW PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY.

TWENTY MILES TOWN.

SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED PRE-WAR HOUSE, conveniently arranged and containing lounge, three reception, billiard room, cloak room (hot and cold), nine bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, and good offices; gas; complete central heating; co.'s water, electric light; telephone; main drainage available; garage; gardener's room; conservatory.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with HARD TENNIS COURT, lawns, rockery, walled garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

THREE-AND-HALF ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

THE KNAPP, HASLEMERE, SURREY.

600ft. up, commanding glorious views over Hindhead; one mile from Haslemere Station.

Exceedingly picturesque, partly creeper-clad FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by drive, with entrance lodge, hall, cloak room, two large reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.

Electric light, gas; company's water; garage.

MATURED WELL-STOCKED GARDENS of about one and a half acre.

For SALE privately or AUCTION in September.

Full particulars from the Auctioneers, Mr. R. C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere, Surrey, or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

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10 MILES WEST OF TOWN,

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Three reception rooms, maids' sitting room, seven bed rooms, bath room, box room, usual offices.

Recently decorated throughout. Electric light. Company's water and gas. Main drainage.

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BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with HARD TENNIS COURT, lawns, rockery, walled garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

THREE-AND-HALF ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

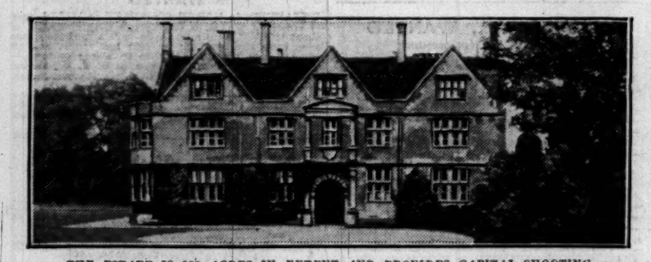
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

F. D. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.
G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

HANFORD HOUSE, DORSET.

ORIGINAL ELIZABETHAN MANOR, in wonderful state of preservation and retaining the features of the period.



THE ESTATE IS 800 ACRES IN EXTENT AND PROVIDES CAPITAL SHOOTING.
2½ MILES FISHING IN RIVER BORDERING THE PROPERTY.
HUNTING WITH BLACKMORE VALE AND OTHER PACKS.

Ten principal bed rooms, good children's and servants' accommodation, seven bath rooms, beautiful hall and suite of reception rooms. Ample stabling and garages. Several Cottages. Electric light. Central heating. To be Let, Unfurnished, on Lease.

MANY OAK-PANELLED ROOMS.
SUPERB FIREPLACES.
FABRIC ABSOLUTELY UNSPOILT.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS WITH BEAUTIFUL TOPIARY WORK.
FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

Sole Agents:—WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

SURREY.

Nearly 400ft. above sea level on sandy soil, commanding fine views. Easy reach of several Golf Links.

NEAR GODALMING AND GUILDFORD.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE,

exceptionally well built and in first-rate order, standing secluded in well-timbered pleasure grounds, picturesque woods, and paddocks of

50 ACRES.

Panelled lounge hall, three charming reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and exceptionally good domestic offices; several bed rooms fitted with lavatory basins with hot and cold supplies; parquet floors; electric light, company's water; garage, stabling, and good cottage.

Very charming gardens with fine tennis lawns, stone-flagged paths, rose garden, excellent kitchen garden and orchard. The House would be sold with a small area.

FOR SALE.

Sole Agents, Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

BETWEEN READING AND NEWBURY.

An hour from London, in beautiful part of Berkshire.

300ft. above sea level. Gravel soil. South aspect.

A COUNTRY HOUSE OF SINGULAR CHARM.

Within recent years the place has been the subject of great expenditure, and it is now in splendid order throughout and ready for immediate occupation.

Beautifully appointed, with choice fireplaces and parquet floors.

Central heating; main water supply; new drainage.

Stone-paved hall with charming staircase, four reception rooms, very complete domestic offices, ten bed rooms, two bath rooms.

GARAGE FOR FIVE CARS.

Three or four loose boxes, entrance lodge and cottage.

Lovely old pleasure grounds, two tennis courts, orchard and paddocks.

ABOUT 12 ACRES.

Sole Agents, Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

WOODCOCK & SON.

'PHONE: MAYFAIR 5411 (3 LINES).

TELEGRAMS: "INVINCIBLE, PICCY, LONDON."

20, CONDUIT STREET, W.1.

NORTH SOMERSET COAST.

TUDOR HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.

In a perfect setting, with unusual marine, residential and sporting attractions, having

PRIVATE LANDING PLACE. HUNTING SIX DAYS A WEEK.
1,000 TO 2,000 ACRES SHOOTING.

The accommodation includes six reception rooms, 26 bed rooms, 11 bath rooms, and the house has every modern convenience, including electric light, central heating and perfect drainage, many thousands of pounds having been spent on it just recently.

The grounds are inexpensive to maintain. There are a deer park, fine old woodland, model HOME FARM, with excellent house, and four cottages in all, the total area being about

360 ACRES.

For SALE by Private Treaty. FREEHOLD, with early possession. Recommended from inspection.

HUNTING 6 DAYS A WEEK
SHOOTING OVER 1,000 ACRES.

Gentleman's FARM of 300 ACRES (mostly grass) in picked position on Somerset coast; L shaped house (six beds, bath) with electric light and central heating; delightful grounds including hard tennis court, charming cliff glen, private beach and landing place; perfect order throughout. Full details and low price on application.

HOUSE IN TWO ACRES

£3,000.

Cannon-street 20 minutes, lovely Elmstead Woods.—Pre-War HOUSE (three sitting, seven bed rooms, bath, &c.), in delightfully shady grounds; two tennis courts, rockery, &c.; sandy soil, co.'s mains; sacrifice owing to death.

SUSSEX.

Lovely district, daily reach Town.—Tudor FARMHOUSE, in perfect order; two sitting, four beds, bath (hot and cold); radiators; new drainage; sandy soil; with four ACRES, £1,600, or more land; shooting if desired.

EAST SURREY.

Daily access Town.—Old HOUSE full of oak, in perfect order; three sitting, six beds, bath (hot and cold); co.'s water; modern drains; charming old-world gardens, orchard, &c.; 6½ ACRES; garage, &c.; bargain at £1,800.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF MESSRS. WOODCOCK & SON, AS ABOVE.

BETWIXT MAIDENHEAD AND COOKHAM.

Charming Freehold Property.

"RAY COURT,"

MAIDENHEAD, BERKS.

For SALE by AUCTION, SEPTEMBER NEXT,

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, lounge and billiard room, four reception rooms; garage, stabling, &c.; tennis.

11½ ACRES.

VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES.

Apply Auctioneers, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

ON THE CEDARS ESTATE, RICKMANSWORTH.

25MINS.' JOURNEY TO BAKER-STREET. 17½ MILES OUT.
GRAVEL AND SAND SUBSOIL.

A few remaining Sites on the high ridge, with a southern slope, at the entrance to The Chilterns, are for sale at a very moderate price—for the erection of Detached Residences of, say, £2,000 building value.

The above illustrates the wonderful wooded views enjoyed from these sites.

For plan and full particulars apply H. GIBSON, GENERAL OFFICES, BAKER-STREET STATION, N.W.1. WELBECK 0688.

23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 6341 (8 lines).

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER.

Close to Golf Links, 2¼ miles from main line station.
20 MILES FROM TOWN.

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with decorations of its period, lately the subject of a large outlay, standing in

RICHLY TIMBERED AND SHRUBBED GROUNDS.

Nineteen bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, central hall with lantern light, five reception rooms, capital offices; stabling; garage; two lodges, gardener's house, and capital parkland.

IN ALL 83 ACRES.

EXECUTORS' SALE. MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (1509)

BY ORDER OF THE HONBLE. LADY CUST.

DATCHET HOUSE, DATCHET.

Near Windsor and Eton, 20 miles from London.

A DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and fine suite of reception rooms. *Company's Electric Light and Water. Central Heating.* Stabling for four. Heated garage. Coachman's quarters and gardener's cottage.

Five minutes from the River and within easy reach of several well-known Golf Courses.

Beautifully timbered grounds and pastureland, in all about

NINE ACRES.

TO BE SOLD OR LET UNFURNISHED.

Full particulars of W. B. MASON, Windsor; or JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (4298)

MID SUSSEX.

HOUR FROM LONDON.

In very beautiful country, near Commons.

DELIGHTFUL LITTLE PROPERTY

with unsurpassed views, in splendid order. Hall and three sitting rooms, five bed rooms. Bath room. Servants' hall, &c. Gas and water are laid on. Garage and good Cottage.

Secluded and well-timbered gardens, 10 acres of woodlands and four paddocks, in all

ABOUT 24 ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD.

Particulars from:—Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (3362)

HERTS-ESSEX BORDERS.

40 MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSE,

standing high and approached by a short drive with lodge at entrance, and containing three reception rooms and study, 8-10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; main electric light, drainage and water; lodge and cottage; two loose boxes with rooms over, garage.

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, WALLED FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN, small paddock and orchard.

ABOUT 5½ ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR WOULD BE LET.

Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (41050)

LOVELY ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT

1¼ mile from a station and frequent bus service to all parts.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,

with 10 bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three or four reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Garage, stabling. Two tennis lawns.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND WOODLAND,

in all about

8¾ ACRES.

RENT UNFURNISHED £175 PER ANNUM.

Lease about 19 years.

PREMIUM £150, INCLUDING FIXTURES.

Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (3342)

SUNNINGDALE (FREEHOLD).

OVERLOOKING THE GOLF LINKS,

well away from main roads.

THIS DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE,

standing high, facing South, in charming grounds of

FOUR ACRES.

Eleven bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms with Adam and Tudor decorations. Cottage, stabling, garages.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

Tennis lawn, crazy paved terrace, and Dutch garden.

LOGGIA AND WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN GARDEN.

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (10452)

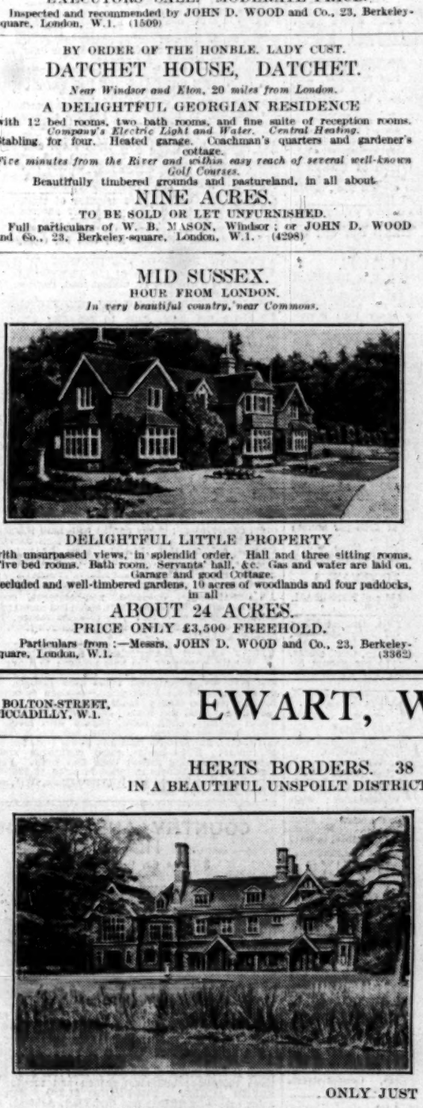
11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

HERTS BORDERS. 38 MILES FROM LONDON.

IN A BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILT DISTRICT ON THE HIGHEST POINT IN THE COUNTY.



ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.

SUPERBLY FITTED CHARACTER HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER.

DATING FROM THE TUDOR PERIOD, BUT REBUILT 35 YEARS AGO.

Approached by a long carriage drive. Entrance and inner halls, five reception rooms, billiard room, four baths, 15 bed and dressing rooms, excellent offices.

Oak Panelling. Carved Oak Overmantels. Fine Tapestry. Electric Light. Constant Hot Water. Radiators. Parquet Flooring. Magnificent Stained Glass Window dated 1655.

Entrance Lodge (newly built). Garage for two-three cars. Stabling for five horses.

BEAUTIFULLY-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

including Tennis Lawn, Fish Pond, Walled Kitchen Garden, Ornamental Woods, and excellent Pasture Land, in all

ABOUT 40 ACRES. IN A RING FENCE.

A HUGE SACRIFICE AT £6,500.

Inspected and highly recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Grosvenor 1458.)

CROWBOROUGH GOLF LINKS.

750 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS.

£3,750. GENUINE BARGAIN.

This fascinating and extremely well-built RESIDENCE, on rock foundations, containing sitting hall, two other reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, good offices. Main services including electric light, gas, water and drainage. Garage, really beautiful grounds, new hard tennis court, heather-clad slopes, wild garden, orchard. Nearly

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD.

Inspected and highly recommended by Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN SUSSEX

CLOSE TO THE OLD-WORLD TOWN OF HORSHAM.
A SECLUDED BUT NOT ISOLATED POSITION.

This charming old HOUSE, which has been thoroughly brought up to date, is in excellent condition. Approached by a beautiful drive, and standing on sandrock and sandstone soil. Containing lounge hall, four reception rooms, good offices, including maids' sitting room, eight bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, two staircases; Company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; electric heating points; large garage; stabling for four, six-roomed cottage; the gardens, although not too extensive, are extremely beautiful, being hundreds of years of age, with a fine collection of timber, the whole extending to nearly

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD.

The above, unless sold privately, will be offered by AUCTION during September next at the ridiculously low "Upset" Price of

£2,950.

Further particulars from Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

35 MINUTES CANNON-STREET.

FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION; NURSING HOME OR GUEST HOUSE.

OPEN POSITION. NEAR GLORIOUS COMMONS.

The above beautiful RESIDENCE, on sand and loam soil, with carriage drive, capital central hall; three reception rooms, billiard or dance room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; central heating; company's water and gas; main drainage; splendid garage and rooms over; well timbered grounds; tennis and other lawns; in all about

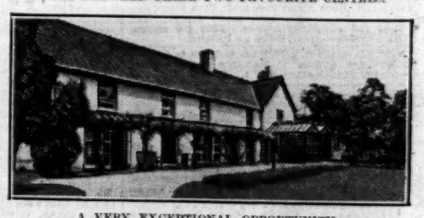
TWO ACRES. ONLY £3,750.

TWO GOLF COURSES NEAR BY.

Illustrated particulars of the Agents, Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD.

IN THAT UNSURPASSED AND EXQUISITE COUNTRY IN HAMPSHIRE BETWEEN THESE TWO FAVOURITE CENTRES.



A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

A most complete little property with this delightful old-world long low house of exquisite character and fascination, with all modern conveniences, including electric lighting, and in first-rate order. It is approached by a drive and contains wide entrance hall, three good reception rooms, excellent offices, six bed rooms, bath room, splendid stabling; garage for two cars; two model cottages, each with five rooms; charming gardens, pastureland, &c. The cottages can be let off at substantial rentals if not required.

Fishing and hunting available. Low outgoings.

4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD.

ONLY £4,750.

This property has been personally inspected and is highly recommended by Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

SALES BY TENDER

1930. L. No. 1549.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Farwell. In the Matter of LAYCOCK ENGINEERING COMPANY, Limited, Victoria Works, Millhouses, Sheffield.

Manufacturers of:—
(1) Railway Carriage Fittings and Equipment.
(2) Motor-Car Components.
(3) Garage Equipment.
(4) Industrial Trucks.

Mr. C. HERBERT SMITH, of Phoenix-chambers, 84, Colmore-row, Birmingham, Chartered Accountant, the Receiver and Manager appointed by the Court, is desirous of receiving OFFERS for the WHOLE or any PART of the above old-established BUSINESS as a going concern.

The Assets consist of:—
(1) Freehold Works, situate in Archer-road, Millhouses, Sheffield, comprising a total area of about 7½ acres, with Railway Siding connexion to L.M. and S. Railway.
(2) The Modern Plant and Machinery.
(3) Stock in Trade.
(4) Goodwill, Patterns, &c.

Further information and facilities for inspection may be obtained from the Receiver and Manager at the above address.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

A DELIGHTFUL WELL-BUILT HOUSE,

WITH 3 ACRES AND TWO COTTAGES.

This ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with beautiful well wooded grounds, is situated just outside Ryde and about one mile from the Sea, commanding fine views of the Solent. Nine bed rooms, three reception rooms, servants' hall, bath room (hot and cold), good offices; two garages, various sheds, wash house; tennis court, lawn, well stocked kitchen garden, vinery, peach house, pond and paddock; Co.'s water and gas.

PRICE FREEHOLD,

£2,900.

A. W. MARTIN, Middleton Estates Office, Middleton, Nr. Bognor Regis.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GROUND FLOOR FACTORY.

FLOOR SPACE 40,000 TO 60,000 SQUARE FEET.
SITUATION WITHIN A THREE-MILE RADIUS OF OXFORD-CIRCUS.

PRICE NOT TO EXCEED £50,000.

PLEASE SEND FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST INSTANCE TO FULLER HALL and FOULSHAM, 125, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 2400.

SUSSEX DOWNS & COAST.

EXTREMELY PRETTY VILLAGE. FINE VIEWS. OPEN SITUATION.

ELIZABETHAN STYLE RESIDENCE.

THREE RECEPTION, MUSIC ROOM, SIX BED ROOMS, BATH ROOM, ATTICS.

Co.'s water, gas and electric light available. Heating. Modern drainage. S.W. aspect.

Fine old garden surrounded by an ancient wall, tennis, fine old trees; garage.

Very low price.

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford. ('Phone, Guildford 1307.)

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